0875

50

1,167408

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
DEC
8
1903
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK,
DEC 8 1903
Department of State.

November 2, 1903

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 11 1903
BUREAU.

No. 1424

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Acknd Dec. 15 C
file Jap

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 16 1903
FILED

Subject:

Moukden reoccupied by Russian troops in consequence of failure on part of China to punish officials concerned in execution of a Chinese subject surrendered for trial by Russian authorities.

Friendly intercession of other Powers to prevail upon Russia to carry out agreement made with China in April 1902 to be requested by China.

Cipher telegram of October 31st 1903 confirmed.

November 8, 1923

No. 414.24

Mr. Cooper to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mukden reoccupied by Russian troops in consequence of failure on part of China to punish officials concerned in execution of a Chinese made subject surrendered for trial by Russian authorities.

Friendly intercession of other Powers to prevail upon Russia to carry out agreement made with China in April 1923 to be requested by China.

No. 1424

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 2nd, 1903.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm overleaf my cipher telegram of the 31st ultimo, and to say that on that day Mr. Lien-fang, the Senior Secretary of the Foreign Office, came to me in the name of Prince Ch'ing, and stated substantially as follows:

"Some time ago the Russians took into their employ a number of Chinese bandits and organized them into a guard for the protection of the lumber interests of Russians on the Yalu River. The head of the gang was a man named Chang who was wanted by the Chinese Government on a number of charges of robbery with violence, and the kidnapping of women. The Chinese protested against his being taken into the employ of the Russians. He continued his pillaging even after entering Russian employ. The Chinese made strong representations to Russia, among other things stating that the man was one of the principal offenders engaged in the attacks upon Russians and the destruction of the railway in 1900.

Finally the Russians consented to deliver him to the Chinese for trial. The local Taotai, Mr. Yuan, Taotai of the Eastern Circuit of Shengking, with Yamen at Antung, sent a military official, Major Wang, to take delivery of the prisoner. Major Wang knowing the charges against the robber Chang, and fearing he might be rescued or escape, executed him on the spot (by decapitation).

This apparently angered the Russians who immediately demanded the removal of Taotai Yuan and the execution of

Major

Major Wang. These demands were made a month or more ago, and negotiations with regard to the matter have been proceeding ever since; but not to the satisfaction of the Russian authorities in Manchuria.

Suddenly, a week ago, the Russians issued an ultimatum to the Tartar General at Moukden, demanding that Major Wang be executed within five days or the troops, withdrawn some time ago from Moukden, would all return. This was telegraphed by the Tartar General to the Foreign Office at Peking, but telegram reached them only on Tuesday last. They proceeded to arrange with Mr. Lessar a method of procedure, agreeing to remove the Taotai Yuan to some other post and to send Major Wang into exile. But while this was going on, on Thursday last, the Russian troops, 3 companies, suddenly returned to Moukden, seized the yamen, and took charge of the gates and barricaded them.

The Foreign Office claims that it did not know that the five days were up, and that they were about coming to satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Lessar. But they had not agreed to execution of Wang, and the Russians were insisting upon this. The Chinese say that Major Wang exceeded his authority in executing the man Chang, and had the latter been a respectable person, Wang ought to die, but that Chang was a robber guilty of many crimes and deserving death according to Chinese law, and that they could not, therefore, consent to the execution of Wang, but did agree to exile him.

He then asked in the name of all his Colleagues of the Foreign Office if I would not telegraph these facts to my Government as an additional reason for China's needing and asking the good offices of the United States in the settlement of their troubles with Russia. I replied that I would at once cable you the facts, but that it would be better for them to make their request to you through their

own

Major Wang. These demands were made a month or more ago, and negotiations with regard to the matter have been proceeding ever since; but not to the satisfaction of the Russian authorities in Ulan Ohurta.

Suddenly, a week ago, the Russ ans issued an ultimatum to the Tartar General at Moukden, demanding that Major Wang be executed within five days or the troops, withdrawn some time ago from Moukden, would all return. This was translated by the Tartar General to the Foreign Office at Peking, and ... They presented to arrange with Mr. Lamar a method of procedure, agreeing to remove the Tartar from some other post and to send Major Wang into exile. But, while this was going on, on Thursday last, the Russian troops, 3 companies, suddenly returned to Moukden, seized the person, and took charge of the gates and barricades them.

The Foreign Office claims that it did not know that the five days were up, and that they were about coming to satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Lamar. But they had not agreed to execution of Wang, and the Russians were insisting upon this. The Chinese say that Major Wang exceeded his authority in executing the man Chang, and had the latter been a responsible person, Wang ought to die, but that Chang was a person guilty of many crimes and deserving death according to Chinese law, and that they could not, therefore, consent to the execution of Wang, but did agree to exile him.

He then asked in the name of all his Colleagues of the Foreign Office if I would not telegraph these facts to my Government as an additional reason for China's needing and asking the good offices of the United States in the settlement of their troubles with Russia. I replied that I would at once cable him the facts, but that it would be better for them to make their request to you through their

own Minister in Washington, which Mr. Lien-fang said they would do.

There can be no doubt that this refusal of the Chinese to execute the military official is used only as a pretext for the seizure of Moukden, and that since it is reoccupied it will be held for the purpose of bringing additional pressure upon the Chinese to comply with all their demands.

On yesterday evening the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, who is still in Peking, sent his Interpreter, Liang Tun-yen, to me to say that he had been summoned to the Palace this morning to confer upon the Manchurian situation, and asked my advice as to the advisability of China's now appealing directly to all the friendly Powers to urge Russia to carry out her agreement and surrender Manchuria, and whether, if the appeal is made, it should be made at once or await the termination of negotiations between Russia and Japan.

I replied that China must, in determining her course, take into consideration her relations, and Russia's relations, with all the Powers, as well as the intentions and desires of the other Powers in regard to China; but that in view of the common purpose of all the Powers, including Russia, in coming to China in 1900, and the intimate connection between the agreement made by all the Powers in the Final Protocol, and the agreement made by Russia with China in April 1902, it seemed to me that China might properly ask the friendly intercession of the other Powers to prevail upon Russia to carry out a quasi common agreement.

I also said that he had better consult with the Japanese Minister, and if he did not object, the present moment would appear to me to be opportune to make their appeal to the other Powers. He asked me if I did not think that such an appeal would make Russia angry and cause her to be much more severe in her demands, and more difficult to settle with.

own Minister in Washington, which Mr. Liang-Tung said they would do.

There can be no doubt that this refusal of the Chinese to execute the military official is used only as a pretext for the seizure of Mukden, and that since it is to be occupied it will be held for the purpose of bringing additional pressure upon the Chinese to comply with all their demands.

On yesterday evening the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, with whom I have been in frequent communication, sent to me to say that he had been summoned to the Palace this morning to confer upon the Manchurian situation, and asked my advice as to the advisability of China's now appealing directly to all the Friendly Powers to urge Russia to carry out her agreement and surrender Manchuria, and whether, if the appeal is made, it should be made at once or await the termination of negotiations between Russia and Japan.

I replied that China must, in determining her course, take into consideration her relations, and Russia's relations, with all the Powers, as well as the intentions and desires of the other Powers in regard to China; but that in view of the common purpose of all the Powers, including Russia, in coming to China in 1900, and the instrument executed between the Agreements made by all the Powers during the Final Protocol, and the agreement made by Russia with China in April 1902, it seemed to me that China might properly ask the friendly intercession of the other Powers to prevail upon Russia to carry out a quasi common agreement.

I also said that he had better consult with the Japanese Minister, and if he did not object the present moment would appear to me to be opportune to make their appeal to the other Powers. He asked me if I did not think that such an appeal would make Russia angry and cause her to be much more severe in her demands, and more difficult to deal

with.

I replied that from their frequent negotiations with Russian Representatives, they must understand the Russian temperament better than I do; she had taken possession of their territory, was holding it, and could not do much more than this. I said, however, that I was only giving my personal opinions, and was speaking in no way for my Government.

The Chinese officials seemed greatly troubled and entirely helpless, and it is impossible to tell what the next few days may bring about.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram sent (Cipher)

Peking, October 31st, 1903.

Secstate, Washington.

Thirtyfirst. A short time ago a Chinese bandit in the employ of Russians on the Yalu was surrendered to Chinese authorities, and forthwith without due authority executed by a Chinese military official. Russians then demanded removal of the Taotai of Antung and the summary execution of the military official. Chinese Government offered to dismiss the Taotai and permanently banish the military official, but on the 24th instant, while the matter was ~~still~~ under discussion in Peking the Russian authorities demanded of the Governor General as an ultimatum, execution of the official within five days, threatening to reoccupy Moukden in case of failure. On the twentyninth while the Russian Minister and the Chinese Government were still discussing the question Russian forces reoccupied Moukden, taking possession of the offices and barricading the gates.

(Signed) Conger.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

INDEX BUREAU NOV 3 1904 DEPT OF STATE
DEPT OF STATE NOV 3 1903 2ND ASST SECRETARY
DIPLOMATIC NOV 3 1903 BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

From PEKING,

To War Dept, Today

Confirm.

Received November 3, 1903,
4:38 a. m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

To War Dept Nov 3

Third. Your cipher telegram of October 17th. Chinese Government replies that it will permit export of buffaloes already actually bought collecting usual export duty and then donating the amount for the relief of Philippine sufferers, but as the animals are indispensable to the peasantry and it is believed that only enought exist for their absolute needs, no further exportation can be allowed until after official investigation which has been ordered.

CONGER.

INDEX BUREAU NOV 12 1903 FILED

Deciphered by M. E. C.C's Office, November 3, 1903. 10:05

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 3, 1903.

No. 442

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To war Dept. confirming telegrams heretofore communicated.
Ack.

Oct. 9 to War
Nov. 3 to War
" 23 " "

Ackd and To War Dept Dec. 15

File S. of S.

Subject:

Exportation of water buffaloes (carabaos) to Philippine Islands from China not to be allowed in future until after investigation, as animals are needed by Chinese peasantry

Export duties on those already purchased to be collected but amount to be donated to Filipino sufferers.

Telegrams of October 17th and November 3rd 1903 on subject confirmed.

November 3, 1903.

No. 114.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Exportation of water buffaloes (carabaos)
to Philippine Islands from China not to be al-
lowed to future until after investigation. Re
animals are needed by Chinese peasantry.

Report duties on those already purchased to be
collected but request to be denied to Philippine
authorities.

Telegrams of October 17th and November 3rd, 1903
on subject confirmed.

No. 1470.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 3rd, 1903.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm overleaf your cipher telegram of October 17th, and my reply of to-day, concerning the purchase and shipment of water buffaloes from China to the Philippines.

Besides the copies of our correspondence which I enclose, I have to say that Mr. Lien-fang came to the Legation and informed me that the Foreign Office was considerably disturbed over the matter, since they were quite sure that very few buffaloes could be spared, and they feared that the improvident peasantry would, by liberal offers be induced to sell too many of their animals, and that the exportation of such a large number would leave many farmers without the means of putting in their crops, and great suffering must consequently ensue; they, however, would permit to be exported those which had actually been purchased, but must thoroughly investigate the question before further exportation could be allowed.

As to free export he said that since our people had so often and so generously aided the suffering Chinese, they wished to reciprocate, but they disliked to establish a precedent by formally arranging for free export. Instead, however, they would collect the duties, and then donate the entire amount to the suffering Filipinos.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin H. Conger

Enclosures:
1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, Oct. 22nd, 1903.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Oct. 31st, 1903.

Telegram received (Cipher)

Washington, October 17th, 1903.

Conger, Peking.

The Government of the Philippine Islands contracted some time ago for importation from Shanghai ten thousand ten thousand caravaos, Indian Buffaloes, under appropriations for the relief of famine in the Islands, and expects to purchase twenty thousand more. Under the circumstances, the transaction being beneficent and not commercial, you will urge exemption these cattle from five per cent advalorem export tax recently imposed by Chinese Customs, at least as to existing contracts.

(Signed) Hay.

Telegram sent (Cipher)

Peking, November 3rd, 1903.

Secstate, Washington.

Third. Your cipher telegram October seventeenth. Chinese Government replies that it will permit export of Buffaloes already actually bought, collecting usual export duty, and then donating the amount for the relief of Philippine sufferers. But as the animals are indispensable to the peasantry, and it is believed that only enough exist for their absolute needs, no further exportation can be allowed until after official investigation which has been ordered.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1425.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

F. O. No.559.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 22d.1903.

Your Imperial Highness:-

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have received a telegraphic despatch from the Department of State at Washington, instructing me that the Government of the Philippine Islands some time ago contracted for the importation from Shanghai of 10,000 caravaes for the relief of famine in the islands, and expects to purchase 20,000 more. It appears that the inhabitants of the islands during the past two years or so have lost some 90% of all their caravaos, causing great distress. The purchase of these animals in China therefore for the relief of the sufferers is a beneficent and not a commercial transaction, and I am directed to ask Your Imperial Highness to obtain from your Government an exemption of these cattle from the 5% ad valorem export duty recently imposed by the Chinese Customs.

Inasmuch as my countrymen have several times and recently contributed generously toward the relief of famine sufferers in China, I feel sure that Your Highness' Government will readily accede to the request.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

E.E.& M.P. of the

United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1425.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

.....

P. O. No.559.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 22d.1903.

Your Imperial Highness:-

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have received a telegraphic despatch from the Department of State at Washington, intructing me that the Government of the Philippine Islands some time ago contracted for the importation from Shanghai of 10,000 caravans for the relief of famine in the Islands, and expects to purchase 20,000 more. It appears that the inhabitants of the islands during the past two years of so have lost some 90% of all their caravans, causing great distress. The purchase of these animals in China therefore for the relief of the sufferers is a beneficent and not a commercial transaction, and I am directed to ask Your Imperial Highness to obtain from your Government an exemption of these cattle from the 5% ad valorem export duty recently imposed by the Chinese Customs.

Inasmuch as my countrymen have several times and recently contributed generously toward the relief of famine sufferers in China, I feel sure that Your Highness' Government will readily accede to the request.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

E.E.& M.P. of the

United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1425.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 561.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note saying that you had received a telegram from the State Department to the effect that a short time previously the Government of the Philippine Islands had contracted for 10,000 head of water buffaloes to be exported from Shanghai for the relief of the famine-stricken inhabitants of the said islands and that it was proposed in the future to buy 20,000 more to be distributed among the people of the islands for their relief, inasmuch as during the past two years the cattle there had been attacked by a disease which had carried of some 90% of them; that owing to this great distress the Government had contracted for this large number of buffaloes from motives of philanthropy and not as a business speculation; and that therefore your State Department had directed you to communicate these fact to His Imperial Highness, the Prince of Ching, and request our Government to exempt these cattle bought for the relief of distress from the export duty of 5% ad valorem required by the new Customs Tariff; that inasmuch as your countrymen had often and recently contributed funds for the relief of famine sufferers in China, you felt sure that our Government would agree to this request.

Our Board finds upon investigation that the peasantry of the southern provinces of China all depend upon the water buffaloes for their plowing and planting. If therefore in the desire of your State Department to relief the distress of the people in the Philippines 30,000 head of buffaloes should be bought in a short time, and sent out of the country, it would very seriously affect the means of support of the Chinese farming population, and our Board also can not but take thought for our people. As to the statement of Your Excellency's note that

Your

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1425.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 561.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note saying that you had received a telegram from the State Department to the effect that a short time previously the Government of the Philippine Islands had contracted for 10,000 head of water buffaloes to be exported from Shanghai for the relief of the famine-stricken inhabitants of the said islands and that it was proposed in the future to buy 20,000 more to be distributed among the people of the islands for their relief, inasmuch as during the past two years the cattle there had been attacked by a disease which had carried of some 90% of them; that owing to this great distress the Government had contracted for this large number of buffaloes from motives of philanthropy and not as a business speculation; and that therefore your State Department had directed you to communicate these fact to His Imperial Highness, the Prince of Ching, and request our Government to exempt these cattle bought for the relief of distress from the export duty of 5% ad valorem required by the new Customs Tariff; that inasmuch as your countrymen had often and recently contributed funds for the relief of famine sufferers in China, you felt sure that our Government would agree to this request.

Our Board finds upon investigation that the peasantry of the southern provinces of China all depend upon the water buffaloes for their plowing and planting. If therefore in the desire of your State Department to relief the distress of the people in the Philippines 30,000 head of buffaloes should be bought in a short time, and sent out of the country, it would very seriously affect the means or support of the Chinese farming population, and our Board can not but take thought for our people. As to the statement of Your Excellency's note that also

Your

your Government had already contracted for 10,000 head, whatever number of these are now already bought in fact, since already bought, may be exported, but as to those not really bought as yet together with the 20,000 head to be bought in addition, seeing that the number is comparatively a large one, it will be necessary first to thoroughly investigate the circumstances before taking any further action in the matter. As to the request that we grant exemption from the Export Duty, it is not convenient to make an exceptional arrangement, but as it is a matter of friendship with your honorable country, we must of course do something by way of compensation for favors received.

For the present we send this reply for your consideration and that you may transmit it to the State Department of your honorable country. We shall also be much obliged by a reply.

We avail oursleves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 12th.Day.
(Oct. 31st.1903)

our Government had already contracted for 10,000 head, whatever number of these are now already bought in fact, since already bought, may be exported, but as to those not really bought as yet together with the 20,000 head to be bought in addition, seeing that the number is comparatively a large one, it will be necessary first to thoroughly investigate the circumstances before taking any further action in the matter. As to the request that we grant exemption from the Export Duty, it is not convenient to make an exceptional arrangement, but as it is a matter of friendship with your honorable country, we must of course do something by way of compensation for favors received.

For the present we send this reply for your consideration and that you may transmit it to the State Department of your honorable country. We shall also be much obliged by a reply.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 12th.Day.
(Oct. 31st.1903)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
DEC
8
1903
DEPT. OF STATE

November 3, 1903.

No. 1946.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Good Offices of the United States in re Manchuria.
Department telegram of 2nd instant confirmed.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 8 1903
FILED

November 8, 1921.

No. 1926.

Mr. Dooger to Hughes.

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Good offices of the United States in re Mexico.

Department telegram of 2nd instant confirmed.

No. 1426.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 3rd, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your cipher telegram of the 2nd instant, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

Chinese Minister has again requested good offices. I have replied that in the absence of any intimation from Russia of willingness to accept good offices it does not seem advisable to tender them.

(Signed) Hay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 14.

November 3rd, 1905.

To the Secretary

State Dept.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your

(Signed) Hay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1427.

DEPT OF STATE DEC 16 1903 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Postmaster General
Ack.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD DEC 16 1903 DEPT. OF STATE

November 4th, 1903.

To China Feb. 11 Dec. 18
To P.M.G.

DEC 17 1903

CHIEF CLERK, DEC 16 1903 Department of State.

Feb. 1, 1904 Wrote to P.M.G. for a copy of his letter of Dec. 23, 1903. C.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject: The use of the Official Pouch. Acknowledging Department Circular of September 17. Private mail matter contained to be prepaid with stamps of the country of origin.

China not being in the Postal Union, members of this Legation have been in the habit of using United States stamps. Must Chinese stamps be used in future.

Former attempt at a postal agreement with China interrupted by the Boxer rising.

The Chinese Post Office desires to make some arrangement.

Instructions requested.

Referring to Despatch No. 319 of February 1, 1903.

See Dec. 23 to P.M.G.

INDEX BUREAU FEB 12 1904 FILED

No. 1427.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1903.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Circular of September 17th, 1903, containing notice from the Postmaster General, that mail matter of a private nature sent in the official pouches from any foreign country, upon which postage is not prepaid in full by means of postage stamps of the country of origin, will be subjected, on delivery at the Washington Postoffice, to a charge equal to double the amount of the deficient postage.

Since China is not in the Postal Union, and her postage stamps are not recognized in the United States, except they bear the guarantee of Japan or of France, which can only be had by passing the mail matter through their postoffices, I have been wondering if this general circular was intended to apply to this mission.

I have been permitting the Students and others connected with the Legation to mail their letters in the official pouch, with regular United States postage affixed, because it is much safer than the open Chinese mail. If, however, the United States Postoffice Department will recognize Chinese stamps, I shall hereafter have them affixed instead, or have all such letters sent through the Chinese and Japanese mails.

By referring to my despatch No. 319, of February 1st, 1900, you will find a copy of an agreement which was made and approved by the Postoffice Department, by which the Government of the United States was to guarantee China's postage on letters going to, or passing through the United

States

States, in order that China might have the benefit of the Postal Union while she was getting her own postal affairs in such shape as to enable her to enter the Union; but before it was put into effect the "Boxer" troubles broke out, and nothing has been done with it since.

Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, by whose Department the Chinese Postoffices are managed, now informs me that he would be glad to enter into some such arrangement again, which is substantially like those now existing between China and France and Japan. This would enable each country to recognize the stamps of the other, and possibly avoid the difficulty now experienced with mail matter, bearing domestic postage only, at the Shanghai postoffice.

If the Department thinks best, I shall be glad to be instructed by telegraph to take up this question with the Inspector-General of Customs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

No. 1428.

DEPT OF STATE DEC 18 1903 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Postmaster Genl
(Does this explanation close the incident?) Straight to P.G.
Ask accordingly.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU REG'D. DEC 18 1903 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC DEC 17 1903 BUREAU

To P.M.G. Dec. 18 C. Acted Dec. 24

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

CHIEF CLERK, DEC 16 1903 Department of State.

Subject: The extension of the Domestic rate of Postage to the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai.
General misinterpretation of the scope of this order.
Referring to Department Instruction No. 714 of September 21, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU DEC 29 1903 FILED

No. 428.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department Instruction No. 714, of September 21st last, enclosing copy of a letter of the Postmaster General, explaining his order of April 30th last, I beg you to inform him that my telegram was in no sense intended as a complaint of his order, but of the misinterpretation which the public seemed to have given to it; i.e., that they could send letters at domestic rates to Peking, Tientsin, and every other Chinese postoffice, and it was only sent with the hope that some general notice might be given them of their mistake.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1429.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
DEC 16 1903

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 5th, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
DEC
16
1903
DEPT OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
4N
16 1903

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

CHIEF CLERK,
DEC 16 1903
Department of State.

Subject: Serious charges against the United States Consul at Amoy. Disclosures made during a trial in the Consular court at Shanghai.

Referring to Despatch No. 1231 of March 9.

No. 419.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 5th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the Shanghai Mercury, of October 28th, last, giving a report of a trial before the United States Consular Court, in which a witness makes a serious charge against the United States Consul at Amoy.

I have no information whatever on the subject, but I believe an investigation should be made in the interest of a good public service, and for the exoneration of the Consul if possible.

In this connection I beg to recall your attention to my despatch No. 1231, of March 9th last, on the same general subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure, clipping as above.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1429.

Clipping from the Shanghai Mercury.

Shanghai Mercury
Oct 28-03

LAW REPORTS.

U.S CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 27th October.

Before the Hon. JOHN GOODNOW, Consul-General.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

In the matter of W. D. Ballantine who was arrested on telegraphic information from the Governor General of Manila, on the charge of uttering forged and fraudulent certificates.

Judge Lamme appeared for the accused and argued the case at some length. Counsel said that accused was a young man who had graduated from one of the finest colleges in the world, he went to the Philippines and there met one Morgan Shuster, who was collector of the port of Manila, and who told him that if he could pass the civil service examination he could get a $1,500 job. He passed it and was appointed to a position under one Page. Afterwards he lost his job as room had to be made for more favored ones. He then acted as a broker in Manila, but left the Phillipines in 1902 and went to Amoy. The evidence showed that he shipped 39 Chinese to Manila. On the 1st May he left Amoy and went to Hongkong, and on the 10th May took passage in the str. Korea for San Francisco where he got married, returned to Amoy in August and started a Chinese brokerage business and shipped 12 men to Manila under contract with one Miller. No complaint was ever made about this. He thought this ought to be investigated as his Honour was familiar with passports.

His Honor (to accused,)—What were you doing in Amoy?—I was doing Chinese brokerage. The passports were issued by the Taotai for people engaged for my partner in Manila; the Chinese were our clients; my office was in the Taotai's yamen. When a man came to the office and wanted to go to Manila I told him that my partner would assist him to land. I received $100 mexican from each man. I would wire to Miller that the man was coming by the next boat and Miller would on the arrival of the steamer assist in getting him landed. $45 went to the Taotai.

His Honor—Where were you on the 16th of September?—I had just returned to Amoy.

His Honor—Do you know a man called Wang choy?—I never saw the man.

His Honor—How did he get a passport then?—My clerk Glover gave it to him. He said the man came to the office well dressed.

His Honor—How was the $400 divided?—$45 to the Taotai, $35 to the compradore named Li, $50 to the Consul, $10 to the agent who brought men to the office, and the balance went to Miller, Richardson and myself.

His Honor—How long were you in Amoy?—From the middle of August to the middle of September, about one month. I then went to Hongkong to see Richardson as Glover was there and I was afraid he would try to blackmail me. Everybody knew Glover's character in Manila. From Jan. 1st to May we received $200 per man, $10 went to the Taotai, $30 to the Consul, $10 to the agent, the balance to myself and the others named. A compradore stole most of the money though, and I only got about $1000.

His Honor—I understand that you received the $400 on the understanding that the man would be landed?—Yes, Sir.

His Honor—How many men did you refuse?—About 50 per cent and the Consul refused about 50 per cent of the applications for passports.

His Honor—So only about 25 per cent, that came to you got passports?—Yes, Sir.

His Honor—Did you have any seals?—No Sir, and I never signed Mr Johnson's name to any papers. The passports were of no value unless they were signed by the Consul and the Taotai.

His Honor—Did you come from Amoy to Shanghai?—I came here on the Fangshun and was here a couple of days before I was arrested. I left Amoy as I had received a wire saying that Miller had been arrested. I was afraid I would be arrested also.

His Honor—Now, as a matter of fact, when a man came to you and paid $400 what investigation did you make?—When people came I always tried to find out where they came from, and then I went to the place they mentioned and made enquiries, but sometimes they lived 75 miles away so I could not go so far, and had to take them on their appearance. I have gone to different stores and was always told that the man was either an owner or a merchant.

His Honor—What service do you do for the $100?—No service at all, I only got them as clients for my partner in Manila.

His Honor—Who sent you the wire that Miller has been arrested?—My partner in Manila wired that Miller had been arrested and that I had better go to Shanghai.

Judge Lamme—When were you last in the Philippines?—1902, Sir.

His Honor—I will reserve my decision for the time being. Bail will be continued as before.

The Court then rose.

No. 1430.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 19 1903
BUREAU.

November 9th, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 12 1
1903
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd Dec. 24

File

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

CHIEF CLERK,
DEC 16 1903
Department of State

Subject: Changes among Chinese Officials.

Previous career of the appointees.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 29 1903
FILED

No.1430.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 9th, 1903.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit copies of several recent Imperial Edicts making various official changes, the most important of which is transferring Grand Secretary Wang Wen-shao from the post of "First Vice President of the Foreign Office" to that of "Grand Director of Affairs connected with the Board of Revenue," and appointing His Excellency Na-t'ung to the First Vice Presidency of the Foreign Office thus vacated. I also enclose a brief official history of the several appointees furnished by Mr. Williams, Chinese Secretary.

Na-t'ung is a vigorous, ambitious young man, and his appointment to the responsible post of Senior Vice President indicates renewed activity in the Foreign Office. But for the fact that he seems quite acceptable to the Russians the appointment would be generally satisfactory to the other Powers.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:
1. Copies of Edicts as above.
2. 2. Official history.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1430.

Imperial Edicts.

Nov. 4th, 1903.

The Grand Secretary, Wang Wên-shao, is hereby appointed General Director of Affairs connected with the Board of Revenue, and his post as First Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs is vacated. Respect this.

Jung Ch'ing is hereby appointed for the first time Minister of the Grand Council. Respect this.

Na-t'ung is hereby transferred to the vacant post of First Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Respect this.

Jung-ch'ing is hereby transferred to the vacant post of President of the Board of Revenue, and P'u-liang will take his place as President of the Board of Rites. Respect this.

Nov. 5th.

Brigadier General Huang Ch'êng-hsiang, of Lin-yüan Chen in Yünnan,, recently acting as Major General of Kuang-hsi, has been impeached by the Viceroy, Tsên Ch'un-hsüan, for embezzlement of funds for pay of the troops. Let Huang Ch'êng-hsiang be cashiered forthwith never to be employed again. Respect this.

Na-t'ung, First Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs is hereby appointed associate with I-kuang, Prince of Ch'ing, Ch'ü Hung-chi and the Ministers of the Board of Revenue to manage financial affairs. Respect this.

Jung-ch'ing, President of the Board of Revenue, is hereby

Enclosure No.1. In Despatch No.14 80.

Imperial Edicts.

Nov. 4th, 1903.

The Grand Secretary, Wang Wen-shao, is hereby appointed General Director of Affairs connected with the Board of Revenue, and his post as First Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs is vacated. Respect this.

Jung Ch'ing is hereby appointed for the first time Minister of the Grand Council. Respect this.

Na-t'ung is hereby transferred to the vacant post of First Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Respect this.

Jung-ch'ing is hereby transferred to the vacant post of President of the Board of Revenue, and P'u-lang will take his place as President of the Board of Rites. Respect this.

Nov. 5th.

Brigadier General Huang Ch'ung-hsiang, of Lin-yüan Chen in Yünnan, recently acting as Major General of Kuang-hsi, has been impeached by the Viceroy, Tsên Ch'un-hsüan, for embezzlement of funds for pay of the troops. Let Huang Ch'ung-hsiang be considered forthwith never to be employed again. Respect this.

Na-t'ung, First Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs is hereby appointed associate with I-kuang, Prince of Ch'ing, Ch'i Hung-chi and the Ministers of the Board of Revenue to manage financial affairs. Respect this.

Jung-ch'ing, President of the Board of Revenue, is

hereby

hereby appointed a Minister of the Bureau of National Administration. Respect this.

P'u-hsing, is directed to take charge temporarily of the office of President of the Board of Rites in addition to his other duties. Respect this.

Nov. 6th.

The Grand Secretary, Sun Chia-nai, and the President of the Board of Civil Office, Chang Po-hsi, are hereby appointed Ministers of the Bureau of National Administration. Respect this.

Yen-chih is hereby appointed to the post of Brigadier General of Ma-lan-chen together with that of Chief Minister of the Department of the Imperial Household. Respect this.

Na-t'ung, First Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and Jung-ch'ing, President of the Board of Revenue, are hereby granted as a special mark of OUR favor the privilege of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Purple Forbidden City. Respect this.

****

NOTES:

Wang Wên-shao is a native of Chekiang Province and took his Metropolitan Degree in 1852, is therefore between 70 and 80 years of age. Has held many high offices, was Viceroy of Chihli in 1895, Minister of Tsungli Yamen and Member of Grand Council in 1898, made a Grand Secretary in 1901; in April of same year a member of the Bureau of National Administration; in July First Vice President of Board of Foreign Affairs, and in November on the death of Li Hung-chang, Acting Plenipotentiary. His age and deafness have greatly lessened his usefulness, hence his present transfer

hereby appointed a Minister of the Bureau of National Administration. Respect this.

P'u-hsing, is directed to take charge temporarily of the office of President of the Board of Rites in addition to his other duties. Respect this.

Nov. 6th.

The Grand Secretary, Sun Chia-nai, and the President of the Board of Civil Office, Chang Po-hsi, are hereby appointed Ministers of the Bureau of National Administration. Respect this.

Yen-chih is hereby appointed to the post of Brigadier General of Ma-lan-chan together with that of Chief Minister of the Department of the Imperial Household. Respect this.

Na-t'ung, First Vice President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and Jung-ch'ing, President of the Board of Revenue, are hereby granted as a special mark of OUR favor the privilege of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Purple Forbidden City. Respect this.

****

NOTES:

Wang Wen-shao is a native of Chekiang Province and took his Metropolitan Degree in 1852, is therefore between 70 and 80 years of age. Has held many high offices, was Viceroy of Chihli in 1898, Minister of Tsungli Yamen and Member of Grand Council in 1898, made a Grand Secretary in 1901; in April of same year a member of the Bureau of National Administration; in July First Vice President of Board of Foreign Affairs, and in November on the death of Li Hung-chang, Acting Plenipotentiary. His age and dear-

ness have greatly lessened his usefulness, hence his present

transfer

transfer to a nominal control of the Treasury. This removal is said to have been hastened by his feigning illness as an excuse for not attending a meeting of the Grand Council called to discuss the re-occupation of Moukden by the Russians a few days ago.

Jung-ch'ing is a Mongol, took his Metropolitan Degree in 1883; is nearly fifty yearsof age; in 1901 was Director of the Grand Court of Revision, and a few months ago was made Assistant Minister of Education, being associated with Chang Po-hsi and the Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, in reorganizing the Imperial University and destroying its usefulness. Has since risen rapidly in favor and is now introduced to the Grand Council, made President of Board of Revenue, a Minister of the Bureau of National Administration, otherwise known as the Bureau of Reforms, and granted the rare privilege of riding on horseback within the limits of the Forbidden City.

Na-t'ung is a Manchu, about 42 years of age; has never taken any but the Provincial Degree; has held many important offices, among them was in 1900 a Minister of the Tsungli Yamen, and was charged with being a strong supporter of the "Boxer" folly; in July 1901 was sent to Japan as a special ambassador to apologize for the murder of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation the year before; in February 1902 was appointed Acting Minister(First Secretary) of the Board of Foreign Affairs. A few months ago was made President of the Board of Revenue and sent to Japan to attend the Osaka Exposition and make a study of financial questions. Is now returned to the Foreign Office to take the place of Wang Wên-shao. Since the return of the Court has shown himself favorable(or apparently so)to the introduction of western methods; is friendly toward foreigners, entertains them frequently; is said to be pro-Japanese; is

the

transfer to a nominal control of the Treasury. This removal is said to have been hastened by his feigning illness as an excuse for not attending a meeting of the Grand Council called to discuss the re-occupation of Mouklen by the Russians a few days ago.

Tung-ch'ing is a Mongol, took his Metropolitan Degree in 1883; is nearly fifty years of age; in 1901 was Director of the Grand Court of Revision, and a few months ago was made Assistant Minister of Education, being associated with Chang Po-hsi and the Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, in reorganizing the Imperial University and destroying its usefulness. Has since risen rapidly in favor and is now introduced to the Grand Council, made President of Board of Revenue, a Minister of the Bureau of National Administration, otherwise known as the Bureau of Reforms, and granted the rare privilege of riding on horseback within the limits of the Forbidden City.

Ma-t'ung is a Manchu, about 42 years of age; has never taken any but the Provincial Degree; has held many important offices, among them was in 1900 a Minister of the Tsungli Yamen, and was charged with being a strong supporter of the "Boxer" folly; in July 1901 was sent to Japan as a special ambassador to apologize for the murder of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation the year before; in February 1902 was appointed Acting Minister(First Secretary) of the Board of Foreign Affairs. A few months ago was made President of the Board of Revenue and sent to Japan to attend the Osaka Exposition and make a study of financial questions. Is now returned to the Foreign Office to take the place of Wang Wên-shao. Since the return of the Court has shown himself favorable(or apparently so)to the introduction of western methods; is friendly toward foreigners, entertains them frequently; is said to be pro-Japanese; is

the

the most vigorous and capable Minister in the Foreign Office. Owing to his supposed familiarity with financial questions is made a member of the special Financial Commission to consider needed financial reforms.

P'u-liang is a member of the Imperial Clan; has held numerous subordinate posts; in the year 1900, marked by the "Boxer" uprising, was Senior Provost of the Peking Gendarmerie; in 1901 President of the Censorate; has been a Lieutenant General in the old Manchu Banner corps. Although made President of the Board of Rites, his place is taken temporarily by Pu-hsing; reason unknown; perhaps owing to his absence from the capital.

P'u-hsing is the Prince of Ting and an Imperial Clansman; record unknown.

General Huang Ch'eng-hsiang succeeded the unfortunate Marshal Su in Kuanghsi, and like his predecessor has failed in his attempts to put down the rebellion there.

Sun Chia-nai is a native of Anhui Province, took his Metropolitan Degree in 1859. In 1898 was Principal of the new Imperial University, from which post he retired on account of ill health in 1899. In December 1900 was made President of the Board of Rites; in Jan. 1901 Chancellor of the Hanlin Academy; in June of same year President of Board of Civil Office; in Jan. 1902 raised to the rank of Grand Secretary.

Chang Po-hsi is a native of Hunan; took his Metropolitan Degree in 1874; was President of the Censorate in 1900, was offered the post of Special Ambassador to Coronation of King Edward VII, but declined; President of Board of Works Aug. 1901; President of Board of Punishments November 1901; Minister of Education January 1902 being at

same

the most vigorous and capable Minister in the Foreign Office. Owing to his supposed familiarity with financial questions is made a member of the special Financial Commission to consider needed financial reforms.

P'u-lang is a member of the Imperial Clan; has held numerous subordinate posts; in the year 1900, marked by the "Boxer" uprising, was Senior Provost of the Peking Gendarmerie; in 1901 President of the Censorate; has been a Lieutenant General in the old Manchu Banner corps. Although made President of the Board of Rites, his place is taken temporarily by Pu-hang; reason unknown; perhaps owing to his absence from the capital.

P'u-hang is the Prince of Ting and an Imperial Clansman; record unknown.

General Huang Ch'eng-hsiang succeeded the unfortunate Marshal Su in Kuangsi, and like his predecessor has failed in his attempts to put down the rebellion there.

Sun Chia-nai is a native of Anhui Province, took his Metropolitan Degree in 1889. In 1898 was Principal of the new Imperial University, from which post he retired on account of ill health in 1899. In December 1900 was made President of the Board of Rites; in Jan. 1901 Chancellor of the Hanlin Academy; in June of same year President of Board of Civil Office; in Jan. 1902 raised to the rank of Grand Secretary.

Chang Po-hsi is a native of Hunan; took his Metropolitan Degree in 1874; was President of the Censorate in 1900, was offered the post of Special Ambassador to Coronation of King Edward VII, but declined; President of Board of Works Aug. 1901; President of Board of Punishments November 1901; Minister of Education January 1902 being at

same

same time Chancellor of the Imperial University. A month later was made President of Board of Civil Office while still holding posts of Minister of Education and Chancellor of University. The latter institution has not prospered under his supervision; he is very conservative and with Viceroy Chang-Chih-tung has reorganized the school, and through fear of the influence of Western ideas, all but destroyed its usefulness. As a member of the alleged Bureau of Reforms his influence will not be favorable to progress.

Yen-chih was until a few months ago Treasurer of Honan, was impeached for extortion; investigation showed charges unfounded, but that he had used severe measures to raise the provincial quota of the indemnity. Hence to appease the people he was removed.

E. T. Williams
Chinese Secretary

same time Chancellor of the Imperial University. A month later was made President of Board of Civil Office while still holding posts of Minister of Education and Chancellor of University. The latter institution has not prospered under his supervision; he is very conservative and with Viceroy Chang-Chih-tung has reorganized the school, and through fear of the influence of Western ideas, all but destroyed its usefulness. As a member of the alleged Bureau of Reforms his influence will not be favorable to progress.

Yen-chih was until a few months ago Treasurer of Honan, was impeached for extortion; investigation showed charges unfounded, but that he had used severe measures to raise the provincial quota of the indemnity. Hence to appease the people he was removed.

No. 14.

DEPT OF STATE
DEC
16
1903
2ND ASSISTSECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
CONSULAR BUREAU

Ask cert gratification - Give to press a brief note of the favorable examinations some exceeding as high as 96%.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 9th, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC
16
1903
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 17 1903
BUREAU

Give to Press.

CHIEF CLERK,
DEC 16 1903
Department of State.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Acknd Dec 24

Subject: Fourth Quarterly examination of the Student Interpreters. Favorable report.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 29 1903
FILED

No. 1431.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 9th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, report of the fourth quarterly examination of the Student Interpreters held last week, by Mr. E. T. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, and Rev. Dr. Isaac T. Headland, of the Methodist Mission of this city.

The examination was thorough, and the results very satisfactory.

The Students, without exception, have been continually industrious and faithful, steady and well-behaved, and are making good progress.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Report of examination as above.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1431.

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger.

****

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, Nov. 8th, 1903.

HON. Edwin H. Conger,

E. E. & M. P. of the

United States at Peking.

Sir:- I have the honor to report that the Fourth Quarterly Examination of the Student Interpreters was held last week. The delay in holding the examinations was caused by my absence with you on your recent visit to Shanghai to sign the Commercial Treaty. For three of the students this was an annual examination, and, in compliance with the Regulations framed by the Department, I invited two American residents; Dr. Ament of the American Board Mission, and Dr. Headland of the Methodist Mission to assist in the examination. At the last moment Dr. Ament was compelled to decline owing to illness, and I then invited Dr. Wherry of the Presbyterian Mission, who was found, too late, to be out of the city. Other available missionaries were too far from the Legationto be reached in time and the examination was conducted by Dr. Headland and myself. This first annual exmaination of Messrs. Arnold, Haskins and Cloud consisted of both oral and written tests. In the oral they were compelled to translate at sight from Chinese into English and vice versa, and were marked on their pronounciation, fluency, and correctness in idiomatic construction. In the written examination they were required among other things to write 500 Chinese characters. In both the oral and written examinations Mr. Haskins showed the greatest proficiency, as was to be expected, since he had considerable instruction before coming to China. He was the only one of the three able to write 500 characters, although the other two did not fail far short. Mr. Cloud's age is somewhat of a disadvantage; his Chinese is not very fluent and frequently not idiomatic, and his ear fails to distinguish carefully between aspirated and unaspirated words.

He

Enclosure No.—— In Despatch No. 143.

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger.

****

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, Nov. 8th, 1903.

HON. Edwin H. Conger,

E. E. & M. P. of the

United States at Peking.

Sir:- I have the honor to report that the Fourth Quarterly Examination of the Student Interpreters was held last week. The delay in holding the examinations was caused by my absence with you on your recent visit to Shanghai to sign the Commercial Treaty. For three of the students this was an annual examination, and, in compliance with the Regulations framed by the Department, I invited two American residents; Dr. Ament of the American Board Mission, and Dr. Headland of the Methodist Mission to assist in the examination. At the last moment Dr. Ament was compelled to decline owing to illness, and I then invited Dr. Wherry of the Presbyterian Mission, who was found, too late, to be out of the city. Other available missionaries were too far from the Legationto be reached in time and the examination was conducted by Dr. Headland and myself. This first annual examination of Messrs. Arnold, Haskins and Cloud consisted of both oral and written tests. In the oral they were compelled to translate at sight from Chinese into English and vice versa, and were marked on their pronunciation, fluency, and correctness in idiomatic construction. In the written examination they were required among other things to write 500 Chinese characters. In both the oral and written examinations Mr. Haskins showed the greatest proficiency, as was to be expected, since he had considerable instruction before coming to China. He was the only one of the three able to write 500 characters, although the other two did not fall far short. Mr. Cloud's age is somewhat of a disadvantage; his Chinese is not very fluent and frequently not idiomatic, and his ear fails to distinguish carefully between aspirated and unaspirated words.

He

He is however making good progress and these short-comings will no doubt be corrected in time. I mention them only because necessary to a faithful report of the progress made. Mr. Arnold has done excellent work; his pronunciation is good and his idiom nearly always correct.

Dr. Headland and myself made separate examination of the papers, and marked independently both in oral and written tests. As a result of the average of our marks the students made the following:-

Mr. Haskins.....94.7%

Mr. Arnold.....87

Mr. Cloud.....80

Of the remaining students Messrs. Clowe, Heintzleman and Hull took the same examination. All did well, but Mr. Heintzleman did not do himself justice, probably owing to too close application, as he has confined himself too much to his room and studied early and late in the hope of overtaking the more advanced students. He applied to take their examination, but was finally dissuaded. He has been over far more ground than the other two examined with him, but not thoroughly enough. His pronunciation and idiom are excellent. Mr. Hull took the highest mark, and is doing very well in every way. He needs however, to exercise more care in distinguishing between aspirated and unaspirated words. Mr. Clowe has a splendid knowledge of the character for the time which he has had to devote to it, and his colloquial Chinese is fluent and generally correct. They made the following marks:-

Mr. Clowe 85%

Mr. Heintzleman.....75.5

Mr. Hull.....87.

Messrs. Pontius and Williams were examined orally and are doing good work. The former passed an excellent examination in the first twenty-five exercises of Mateer's Lessons in Mandarin, making a mark of 96%. Mr. Williams was examined in the

first

He is however making good progress and these short-comings will no doubt be corrected in time. I mention them only because necessary to a faithful report of the progress made. Mr. Arnold has done excellent work; his pronunciation is good and his idiom nearly always correct.

Dr. Headland and myself made separate examination of the papers, and marked independently both in oral and written tests. As a result of the average of our marks the students made the following:-

Mr. Haskins.....94.7%

Mr. Arnold.....87

Mr. Clowe.....80

Of the remaining students Messrs. Clowe, Heintzleman and Hull took the same examination. All did well, but Mr. Heintzleman did not do himself justice, probably owing to too close application, as he has confined himself too much to his room and studied early and late in the hope of overtaking the more advanced students. He applied to take their examination, but was finally dissuaded. He has been over far more ground than the other two examined with him, but not thoroughly enough. His pronunciation and idiom are excellent. Mr. Hull took the highest mark, and is doing very well in every way. He needs however, to exercise more care in distinguishing between aspirated and unaspirated words. Mr. Clowe has a splendid knowledge of the character for the time which he has had to devote to it, and his colloquial Chinese is fluent and generally correct. They made the following marks:-

Mr. Clowe.....85%

Mr. Heintzleman.....75.5

Mr. Hull.....87.

Messrs. Pontius and Williams were examined orally and are doing good work. The former passed an excellent examination in the first twenty-five exercises of Mateer's Lessons in Mandarin, making a mark of 95%. Mr. Williams was examined in the first

first thirty-five exercises of the same book taking 94%.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. T. Williams,

Chinese Secretary.

first thirty-five exercises of the same book taking 9¢.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. T. Williams,

Chinese Secretary.

No. 1432.

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1903
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
DEC
16
1903
DEPT. OF STATE

November 11th, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

File

Ackd.
Dec. 17-1903
Bureau of Accounts

Subject: Returning the warrant and voucher for the third payment of 25% of the indemnity awarded to Denton E. Peterson, deceased.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 16 1903
FILED

No. 1432.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 11th, 1903.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to return herewith the warrant and voucher for the third installment of 25% of the indemnity awarded to Denton E. Peterson, late of Tientsin.

Dr. Peterson died a short time ago, and Mr. Ragsdale informs me that his estate is being administered by his father, O. W. Peterson, of Waterloo, N. Y.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures as stated.

Warrant received Dec. 17-1903- to be mailed to Orlon W. Peterson, Administrator, Waterloo, N. Y. See trust fund voucher, No. 2938. Bureau of Accounts.

No. 1433.

DEPT OF STATE
JAN
4
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

File

November 17th, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
2
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The recognition of the Republic of Panama. The Chinese Government has been notified as requested.

Confirming Department telegram without date.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 4 1904
FILED

No. 1433.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 17th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming overleaf your telegram without date, I have the honor to report that, complying with its instructions, I have notified the Chinese Government of the President's action in the recognition of the Republic of Panama, by the note a copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

Enclosure as stated.

Telegram received.

Washington, ...

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

The President yesterday fully recognized the Republic of Panama and formally received its Minister Plenipotentiary You will promptly communicate this to the Government to which you are accredited.

(Signed) Hay.

F.O.No.567.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No./433

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, November 16th, 1903.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that Panama, formerly a state in the Republic of "The United States of Columbia," having separated itself from that republic and established a Government of its own, I am instructed by the Department of State at Washington to communicate to Your Imperial Highness the intelligence that on the 14th inst. the President of the United States fully recognized the new Republic of Panama and formally received its Minister Plenipotentiary.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

H. I. H. Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

F.O.No.567.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 453

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, November 18th, 1903.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that Panama, formerly a state in the Republic of "The United States of Columbia," having separated itself from that republic and established a Government of its own, I am instructed by the Department of State at Washington to communicate to Your Imperial Highness the intelligence that on the 14th inst. the President of the United States fully recognized the new Republic of Panama and formally received its Minister Plenipotentiary.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

H. I. H. Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 1434.

DEPT OF STATE
JAN 4 1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 18th, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 2
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 8 1904
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Complaint against the Missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church in China. Transmitting a copy of a letter from five Bishops of the Anglican Church to the British and American Ministers, asking that they intervene. My reply.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 15 1904
FILED

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack in this sense. ask

JAN - 8 1904

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1434 of November 18, 1903.

Dear Mr. Loomis:

Mr. Conger's reply to the bishops of the Anglican Church and also, it would seem, the resolutions of said bishops are not enclosed in this despatch. Consequently it is impossible to instruct Mr. Conger, or to give an opinion of his action. I think the missing documents should first be asked for, and on their receipt proper instructions can be issued.

W. W. Rockhill

January 5, 1904.

No. 1434.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 18th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter recently received, signed by five Bishops of the Anglican Church in China, complaining of the serious inconvenience arising from the political influence wielded by the Missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and asking that the British and American Ministers make such representations to the Ministers of the Roman Catholic Powers as may lead to the regulation or repression of this policy. I also enclose copy of my reply thereto. (not indorsed)

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1, Mr. Graves to Mr. Conger, October 24th, 1903.

2, Conference of Bishops to Mr. Conger, Oct. 21, 1903.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1434.

Mr. Graves to Mr. Conger.

St. John's College, October 24th, 1903.

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

Minister of the United States,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I have the honor to ask your attention to the enclosed letter of the Conference of Bishops lately held in Shanghai, and to the copy of a letter which was sent to you in October 1899.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. R. Graves.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1434.

Mr. Graves to Mr. Conger.

St. John's College, October 24th, 1903.

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

Minister of the United States,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I have the honor to ask your attention to the enclosed letter of the Conference of Bishops lately held in Shanghai, and to the copy of a letter which was sent to you in October 1899.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. R. Graves.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No.

Conference of Bishops to Mr. Conger.

Shanghai, October 21st, 1903.

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

At a Conference of five Bishops of the Anglican Church in China, whose signatures are written below, held here this day,- reference having been made to a letter addressed by a similar Conference in 1899 to the Ministers of Great Britain and the United States of America on the subject of the serious inconveniences arising from the political influence wielded by the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church in China-it was resolved to ask your attention to that letter(of which a copy is enclosed) and to the fact that the inconvenience is in no degree diminished since.

As a typical case, in the T'aichow Prefecture of Chechiang, has been brought to the notice of H.B.M.Minister in Peking by Bishop Moule, namely-the seizure on the public way in 1898 and subsequent retention by a French Mission Priest of property valued at over $300, notwithstanding the repeated judgments of the Mandarin and finally of the French Consul General in favor of the plaintiff,-it is perhaps unnecessary for us to accumulate evidence in this interference with the Government of the country. When Bishop Moule was at Ningpo on the 15th inst., he had to report to H.B.M. Consul there that thus far no redress had been afforded.

A short time before serious riots, resulting in the death and mutilation of a Chinese Roman Catholic Priest, had broken out at Ninghai, also in the T'aichow Prefecture, as a result of highhanded conduct on the part of the Roman Catholics.

The Bishops whose signatures are appended would respectfully

Enclosure No. In Despatch No.

Conference of Bishops to Mr. Conger.

Shanghai, October 21st, 1903.

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

At a Conference of five Bishops of the Anglican Church in China, whose signatures are written below, held here this day, - reference having been made to a letter addressed by a similar Conference in 1899 to the Ministers of Great Britain and the United States of America on the subject of the serious inconveniences arising from the political influence wielded by the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church in China - it was resolved to ask your attention to that letter (of which a copy is enclosed) and to the fact that the inconvenience is in no degree diminished since.

As a typical case, in the T'aichow Prefecture of Chechiang, has been brought to the notice of H.B.M.Minister in Peking by Bishop Moule, namely - the seizure on the public way in 1898 and subsequent retention by a French Mission priest of property valued at over $300, notwithstanding the repeated judgments of the Mandarin and finally of the French Consul General in favor of the plaintiff, - it is perhaps unnecessary for us to accumulate evidence in this interference with the Government of the country. When Bishop Moule was at Ningpo on the 15th inst., he had to report to H.B.M. Consul there that thus far no redress had been afforded.

A short time before serious riots, resulting in the death and mutilation of a Chinese Roman Catholic Priest, had broken out at Ninghai, also in the T'aichow Prefecture, as a result of highhanded conduct on the part of the Roman Catholics.

The Bishops whose signatures are appended would respectfully

pectfully urge the British and American Ministers to make such representations to the Ministers of the Roman Catholic Powers as may, if possible, lead to the regulation and repression of this dangerous policy.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

Charles P. Scott, (Bishop of the Church of England in North China)

F. R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai, (American).

J. C. Victoria, With Missionary jurisdiction in South China.

James Addison Ingle, Bishop of Hankow, (American).

G. E. Moule, (Bishop of the Church of England in Mid. China,) President.

peotfully urge the British and American Ministers to make such representations to the Ministers of the Roman Catholic Powers as may, if possible, lead to the regulation and repression of this dangerous policy.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

Charles P. Scott, (Bishop of the Church of England in North China)

F. R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai, (American).

J. C. Victoria, With Missionary jurisdiction in South China.

James Addison Ingle, Bishop of Hankow, (American).

G. E. Moule, (Bishop of the Church of England in Mid. China,) President.

Copy of letter sent to the Ministers of Great Britain and the United States, October 1899.

Sir:

The undersigned, Bishops of the Anglican Communion in China, have the honor to submit to you the annexed Resolution which was passed by us at a Conference just now held, and to request your earnest attention to the condition of things which suggested it.

We have the honor to state that, not only have the outrages alleged been frequently noticed in the public press during the past few years, but that in the Provinces of Hupe, Chekiang and Fukien they have come under the cognizance of some of our number.

We have no wish to complicate our spiritual responsibilities by the assumption of political rights and duties such as have been conceded to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. But we cannot view without alarm, both on behalf of our own flocks and the Chinese populations generally, the rapidly growing interference of French and other Roman Catholic Priests with the provincial and local government of China.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

Charles P. Scott, English Bishop in North China.

Charles J. Corfe, English Bishop in Corea and Shingking,

Frederick R. Graves, American Bishop of Shanghai and the lower Yangtz Valley,

William W. Cassels, English Bishop in Western China,

J. C. Victoria,(Missionary Jurisdiction in So. China.)

G. E. Moule, English Bishop in Mid-China, President.

Copy of letter sent to the Ministers of Great Britain and the United States, October 1899.

Sir:

The undersigned, Bishops of the Anglican Communion in China, have the honor to submit to you the annexed Resolution which was passed by us at a Conference just now held, and to request your earnest attention to the condition of things which suggested it.

We have the honor to state that, not only have the outrages alleged been frequently noticed in the public press during the past few years, but that in the Provinces of Hupe, Chekiang and Fukien they have come under the cognizance of some of our number.

We have no wish to complicate our spiritual responsibilities by the assumption of political rights and duties such as have been conceded to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. But we cannot view without alarm, both on behalf of our own flocks and the Chinese populations generally, the rapidly growing interference of French and other Roman Catholic Priests with the provincial and local government of China.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

Charles P. Scott, English Bishop in North China.

Charles J. Corfe, English Bishop in Corea and Shing-king,

Frederick R. Graves, American Bishop of Shanghai and the lower Yangtz Valley,

William W. Cassels, English Bishop in Western China,

J. C. Victoria,(Missionary Jurisdiction in So. China.)

G. E. Moule, English Bishop in Mid-China, President.

No. 1435.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
DIPLOMATIC
JAN 8 1904
SECRETARY
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JAN 2
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

November 21st, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ans. Jan. 9

See instruction of April 9, 1904.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Subject: The payment of the indemnity by the Chinese Government. Proposal of the Belgian Minister to accept payments on a silver basis. The final difference to be adjusted later. Views of the other Governments concerned. Transmitting letter from the Belgian Minister.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 15 1904
FILED

No. 1435.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 21st, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy and translation of a plan submitted to his Colleagues by the Belgian Minister, proposing to continue to receive, from the Chinese Government, payments of the indemnity on a silver basis, but leaving the difference between this and a gold basis to be adjusted later, and granting an extension of time for the payment of this difference.

If all the Governments interested agree to this, it is to be offered to the Chinese Government, on condition that gold bonds shall be immediately signed and delivered.

I am informed that all the Governments have signified their willingness to adopt this plan, except Russia, the Representative of which has telegraphed his Government for instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures as stated. E. H. Conger

(COPY)

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1435.

Légation de Belgique,
Peking, le 1er Octobre, 1903.

No. 475.

1 Annexe.

Monsieur le Doyen:

Une question qui eut du être dès longtemps résolue reste toujours en suspens: Je veux parler de la signature des Bons nationaux de l'Indemnité.

Toutes les Puissances signataires du Protocole de Peking ont un même intérêt à la voir trancher sans plus de retard.

Les Puissances, notamment, qui ont capitalisé la part de l'indemnité qui leur revient en émettant un emprunt doivent être mises en possession d'un titre qui garantisse l'amortissement de cet emprunt, et les Puissances qui se proposeraient aujourd'hui d'agir de même façon seraient fort empêchées de le faire dans l'état d'incertitude ou nous restons.

D'un autre côté, plusieurs Puissances ont témoigné de leur volonté de faciliter à la Chine l'exécution de ses obligations, mais il ne leur a pas été possible de se mettre d'accord sur la façon dont leur bon vouloir pourrait se manifester.

Ces diverses considérations ont décidé mon Gouvernement à me prescrire de soumettre à nos honorables Collègues la proposition transactionnelle dont vous voudrez bien trouver le texte sous ce pli.

Si cette proposition a l'agrément de toutes les Puissances intéressées, mon Gouvernement se ralliera, à la condition que le total des payements que fera la Chine, équivale au montant intégral de sa dette, calculée en or.

Je vous serai très reconnaissant, Monsieur le Doyen, de vouloir bien porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de

nos

(COPY)

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1435.

Légation de Belgique,
Pékin, le 1er Octobre, 1903.

No. 479.

I Annexe.

Monsieur le Doyen:

Une question qui eut du être des longtemps réso-
lue reste toujours en suspens: je veux parler de la signa-
ture des Bons nationaux de l'Indemnité.

Toutes les Puissances signataires du Protocole de
Pékin ont un même intérêt à la voir trancher sans plus de
retard.

Les Puissances, notamment, qui ont capitalisé la part
de l'indemnité qui leur revient en émettant un emprunt
doivent être mises en possession d'un titre qui garantisse
l'amortissement de cet emprunt, et les Puissances qui se
proposeraient aujourd'hui d'agir de même façon seraient
fort embêtées de le faire dans l'état d'incertitude ou
nous restons.

D'un autre côté, plusieurs Puissances ont témoigné de
leur volonté de faciliter à la Chine l'exécution de ses
obligations, mais il ne leur a pas été possible de se
mettre d'accord sur la façon dont leur bon vouloir pourrait
se manifester.

Ces diverses considérations ont décidé mon Gouverne-
ment à me prescrire de soumettre à nos honorables Collègues
la proposition transactionnelle dont vous voudrez bien trou-
ver le texte sous ce pli.

Si cette proposition à l'agrément de toutes les Puis-
sances intéressées, mon Gouvernement se rallierait, à la condi-
tion que le total des payements que fera la Chine, équivale
au montant intégral de sa dette, calculée en or.

Je vous serai très reconnaissant, Monsieur le Doyen,
de vouloir bien porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de

nos

nos honorables Collègues en les priant de vouloir bien en référer à leurs Gouvernements respectifs.

Veuillez trouver ici, Monsieur le Doyen, la nouvelle assurance de ma très-haute considération.

(Signée) Joostens.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Baron Czikann de Wahlborn,

Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

etc., etc., etc.

nos honorables Collègues en les priant de vouloir bien en référer à leurs Gouvernements respectifs.

Veuillez trouver ici, Monsieur le Doyen, la nouvelle assurance de ma très-haute considération.

(Signé) Joostens.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Baron Gaikema de Wahlborn,

Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

etc., etc., etc.

(Copy)

D'une part le Gouvernement chinois signera immédiatement les Bons nationaux, payables en or, conformément au Protocole du 7 Septembre, 1901.

D'autre part, les Puissances soussignées, désireuses de faciliter à la Chine l'exécution de ses obligations consentent à ce que le payement des arrérages de l'Indemnité continue à se faire comme jusqu'ici, c'est-à-dire en argent au cours du jour de chaque payement partiel et les dites Puissances accordent à la Chine les délais nécessaires pour éteindre, par ce procédé, l'intégralité de l'indemnité qui leur est due.

La valeur réelle des payements mensuels effectués par la Chine dépendant du cours de l'argent, il est entendu que toutes les fois que la différence entre les sommes versées et les sommes dues aux Puissances soussignées sera en faveur de celles-ci, cette différence restera due aux dites Puissances et sera productive des mêmes intérêts que le principal de l'indemnité. Par contre, toutes les fois que cette différence sera en faveur du Gouvernement chinois, les sommes versées en trop seront immédiatement déduites du total des sommes restant dues par la Chine aux Puissances soussignées.

Comme le Gouvernement chinois est tenu de faire des versements mensuels les Représentants des Puissances soussignées donneront des instructions à leurs délégués, à la Commission des Banquiers de Shanghai pour que ceux-ci fixent le taux du change à chaque versement au lieu d'attendre la fin de chaque période de six mois.

Si le total des versements effectués par la Chine jusqu'à l'expiration de l'année 1940 n'atteint pas la somme nécessaire pour parfaire en or, le montant des indemnités revenant à chacune des Puissances soussignées, le Gouvernement chinois continuera à faire des versements mensuels jusqu'à complet amortissement de l'Indemnité, capital et intérêts

compris

mes honorables Collègues en les priant de vouloir bien en référer à leurs Gouvernements respectifs.

Veuillez trouver ici, Monsieur le Doyen, la nouvelle assurance de ma très-haute considération.

(Signé) Joostens.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Baron Guillaume de Wahlborn,

Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

etc., etc., etc.

Les Puissances, notamment, qui ont englobé la part de l'indemnité qui leur revient en échangeant un emprunt doivent être mises en possession d'un titre qui garantisse l'amortissement de cet emprunt, et les Puissances qui ne proposeraient aujourd'hui d'agir de même feront certainement de la part de l'Allemagne un acte de faire dans l'état d'incertitude en nous restons.

D'un autre côté, plusieurs Puissances ont témoigné de leur volonté de faciliter à la Chine l'exécution de nos obligations, mais il ne leur a pas été possible de se mettre d'accord sur la façon dont leur but pourrait se manifester.

Ces diverses considérations ont [illegible] ment à me prescrire de soumettre à nos [illegible] la proposition ci-annexée dans [illegible] ce le texte nous en fait.

Si cette proposition a l'agrément de [illegible] mises intéressées, mon Gouvernement [illegible] tion que le total des payements que [illegible] au montant intégral de la dette, [illegible]

Je vous serai très reconnaissant, [illegible] de vouloir bien porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de

Son

(Copy)

D'une part le Gouvernement chinois signera immédiatement les Bons nationaux, payables en or, conformément au Protocole du 7 Septembre, 1901.

D'autre part, les Puissances soussignées, désireuses de faciliter à la Chine l'exécution de ses obligations consentent à ce que le payement des arrérages de l'Indemnité continue à se faire comme jusqu'ici, c'est-à-dire en argent au cours du jour de chaque payement partiel et les dites Puissances accordent à la Chine les délais nécessaires pour éteindre, par ce procédé, l'intégralité de l'indemnité qui leur est due.

La valeur réelle des payements mensuels effectués par la Chine dépendant du cours de l'argent, il est entendu que toutes les fois que la différence entre les sommes versées et les sommes dues aux Puissances soussignées sera en faveur de celles-ci, cette différence restera due aux dites Puissances et sera productive des mêmes intérêts que le principal de l'indemnité. Par contre, toutes les fois que cette différence sera en faveur du Gouvernement chinois, les sommes versées en trop seront immédiatement déduites du total des sommes restant dues par la Chine aux Puissances soussignées.

Comme le Gouvernement chinois est tenu de faire des versements mensuels les Représentants des Puissances soussignées donneront des instructions à leurs délégués, à la Commission des Banquiers de Shanghai pour que ceux-ci fixent le taux du change à chaque versement au lieu d'attendre la fin de chaque période de six mois.

Si le total des versements effectués par la Chine jusqu'à l'expiration de l'année 1940 n'atteint pas la somme nécessaire pour parfaire en or, le montant des indemnités revenant à chacune des Puissances soussignées, le Gouvernement chinois continuera à faire des versements mensuels jusqu'à complet amortissement de l'Indemnité, capital et intérêts

compris

(Copy)

D'une part le Gouvernement chinois signera immédiatement les Bons nationaux, payables en or, conformément au Protocole du 7 Septembre, 1901.

D'autre part, les Puissances soussignées, désireuses de faciliter à la Chine l'exécution de ses obligations consentent à ce que le payement des arriérages de l'Indemnité continue à se faire comme jusqu'ici, c'est-à-dire en argent au cours du jour de chaque payement partiel et les dites Puissances accordent à la Chine les délais nécessaires pour établir, par ce procédé, l'intégralité de l'Indemnité qui leur est due.

La valeur réelle des payements mensuels effectués par la Chine dépendant du cours de l'argent, il est entendu que toutes les fois que la différence entre les sommes versées et les sommes dues aux Puissances soussignées sera en faveur de celles-ci, cette différence restera due aux dites Puissances et sera productive des mêmes intérêts que le principal de l'Indemnité. Par contre, toutes les fois que cette différence sera en faveur du Gouvernement chinois, les sommes versées en trop seront immédiatement déduites du total des sommes restant dues par la Chine aux Puissances soussignées.

Comme le Gouvernement chinois est tenu de faire des versements mensuels les Représentants des Puissances soussignées donneront des instructions à leurs délégués, à la Commission des Banquiers de Shanghai pour que ceux-ci fixent le taux du change à chaque versement au lieu d'attendre la fin de chaque période de six mois.

Si le total des versements effectués par la Chine jusqu'à l'expiration de l'année 1940 n'atteint pas la somme nécessaire pour parfaire en or, le montant des indemnités revenant à chacune des Puissances soussignées, le Gouvernement chinois continuera à faire des versements mensuels jusqu'à complet amortissement de l'Indemnité, capital et intérêts

compris

compris.

Dans cette éventualité la Commission des Banquiers de Shanghai établira, pour les payements à faire postérieurement à 1940 un nouveau tableau d'amortissement, à moins que le Gouvernement chinois ne préfère user de la liberté qui lui est laissée de se libérer immédiatement.

compris.

Dans cette éventualité la Commission des Banquiers de Shanghai établira, pour les payements à faire postérieurement à 1940 un nouveau tableau d'amortissement, à moins que le Gouvernement chinois ne préfère user de la liberté qui lui est laissée de se libérer immédiatement.

Belgian Legation,

Peking, October 1st, 1903.

No. 475.

Annex 1.

Mr. Dean:

A question which should have been settled long ago remains still in suspenas. I speak of the signing of the national bonds of the indemnity. All the Powers which signed the Protocol of Peking have the same interest in seeing this settled without further delay. The Powers, especially those which have capitalized the portion of the indemnity due to them by issuing a loan, must be put in possession of some instrument by which the settlement of this loan may be guaranteed and the Powers, who, also at the present time desire to do the same thing, would find themselves much embarrassed by the state of uncertainty in which we remain.

Moreover, several Powers have shown the desire to help China in the execution of her obligations, but it has not been possible for them to agree on the manner in which their friendly desire should be manifested.

These various considerations have decided my Government to direct me to submit to our Honorable Colleagues the proposition in the nature of a compromise, the text of which you will find transmitted with this letter.

If this proposition is favorably received by all the Powers interested, my Government will adopt it on the condition that the total amount of the payments made by China shall be equal to the whole sum of her debt calculated on a gold basis.

I would be very grateful to you, Mr. Dean, if you would kindly bring the preceding to the notice of our Honorable Colleagues, with the request that they refer it to their respective Governments.

I beg of you Mr. Dean, to accept the renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) Joostens.

Belgian Legation,

Peking, October 1st, 1903.

No. 475.

Annex I.

Mr. Dean:

A question which should have been settled long ago remains still in suspense. I speak of the signing of the national bonds of the indemnity. All the Powers which signed the Protocol of Peking have the same interest in seeing this settled without further delay. The Powers, especially those which have capitalized the portion of the indemnity due to them by issuing a loan, must be put in possession of some instrument by which the settlement of this loan may be guaranteed and the Powers, who, even at the present time desire to do the same thing, would find themselves much embarrassed by the state of uncertainty in which we remain.

Moreover, several Powers have shown the desire to help China in the execution of her obligations, but it has not been possible for them to agree on the manner in which their friendly desire should be manifested.

These various considerations have decided my Government to direct me to submit to our Honorable Colleagues the proposition in the nature of a compromise, the text of which you will find transmitted with this letter.

If this proposition is favorably received by all the Powers interested, my Government will adopt it on the condition that the total amount of the payments made by China shall be equal to the whole sum of her debt calculated on a gold basis.

I would be very grateful to you, Mr. Dean, if you would kindly bring the preceding to the notice of our Honorable Colleagues, with the request that they refer it to their respective Governments.

I beg of you Mr. Dean, to accept the renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) Joostens.

Translation.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1435

On the one hand the Chinese Government shall sign immediately the national bonds payable in gold, as provided by the Protocol of the 7th of September, 1901.

On the other hand, the undersigned Powers, desiring to help China in the execution of her obligations, consent that the payments of the indemnity, when they fall due, shall continue to be made as heretofore; that is to say, in silver, at the rate of exchange of the day of each partial payment, and the said Powers grant to China the time necessary to extinguish in this manner the entire amount of the indemnity which is due to them.

As the true value of the monthly payments made by China depends on the rate of silver, it is agreed that every time that the difference between the sums paid in and the sums due to the undersigned Powers shall be in favor of the latter, this difference will remain due to the said Powers, and will bear the same interest as the principal of the indemnity.

On the other hand, whenever this difference shall be in favor of the Chinese Government, the sums paid in excess shall immediately be deducted from the total of the sums remaining due by China to the undersigned Powers.

As the Chinese Government is required to make monthly payments, the Representatives of the undersigned Powers shall give instructions to their delegates on the Bankers' Commission at Shanghai for the latter to fix the rate of exchange at the time of each payment, instead of awaiting the end of the period of six months.

If the total of the payments made by China up to the expiration of the year 1940 does not reach the sum necessary to make up in gold the total amount due to each of the undersigned

Translation.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1435

On the one hand the Chinese Government shall sign immediately the national bonds payable in gold, as provided by the Protocol of the 7th of September, 1901.

On the other hand, the undersigned Powers, desiring to help China in the execution of her obligations, consent that the payments of the indemnity, when they fall due, shall continue to be made as heretofore; that is to say, in silver, at the rate of exchange of the day of each partial payment, and the said Powers grant to China the time necessary to extinguish in this manner the entire amount of the indemnity which is due to them.

As the true value of the monthly payments made by China depends on the rate of silver, it is agreed that every time that the difference between the sums paid in and the sums due to the undersigned Powers shall be in favor of the latter, this difference will remain due to the said Powers, and will bear the same interest as the principal of the indemnity.

On the other hand, whenever this difference shall be in favor of the Chinese Government, the sums paid in excess shall immediately be deducted from the total of the sums remaining due by China to the undersigned Powers.

As the Chinese Government is required to make monthly payments, the Representatives of the undersigned Powers shall give instructions to their delegates on the Bankers' Commission at Shanghai for the latter to fix the rate of exchange at the time of each payment, instead of awaiting the end of the period of six months.

If the total of the payments made by China up to the expiration of the year 1940 does not reach the sum necessary to make up in gold the total amount due to each of the undersigned

dersigned Powers, the Chinese Government shall continue to make monthly payments until the complete amortization of the indamnity, both capital and interest.

In this eventuality the Bankers' Commission at Shanghai shall draw up for payments to be made after 1940, a new amortization table, unless the Chinese Government prefers to use the liberty which is conceded to it, of freeing itself immediately by paying at once.

derslgned Powers, the Chinese Government shall continue to make monthly payments until the complete amortization of the indemnity, both capital and interest.

In this eventuality the Bankers' Commission at Shanghai shall draw up for payments to be made after 1940, a new amortization table, unless the Chinese Government prefers to use the liberty which is conceded to it, of freeing itself immediately by paying at once.

No. 1436.

RECEIVED. JAN 2 1904 BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JAN 2 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

November 21st, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The payment of indemnity awards. Change of address of Miss Abbie G. Chapin.

INDEX BUREAU JAN 8 1904 FILED

No. 1436.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 21st, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Miss Abbie G. Chapin of Tung chou has just informed me that she is about to return to the United States, and that consequently she asks that the fourth installment of her indemnity award be sent to her at her home address, 1643 Grover Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

I have the honor to be,

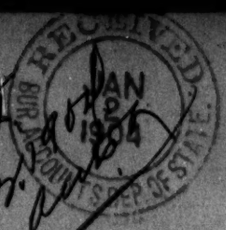
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1457.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.



Vouchers unknown
+ filed in Dept
Dept acct Com. W.D.
Fitz

November 21st, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Chinese Indemnity awards. Returning 42 signed vouchers of third installment. Referring to Department's unnumbered instruction of September 19th, 1903.

No. 1437.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 21st, 1903.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department's unnumbered instruction of September 19th, last, I have the honor to return 42 vouchers for the Third installment of 25% of the Chinese Indemnity awards, duly signed and attested, as per list herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Signed vouchers as per list.

1437.

George R. Davis,
Edward K. Lowry,
Mary E. Andrews,
George D. Lowry,
Alice Terrell,
Mary E. Sheffield,
Maud A. Mackey,
James H. Ingram,
Devello Z. Sheffield,
Abbie G. Chapin,
John M. Moore,
Howard S. Galt,
William B. Stelle,
Mary H. Porter,
George D. Wilder,
Effie G. Young,
Hiram H. Lowry,
Elwood G. Tewksbury,
William S. Ament,
J. Albert Miller,
Henry P. Perkins,
South Chihli Mission,
Isaac T. Headland,
Jane E. Chapin,
Mark Williams,
Frances D. Wilder,
James H. McCann,
James W. Ragsdale,
Gertrude Gilman,
Charlotte M. Jewell,
George W. Verity,
Sarah J. Ragsdale,
William P. Sprague,
Amelia P. Lowrie,

1737.

George R. Davis,
Edward K. Lowry,
Mary E. Andrews,
George D. Lowry,
Alice Terrell,
Mary E. Sheffield,
Maud A. Mosley,
James H. Ingram,
Develle Z. Sheffield,
Abbie G. Chapin,
John M. Moore,
Howard S. Galt,
William B. Stella,
Mary H. Porter,
George D. Wilder,
Nettie G. Young,
Hiram H. Lowry,
Elwood G. Tewksbury,
William S. Ament,
J. Albert Miller,
Henry P. Perkins,
South Untuit Mission,
Isaac T. Headland,
Jane E. Chapin,
Mark Williams,
Frances D. Wilder,
James H. McCann,
James W. Ragsdale,
Gertrude Gilman,
Charlotte M. Jewell,
George W. Verity,
Sarah J. Ragsdale,
William P. Sprague,
Amelia P. Lowrie,

A. L. R. Smith, ✓

H. S. Lawrence, ✓

McClay & Co., ✓

Anna D. Gloss, ✓

North China Tract Col, ✓

W. S. Ament, Trustee for ✓

Emily Hammond Ament Memorial School,

Grace Newton, ✓

Nils J. Friedstrom. ✓

A. L. R. Smith,
H. S. Lawrence,
McClay & Co.,
Anna D. Gloss,
North China Treat Col.
W. S. Ament, Trustee for
Emily Hammond Ament Memorial School,
Grace Newton,
Mila 1. Priedstrom.

No. 1438

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1904
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN 2 1904
DEPT OF STATE

November 21st, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Rec'd, Bu. Accts.

Subject: Transmitting account for expenses of Treaty negotiations. Referring to Instruction No. 443, of January 25th, 1902.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 8 1 4
FILED

No. 1438.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 21st, 1903.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day drawn on you for $237.57, to cover the expenses of my recent journey to Shanghai, in connection with the final Treaty negotiations. The account supporting this draft is transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Rec'd, Bu. Accts.

Enclosure as stated.

FORM NO. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
DEPT OF STATE
NOV 23 1903
BUREAU

To War. Nov. 23
Congress

From Peking,

November 23, 1903.

Received 2.30 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-third.

Chinese Government says one thousand buffaloes is the utmost that can be spared for the Philippines.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 27 1903
FILED

Deciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, 9.25 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

From Peking.

November 20, 1904.

Received 5.30 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-third.

Chinese Government says one thousand buffaloes is the utmost that can be spared for the Philippines.

COOLEY

Paraphrased by JRE, Chief Clerk's Office, 9.30 A. M.

No. 1439.

JAN 1904
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 25th, 1903.

AUDITOR BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
9
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The new legation buildings. Transmitting account for expenditures from July 8th to November 25th. Referring to Despatch No.1764 of August 7th.

No. 1439.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 25th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1364, of August 7th last, I have the honor to transmit herewith an account of expenditures on the New Legation Buildings, from July 8th to November 25th. I enclose certificates of the Bank to whom the drafts were sold, showing the exact amounts received therefor.

I also enclose, with my approval, a report of Mr. Nealy, the Architect and Superintendent, giving so full, accurate, and satisfactory account, in detail, of the progress and condition of the work to the present date as to need no comments from me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures as stated.

Peking, November 18th, 1903.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

Supplementary to my report dated July 11th, I have the honor to submit the following statement; showing the progress of work on the United States Legation buildings in this city.

In that report I inadvertently omitted to note the employment on July 7th of Liu Ching Chun as interpreter to the Architect at $60.00 per month, and on July 1st of two watchmen at $7.00 per month each.(All figures given herein refer to Mexican dollars, except those specified gold.)

An office building was erected on the building site in July for the use of the Architect and Superintendent at a cost of $227.80.

Under Chang Shen's contract brick-laying commenced July 21st, a vexatious delay 31 1/2 days occurring between noon August 11th and the morning of September 12th, on account of the non-delivery of second installment of cement under Marzoli contract. This delay was partly occasioned by extremely bad weather which delayed, and for a few days entirely stopped steamship traffic between Hongkong and Taku.

On the 21st of July was also begun the excavation and

laying

Peking, November 18th, 1903.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

Supplementary to my report dated July 11th, I have the honor to submit the following statement; showing the progress of work on the United States Legation buildings in this city.

In that report I inadvertently omitted to note the employment on July 7th of Liu Ching Chun as interpreter to the Architect at $60.00 per month, and on July 1st of two watchmen at $7.00 per month each.(All figures given herein refer to Mexican dollars, except those specified gold.)

An office building was erected on the building site in July for the use of the Architect and Superintendent at a cost of $227.80.

Under Chang Shen's contract brick-laying commenced July 21st, a vexatious delay occurring between noon August 11th and the morning of September 12th, on account of the non-delivery of second instalment of cement under Marcott contract. This delay was partly occasioned by extremely bad weather which delayed, and for a few days entirely stopped steamship traffic between Hongkong and Tsku.

On the 21st of July was also begun the excavation and laying

31 1/2 days

laying concrete footings for the chair-house and all servants' quarters, except those for Minister's residence(already under contract). This work embraced 7,296 cubic feet of excavation, at 30 cents, $21.89; 1,170 cubic feet of concrete, at 16 1/2 cents, $193.05. This contractor also supplied bamboo poles and matting for four sand yards, $25.50, and furnished 16 coolies 15 1/2 days at 25 cents each, $62.00; total $302.44.

Under the Marzoli contract for sand, cement, and stone the first delivery of cement, 150 casks, was made July 12th. Delivery of sand commenced July 14th, and the first installment of stone was made July 30th. A quantity of this stone was in unshapely blocks much above the size called for by the Schadule on which contractor bid, and this was cut down to Schedule size at a cost of $48.00. This amount has been charged against,and will be deducted from, the Marzoli contract when settlement is made. Much delay has been caused by this contractor who has failed to deliver stone in quantities agreed upon, and only upon threat of forfeiting his cash security has he been compelled to deliver sufficient stone to keep the corps of stone-cutters busy.

On July 28th a contract was awarded Hsieh Tseng Chi of Peking for wrought iron work as follows: 500 stone cramps; 162 three foot rod roof-anchors, with two gib plates each; 137 joist anchors; 108 stirrups for joist framing;

in

Peking, November 18th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

Supplementary to my report dated July 11th, I have the honor to submit the following statement; showing the

laying concrete footings for the chair-house and all servants' quarters, except those for Minister's residence(already under contract). This work embraced 7,296 cubic feet of excavation, at 30 cents, $21.89; 1,170 cubic feet of concrete, at 16 1/2 cents, $193.05. This contractor also supplied bamboo poles and matting for four sand yards, $28.50, and furnished 16 coolies 15 1/2 days at 25 cents each, $62.00; total $302.44.

Under the Marxoll contract for sand, cement, and stone the first delivery of cement, 150 casks, was made July 19th. Delivery of sand commenced July 14th, and the first installment of stone was made July 30th. A quantity of this stone was in unshapely blocks much above the size called for by the Schedule on which contractor bid, and this was cut down to Schedule size at a cost of $48.00. This amount has been charged against,and will be deducted from, the Marxoll contract when settlement is made. Much delay has been caused by this contractor who has failed to deliver stone in quantities agreed upon, and only upon threat of forfeiting his cash security has he been compelled to deliver sufficient stone to keep the corps of stone-cutters busy.

On July 28th a contract was awarded Hsieh Tsung Chi of Peking for wrought iron work as follows: 800 stone cramps; 162 three foot rod roof-anchors, with two gib plates each; 127 joist anchors; 108 stirrups for joist framing;

in

in amount $667.98, last delivery November 4th.

The one well dug in April for supplying water for building purposes proving insufficient, another well was contracted for, with Gow Lin, to be not less than 37 feet deep, 6 feet diameter, and to furnish not less than 12 feet of water, the Government to furnish the brick lining, contractor to lay the brick and furnish his own mortar. August 10th 32 feet depth was reached when a spring in quick sand was encountered rendering it impossible to go deeper without great trouble and expensive cribbing. As 10 feet of water was furnished at this depth contractor was paid $108.34, this being at the rate per foot of water contracted for.

Bids were obtained July 18th for supplying large slabs of slate for two anti-damp courses for walls of all buildings, except servants' quarters. This contract was also awarded to Gow Lin, lowest bidder. He furnished 7,067 1/3 square feet of slate 1/2 inch thick, cut and squared at 70 cents per square feet; total $494.38. This contract was completed September 16th.

A contract was made with Chang Shen August 8th for supplying all scaffolding required for the five buildings and servants' quarters. Scaffolding is to continue in use and be available for all work whatsoever until completion of buildings, contractor to receive $1,600 therefor.

Aug.

in amount $667.38, last delivery November 4th.

The one well dug in April for supplying water for building purposes proving insufficient, another well was contracted for, with Gow Lin, to be not less than 37 feet deep, 6 feet diameter, and to furnish not less than 12 feet of water, the Government to furnish the brick lining, contractor to lay the brick and furnish his own mortar. August 10th 32 feet depth was reached when a spring in quick sand was encountered rendering it impossible to go deeper without great trouble and expensive cribbing. As 10 feet of water was furnished at this depth contractor was paid $108.34, this being at the rate per foot of water contracted for.

Bids were obtained July 18th for supplying large slabs of slate for two anti-damp courses for walls of all buildings, except servants' quarters. This contract was also awarded to Gow Lin, lowest bidder. He furnished 7,067 1/3 square feet of slate 1/2 inch thick, cut and squared at 70 cents per square feet; total $494.38. This contract was completed September 16th.

A contract was made with Chang Shen August 8th for supplying all scaffolding required for the five buildings and servants' quarters. Scaffolding is to continue in use and be available for all work whatsoever until completion of buildings, contractor to receive $1,800 therefor.

Aug.

by this contractor who has failed to deliver stone in quantities agreed upon, and only upon threat of forfeiting his cash security has he been compelled to deliver sufficient stone to keep the corps of stone-cutters busy.

On July 28th a contract was awarded Hsieh Tsang Chi of Peking for wrought iron work as follows: 500 stone cramps; 182 three foot rod roof-anchors, with two gib plates each; 137 joint anchors; 108 stirrups for joint framing;

in

Aug. 8th, lumber furnished by Gage, Mills & Co., San Francisco, arrived at Tientsin. A week later it arrived in Peking, Captain Brewster of the Legation Guard kindly sending a detail of soldiers to guard it during transshipment. The expenses of this Guard while on duty at Tientsin, $89.80, were paid out of the building fund. As the Architect's time and attention were required in Peking, he inspected the lumber, and then secured, through Consul General Ragsdale, the services of two citizens of Tientsin, Messrs. Murphy and Sainsbury, to check off and count the pieces of lumber, as delivered by the Steamship Co. The cost of this lumber, which is selected stock and kiln-dried, including steamship freight, was $8,098 gold. The labor of transferring lumber from steamer to cars and from Chien-men Station, Peking, to the building site, was $272.00.

A second order for cement was given September 12, to Jardine, Matheson & Co., of Tientsin, who supplied 250 casks at $7.00 per cask, delivered at Chien-men Station, Peking. Its delivery on the site cost 10 cents per cask, bringing the total cost per cask 15 cents lower than the first contract price.

An order for additional sand, 9 car loads, was also given September 29, to the Peking-Hankow R. R. Co., the delivery of which was completed November 12, at a cost, including cartage, of $188.65.

The cast iron columns, Steel girders, Separators, and bolts

in amount $687.98, last delivery November 4th.

The one well dug in April for supplying water for building purposes proving insufficient, another well was contracted for, with Gow Lin, to be not less than 37 feet deep, 6 feet diameter, and to furnish not less than 12 feet

Aug. 8th, lumber furnished by Gage, Mills & Co., San Francisco, arrived at Tientsin. A week later it arrived in Peking, Captain Brewster of the Legation Guard kindly sending a detail of soldiers to guard it during transshipment. The expenses of this Guard while on duty at Tientsin, $89.80, were paid out of the building fund. As the Architect's time and attention were required in Peking, he inspected the lumber, and then assured, through Consul General Ragsdale, the services of two citizens of Tientsin, Messrs. Murphy and Satnsbury, to check off and count the pieces of lumber, which is selected stock and kiln-dried, including as delivered by the Steamship Co. The cost of this lumber steamship freight, was $8,098 gold. The labor of transferring lumber from steamer to cars and from Chien-men Station, Peking, to the building site, was $272.00.

A second order for cement was given September 12, to Jardine, Matheson & Co., of Tientsin, who supplied 250 casks at $7.00 per cask, delivered at Chien-men Station, Peking. Its delivery on the site cost 10 cents per cask, bringing the total cost per cask 15 cents lower than the first contract price.

An order for additional sand, 9 car loads, was also given September 29, to the Peking-Hankow R. R. Co., the delivery of which was completed November 12, at a cost, including cartage, of $188.65.

The cast iron columns, Steel girders, Separators, and bolts

bolts, Steel I beams and angles, ordered of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, arrived at Tientsin October 12, and at Peking October 15, three small angles having been lost in transit. The cost of the steel, including steamship freight to Tientsin, was $2,935.77 gold, freight Tientsin to Peking $88.00, cartage Tientsin $45.00, cartage Peking $25.00.

Carpenter work was begun September 14 and has progressed continuously since, Chang Shen having furnished carpenters at 50 cents per day as per contract of July 11. On October 31 carpenter work had cost $437.70.

There have been various miscellaneous expenses in connection with the work, such as coolie or labor hire, in back-filling, shifting stone, stacking lumber, etc; purchase of a steel tape measure, making large and small mortar boxes and brick-baths, purchase of hand-brooms for brick-layers, sand sieves, lamp-black for mortar coloring, and typewriting.

The condition of work at present is as follows:

Brick-work to water-table of five main buildings completed; all stone work below water-table in place; all stone water-table, except that of terrace, Minister's residence, completed, fitted and in place ready to set; all first floor framing five main buildings, in place, and all second floor framing and all ceiling framing completed and stacked ready to place when masonry reaches proper height.

Roof

bolts, Steel I beams and angles, ordered of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, arrived at Tientsin October 12, and at Peking October 15, three small angles having been lost in transit. The cost of the steel, including steamship freight to Tientsin, was $2,955.77 gold, freight Tientsin to Peking $88.00, cartage Tientsin $45.00, cartage Peking $25.00.

Carpenter work was begun September 4 and has progressed continuously since, Shang Shen having furnished carpenters at 80 cents per day as per contract of July 11. On October 31 carpenter work had cost $437.70.

There have been various miscellaneous expenses in connection with the work, such as coolie or labor hire, in back-filling, shifting stone, stacking lumber, etc; purchase of a steel tape measure, making large and small mortar boxes and brick-baths, purchase of hand-brooms for brick-layers, sand sieves, lamp-black for mortar coloring, and typewriting.

The condition of work at present is as follows:

Brick-work to water-table of five main buildings completed; all stone work below water-table in place; all stone water-table, except that of terrace, Minister's residence, completed, fitted and in place ready to set; all first floor framing five main buildings, in place, and all second floor framing and all ceiling framing completed and stacked ready to place when masonry reaches proper height.

Roof

first contract price.

An order for additional sand, 9 car loads, was also given September 29, to the Peking-Hankow R. R. Co., the delivery of which was completed November 12, at a cost, including cartage, of $188.65.

The cast iron columns, Steel girders, Separators, and bolts

Roof framing in hand; back filling around all buildings except First Secretary's house done. All brick-laying stopped on account of freezing weather, and will not be resumed until spring.

A large frame shed has been erected, the roof sheathing of the Legation buildings being used for the time being for the sides and roof, and in this it is the purpose of the Architect to keep a force of stone-cutters at work during the winter, in order to have the work as far advanced as possible by the opening of the building season. In this way practically no time will be lost, as bricklaying cannot be conducted during freezing weather, and when it can be resumed in the spring there will be no delay occasioned by lack of cut stone. The Architect hopes to get the five principal buildings under roof by August 30, and the chair-house and servants' quarters completed and under roof by the same date.

Nothing has been done towards the erection of a proper entrance and gate-house to the American Compound on account of the lack of funds, the appropriation being barely sufficient to complete the main buildings in a neat and substantial manner. It is extremely doubtful if the interior finish can be done in a manner commensurate with the work of the superstructures, owing to the small amount to be distributed among five buildings and the heavy cost of lumber and steel brought from America, and other materials that must necessarily

bolts, Steel I beams and angles, ordered of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, arrived at Tientsin October 12, and at Peking October 15, three small angles having been lost in transit. The cost of the steel, including steamship freight to Tientsin, was $2,955.77 gold, freight Tientsin

Roof framing in hand; back filling around all buildings except First Secretary's house done. All brick-laying stopped on account of freezing weather, and will not be resumed until spring.

A large frame shed has been erected, the roof sheathing of the Legation buildings being used for the time being for the sides and roof, and in this it is the purpose of the Architect to keep a force of stone-cutters at work during the winter, in order to have the work as far advanced as possible by the opening of the building season. In this way practically no time will be lost, as bricklaying cannot be conducted during freezing weather, and when it can be resumed in the spring there will be no delay occasioned by lack of cut stone. The Architect hopes to get the five principal buildings under roof by August 30, and the chancery house and servants' quarters completed and under roof by the same date.

Nothing has been done towards the erection of a proper entrance and gate-house to the American Compound on account of the lack of funds, the appropriation being barely sufficient to complete the main buildings in a neat and substantial manner. It is extremely doubtful if the interior finish in a manner commensurate with the work of the superstructure, owing to the small amount to be distributed among five buildings and the heavy cost of lumber and steel brought from America, and other materials that must necessarily

can be done

arily come from home.

Drawings and Specifications for the interior finish of the buildings have been sent to America where bids will be advertised for, but the amount available for this part of the work will not be enough to finish the work as it should be. Neither will there be anything left of the appropriation for approaches or for an artesian well which the Architect hoped to construct for the supply of a wholesome water that is not now to be obtained by the Legation Staff in Peking.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Sid H. Neely
Archt. U.S.Dept.

arily come from home.

Drawings and specifications for the interior finish of the buildings have been sent to America where bids will be advertised for, but the amount available for this part of the work will not be enough to finish the work as it should be. Neither will there be anything left of the appropriation for approaches or for an artesian well which the Architect hoped to construct for the supply of a whole-some water that is not now to be obtained by the Legation Staff in Peking.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

[signature]

[illegible]

of the lack of funds, the appropriation being barely sufficient to complete the main buildings in a neat and substantial manner. It is extremely doubtful if the interior finish in a manner commensurate with the work of the superstructure, owing to the small amount to be distributed among five buildings and the heavy cost of lumber and steel brought from America, and other materials that must necessarily

can be done

No. 1440.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN 9
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 18 1904
BUREAU.

November 25th, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Ackd and
To Chinese Com. on Int.
Exchange
U.S.A.
Jan. 16

Subject: The desirability of establishing a fixed rate of Exchange between gold and silver. Note to the Chinese Government indicating the necessity of a uniform national coinage which can have a fixed value in terms of gold. Acknowledging Instruction No. 719, of October 12th, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 18 1904
FILED

No. 1440.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 25th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instruction No. 719, of the 12th ultimo, directing me to address a letter to the President of the Foreign Office, stating that the Government of the United States interprets Article XIII of the recent Treaty with China in connection with the memorandum submitted on January 22nd, 1903, by the Imperial Government of China to the Government of the United States, regarding the desirability of establishing a fixed rate of exchange between the moneys of the gold and silver countries, and that consequently it expects China to make arrangements in its provision for a uniform national coinage by which its new coins will be given a fixed value in terms of gold.

Complying with this instruction, I have to-day transmitted to Prince Ch'ing the letter, a copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, November 25th, 1903.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1440.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

F. O. No.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, November 25th, 1903.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have just received instruction from the Department of State at Washington, directing me to address a letter to Your Imperial Highness in order to acquaint the Government of China with the interpretation which the Government of the United States puts upon Article VIII of the Commercial Treaty between our respective countries, signed on the 8th of October last, in accordance with which Your Highness' Government agrees to take the steps needed to provide for a uniform national coinage. My Government holds that the said Articleis to be interpreted in connection with the Memorandum submitted by the Imperial Government of China to the Government of the United States on January 22d, 1903, wherein the assistance of the United States was asked in an effort to establish a fixed rate of exchange between the monies of the gold-using and silver using countries. Consequently my Government expects China to make arrangements by which its new coins will be given a fixed value in terms of gold.

I have the honor to express the hope that Your Imperial Highness will give this matte r the early attention which its great importance deserves.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

E. E. and M. P. of the

United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 144.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

P. O. No.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, November 25th, 1903.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have just received instruction from the Department of State at Washington, directing me to address a letter to Your Imperial Highness in order to acquaint the Government of China with the interpretation which the Government of the United States puts upon Article VIII of the Commercial Treaty between our respective countries, signed on the 8th of October last, in accordance with which Your Highness' Government agrees to take the steps needed to provide for a uniform national coinage. My Government holds that the said Article is to be interpreted in connection with the Memorandum submitted by the Imperial Government of China to the Government of the United States on January 22d, 1903, wherein the assistance of the United States was asked in an effort to establish a fixed rate of exchange between the monies of the gold-using and silver using countries. Consequently my Government expects China to make arrangements by which its new coins will be given a fixed value in terms of gold.

I have the honor to express the hope that Your Imperial Highness will give this matte r the early attention which its great importance deserves.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

E. E. and M. P. of the

United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 1441.

DEPT OF STATE JAN 11 1904 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JAN 9 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC JAN 11 1904 BUREAU

November 25th, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Recd Jan 13.

Subject: Transmitting a copy of the Imperial Ukase appointing Admiral Alexeieff Viceroy of the Extreme Orient.

INDEX BUREAU JAN 15 1904 FILED

No. 1441.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 25th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to Department Instruction No. 722, of October 17th, I have the honor to forward herewith the copy of the Imperial Ukase to the Senate with regard to the appointment of Admiral Alexeieff as Viceroy of the Extreme Orient, which was unaccountably omitted from my despatch No. 1378, of September 1st.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Imperial Ukase, as above.

(Copy)

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1441.

Imperial Ukase to the Senate.

The complicated problems of administration in the provinces bordering the eastern frontier of the Empire induce Us to be solicitous for the institution of the authority over those provinces.

In order to assure the pacific satisfaction of the urgent local requirements by the exercise of that authority and recognizing the necessity of forming a Special Lieutenancy to include all the Provinces now under the rule of the Governor General of Pri Amoor and the Kuantung Province, it is decreed as follows:

1. The Imperial Lieutenant of the Extreme East is invested with the supreme power in respect of civil administration over those provinces and is independent of different ministries. He is also given with supreme authority regarding the maintenance of order and security in the localities appropriated for the benefit of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Due care and protection in regard to the interests and wants of Russian subjects in the neighboring territories outside of the borders of the Imperial Lieutenancy are also confided to him.

2. Until the law of administration of the Imperial Lieutenancy of the Extreme East shall have been promulgated, the authority, rights and obligations of the Imperial Lieutenant in relation to both central and local authorities shall be defined in accordance with the principle of the Imperial Decree of January 30, 1845, which was promulgated at the time of the establishment of the Lieutenancy of Caucasus. All administrative officers and all officials under Imperial Lieutenant are not allowed to communicate with different ministries and departments concerned, except through the Imperial Lieutenant.

3. All Diplomatic relations with neighboring powers in regard to affairs arising in those provinces of the Ex-

(Copy)

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1441.

Imperial Ukase to the Senate.

The complicated problems of administration in the provinces bordering the eastern frontier of the Empire induce Us to be solicitous for the institution of authority over those provinces.

In order to assure the pacific satisfaction of the urgent local requirements by the exercise of that authority and recognizing the necessity of forming a Special Lieutenancy to include all the Provinces now under the rule of the Governor General of Prt Amoor and the Kwantung Province, it is decreed as follows:

1. The Imperial Lieutenant of the Extreme East is invested with the supreme power in respect of civil administration over those provinces and is independent of different ministries. He is also given with supreme authority regarding the maintenance of order and security in the localities appropriated for the benefit of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Due care and protection in regard to the interests and wants of Russian subjects in the neighboring territories outside of the borders of the Imperial Lieutenancy are also confided to him.

2. Until the law of administration of the Imperial Lieutenancy of the Extreme East shall have been promulgated, the authority, rights and obligations of the Imperial Lieutenant in relation to both central and local authorities shall be defined in accordance with the principle of the Imperial Decree of January 30, 1845, which was promulgated at the time of the establishment of the Lieutenancy of Caucasus. All administrative officers and all officials under Imperial Lieutenant are not allowed to communicate with different ministries and departments concerned, except through the Imperial Lieutenant.

3. All Diplomatic relations with neighboring powers in regard to affairs arising in those provinces of the Ex-

treme East shall be concentrated in the Imperial Lieutenant.

4. The command of the naval forces in the Pacific and all of military forces stationed in the territories assigned to him is given to the Imperial Lieutenant.

5. In order that the action of the chief authority of the Extreme East shall conform with the general policy of the Empire and the activities of the Ministers a special committee under Our Presidency shall be instituted. Those who assemble and participate in the committee have Our Confidence.

6. General Adjutant Alexieff who is appointed as the Imperial Lieutenant of the Extreme East is charged with the development of this Imperial Decree and the drafting of the law of administration of those provinces of the Extreme East together with its enforcement regulations.

The Senate will not fail to take due measures when the project shall have been submitted to Us for Our Sanction.

Given at Peterhof under Our own signature 30 July 1903.

(Signed) Nicholas.

treme East shall be concentrated in the Imperial Lieuten-
ant.

4. The command of the naval forces in the Pacific and all of military forces stationed in the territories assigned to him is given to the Imperial Lieutenant.

5. In order that the action of the chief authority of the Extreme East shall conform with the general policy of the Empire and the activities of the Ministers a special committee under Our Presidency shall be instituted. Those who assemble and participate in the committee have Our Confidence.

6. General Adjutant Alexieff who is appointed as the Imperial Lieutenant of the Extreme East is charged with the development of this Imperial Decree and the drafting of the law of administration of those provinces of the Extreme East together with its enforcement regulations.

The Senate will not fail to take due measures when the project shall have been submitted to Us for Our Sanction.

Given at Peterhof under Our own signature 30 July 1903.

(Signed) Nicholas.

No. 1442.

DEPT OF STATE JAN 11 1904 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Copy to Secy of war to complete the record
Ack & file

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JAN 9 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC JAN 11 1904 BUREAU.

November 25 th, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Jan. 13

Jan. 14.

Subject: Supply of water buffaloes for the Philippines.

Referring to Legation despatch No. 1425 of the 3rd instant. Confirming Legation telegram of this date.

INDEX BUREAU JAN 15 1904 FILED

No. 1442.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 25th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my despatch No. 1425, of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to confirm my telegram of to-day as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

23d. Chinese Government says one thousand buffaloes is the utmost that can be spared for the Philippines.

(Signed) Conger.

In explanation I enclose copies of further correspondence between the Foreign Office and this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, November 13th, 1903.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, November 22nd, 1903.

F.O.No. 567.

Enclosure No./ In Despatch No.1442.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

November 13th, 1903.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Imperial Highness' note of the 31st ultimo in which Your Highness says that the export of 30,000 head of water buffaloes from China just at present would seriously affect the means of support of the farming population; that your Board consents to the export of those already bought in fact, but that as to the remainder contracted for investigation must first be made before consent can be given; that as to the request that the cattle exported for the relief of the distress in the Philippines may be exempted from the Export Duty, it is not convenient to make an exceptional arrangement, but that owing to the friendly relations existing between China and the United States something must be done by way of compensation for favors received. As to this latter statement their Excellencies, Lien-fang and Ku Chao-hsin, Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs, stated to Mr. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, in a personal interview, that the intention of the Chinese Government was to collect the import Duty as usual, but to send the amount of the duty to the Philippine Government as a contribution toward the relief of the distress existing in those Islands.

I have the honor to express to Your Imperial Highness the high appreciation of the generous intentions of your Government and to say that I have already telegraphed the contents of Your Imperial Highness' note together with the statement made by Their Excellencies Lien and Ku in explanation of the same to my Government. I have also to express the hope that Your Highness will, at as early a date as possible make the investigation needed and inform me

whether

P.O.No. 567.

Enclosure No.1 In Despatch No.1442.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

November 13th, 1903.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Imperial Highness' note of the 31st ultimo in which Your Highness says that the export of 30,000 head of water buffaloes from China just at present would seriously affect the means of support of the farming population; that Your Board consents to the export of those already bought in fact, but that as to the remainder contracted for investigation must first be made before consent can be given; that as to the request that the cattle exported for the relief of the distress in the Philippines may be exempted from the Export Duty, it is not convenient to make an exceptional arrangement, but that owing to the friendly relations existing between China and the United States something must be done by way of compensation for favors received. As to this latter statement their Excellencies, Lien-fang and Ku Chao-hsin, Ministers of the Board of Foreign Affairs, stated to Mr. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, in a personal interview, that the intention of the Chinese Government was to collect the import Duty as usual, but to send the amount of the duty to the Philippine Government as a contribution toward the relief of the distress existing in those Islands.

I have the honor to express to Your Imperial Highness the appreciation of the generous intentions of Your High Government and to say that I have already telegraphed the contents of Your Imperial Highness' note together with the statement made by Their Excellencies Lien and Ku in explanation of the same to my Government. I have also to express the hope that Your Highness will, at as early a date as possible make the investigation needed and inform me

whether

whether or not the remainder of the animals contracted for and the additional number required may be exported.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

whether or not the remainder of the animals contracted for and the additional number required may be exported.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2. In Despatch No. 1442.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 567.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 25th of the Ninth Moon of the present year (Nov. 13th. 1903) of Your Excellency's note, saying that with reference to your Governments contract to purchase water buffaloes you hoped that investigation might be made at once into the condition existing in the southern provinces, so as to determine whether or not the cattle already contracted for but not yet really purchased and these which it is desired to contract for in addition will be allowed to be exported, and that you trusted we would send a reply soon.

Thereupon our Board at once telegraphed urging the Superintendent of Trade for the South to carefully inquire into the conditions at present existing in thesouthern provinces and report. We have now received the reply of the Superintendent of Trade for the South saying that he had received a telegram from the Shanghai Taot'ai to the effect that he had written to inquire of the Commissioners of Customs, who had made investigation and replied that the American Purchasing Officer had entered into a contract with Dr. "Ma" of that port to buy 10,000 head and that from January 1903 to the present there had been bought in the region of Tan-yang and exported 654 head; that it was still during the period when there was no duty upon them and none had been collected; that at present Dr. "Ma" was not in Shanghai, but that after his return inquiry would be made of him and a further report sent. The Superintendent of Trade for the South adds: " I find that the farmers depend upon the buffaloes for plowing, and that, if a large number be exported, there will be serious injury to agriculture and the peasants will not be able to escape distress. Moreover it will soon be a year since January 1903 and in that time only 600 odd head have been exported,

which

Enclosure No. 3. In Despatch No. 1444.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 567.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 25th of the Ninth Moon of the present year (Nov. 13th.1903) of Your Excellency's note, saying that with reference to your Governments contract to purchase water buffaloes you hoped that investigation might be made at once into the condition existing in the southern provinces, so as to determine whether or not the cattle already contracted for but not yet really purchased and those which it is desired to contract for in addition will be allowed to be exported, and that you trusted we would send a reply soon.

Thereupon our Board at once telegraphed urging the Superintendent of Trade for the South to carefully inquire into the conditions at present existing in thesouthern provinces and report. We have now received the reply of the Superintendent of Trade for the South saying that he had received a telegram from the Shanghai Taot'ai to the effect that he had written to inquire of the Commissioners of Customs, who had made investigation and replied that the American Purchasing Officer had entered into a contract with Dr. "Ma" of that port to buy 10,000 head and that from January 1903 to the present there had been bought in the region of Tan-yang and exported 884 head; that it was still during the period when there was no duty upon them and none had been collected; that at present Dr. "Ma" was not in Shanghai, but that after his return inquiry would be made of him and a further report sent. The Superintendent of Trade for the South adds: " I find that the farmers depend upon the buffaloes for plowing, and that, if a large number be exported, there will be serious injury to agriculture and the peasants will not be able to escape distress. Moreover it will soon be a year since January 1903 and in that time only 800 odd head have been exported, which

which plainly shows that the number of buffaloes in the country is very small, and that it is not easy to secure them. If further search be made for them, they will become still more scarce and farming more difficult. I propose that further export be prohibited or that at most the number be allowed to be brought up to 1,000, and that it is clearly understood that this is a special concession for the sake of relieving distress and that it may not be considered a precedent."

As to this matter your honorable Government needs the cattle for the relief of the distress in the Philippines, and, if the buffaloes in the south-eastern provinces of China were sufficient, there would be no opposition to the sending of a constant supply in relief of suffering so as to discharge a neighborly duty, but unfortunately in all these provinces the cattle in the country were very few at the start, as may be seen from the statement in the telegram of the Superintendent of Trade for the South that it is now nearly a year since January, 1903, and only 600 odd head have been secured. His proposal that no more than 1,000 in all be allowed to be purchased is the result of careful deliberation after an inquiry into the local conditions, and is the utmost that can be done.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's information and that you may forward it to the Department of State of your honorable country that they may consider it and make due allowances.

We avail oursleves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Tenth Moon, 4th Day.
(Nov. 22d.1903).

which plainly shows that the number of buffaloes in the country is very small, and that it is not easy to secure them. If further search be made for them, they will become still more scarce and farming more difficult. I propose that further export be prohibited or that at most the number be allowed to be brought up to 1,000, and that it is clearly understood that this is a special concession for the sake of relieving distress that it may not be considered a precedent."

As to this matter your honorable Government needs the cattle for the relief of the distress in the Philippines, and, if the buffaloes in the south-eastern provinces of China were sufficient, there would be no opposition to the sending of a constant supply in relief of suffering so as to discharge a neighborly duty, but unfortunately in all these provinces the cattle in the country were very few at the start, as may be seen from the statement in the telegram of the Superintendent of Trade for the South that it is now nearly a year since January, 1903, and only 600 odd head have been secured. His proposal that no more than 1,000 in all be allowed to be purchased is the result of careful deliberation after an inquiry into the local conditions, and is the utmost that can be done.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's information and that you may forward it to the Department of State of your honorable country that they may consider it and make due allowances.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the complaments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Tenth Moon, 4th Day.

(Nov. 22d.1903).

No. 1443.

DEPT OF STATE
JAN
11
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
by Ack. & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
9
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 11 1904
BUREAU

November 27th, 1903.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject: The appointment of Messrs. W. P. Armstrong and Joseph S. McCoy to enquire into the working of the Bankers' Commission. Their arrival at Shanghai. Acknowledging Department Instruction No. 715, of September 25th, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 13 1904
FILED

No. 1443.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 27th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 715 of September 25th, notifying me of the appoint ment of Messrs. W. P. Armstrong and Joseph S. Mc.Coy to enquire into the work of the Bankers Commission and the management of the United States share of the indemnity.

These gentlemen have already arrived in Shanghai and have written asking me to assist them by supplying copies of certain documents. I will do all in my power to help them to bring their mission to a prompt and satisfactory conclusion.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1444.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 12 1904
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
9
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

November 28th, 1903.

Ans'd and G. War Repr. Jan. 16, 1904 C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Defence of the Legation Quarter. Referring to Department's unnumbered Instructions of September 5th, 1903, and Legation Despatch No. 1410, of October 22nd, 1903. The plan submitted by Captain Brewster for system of defence is in violation of the agreement made at the time of signing the Final Protocol, and consequently approval is withheld.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 19 1904
FILED

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1444.

Dear Adee:

As I have had occasion repeatedly to state to the Department in memoranda attached to various despatches received from our legation in Peking and also from the War Department here, concerning the additional fortifications for the defence of our legation in Peking, I absolutely agree with Mr. Conger's conclusions. I can see no reason why they should not receive the formal approval of the Department, and the matter end there, so far as we are concerned.

W. W. Rockhill

JAN 12 1904
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To War Dept, saying that this Dept is disposed to concur in Mr. Conger's views and approves his action.

January 11, 1904.

No. 1444.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 28th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith plans and specifications which have been submitted to me by Captain A. W. Brewster, for an elaborate system of defense on our end of the Tartar City Wall.

As this is in flagrant violation of the agreement made by the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries at the time of signing the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1901, I have been obliged to withhold my approval. (Letter of Mr. B.J.de Cologan., App.F.R. 1901,p.295.)

It is true that the Germans, at their end of the Wall, near the Hata Gate, have erected extensive and imposing defensive structures, but because they have not kept their agreement is no reason why we should not keep ours.

I have, as you know, from the beginning consistently opposed the extensive defensive preparations made by the other Legations, and as there exists, at present, no greater reason for them than heretofore, I cannot recommend them now. I enclose copy of Captain Brewster's letter, and my reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Captain Brewster to Mr. Conger, Nov. 27th, 1903.
2. Mr. Conger to Captain Brewster, Nov. 28th, 1903.

Plans and Specifications as above.

Enclosure No.1 In Despatch No. 1444.

Capt. Brewster to Mr. Conger.

United States Legation Guard,

Peking, China, November 27th, 1903.

His Excellency,

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith for your approval, drawings of a plan for a guard house with an exterior defence wall proposed to be erected on the Tartar City Wall within our Legation lines.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. Brewster,

Captain 9th U.S.Infantry,

Commanding U.S.Legation Guard.

Enclosure No.1 In Despatch No. 1444.

Capt. Brewster to Mr. Conger.

United States Legation Guard,

Peking, China, November 27th, 1903.

His Excellency,

The Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith for your approval, drawings of a plan for a guard house with an exterior defence wall proposed to be erected on the Tartar City Wall within our Legation lines.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. Brewster,

Captain 9th U.S.Infantry,

Commanding U.S.Legation Guard.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.1444.

Mr. Conger to Capt. Brewster.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, November 28th, 1903.

Captain A. W. Brewster,

Military Attaché and

Comm. U. S. Legation Guard,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, submitting, for my approval, plans and specifications for a Guard House and an elaborate system of defence proposed to be erected on the Tartar Wall, within the limits of the Legation Quarter.

In the official correspondence between the Representatives of the Foreign Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, out of which was evolved, and upon which was based the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1901, it was agreed that there should be built upon the Tartar City Wall, within the Legation Quarter, "only the shelters necessary for the Guards, in the style of those which existed formerly, so that the exterior aspect of the wall shall not be changed." (See letter of His Excellency, B. J. de Cologan, Appendix to Foreign Relations, 1901, page 295.)

The structures which you propose to build differ so radically in appearance from those existing formerly, that I am unable to give your plans my approval.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1444.

Mr. Conger to Capt. Brewster.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, November 28th, 1903.

Captain A. W. Brewster,

Military Attache and

Comm. U. S. Legation Guard,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, submitting, for my approval, plans and specifications for a Guard House and an elaborate system of defence proposed to be erected on the Tartar Wall, within the limits of the Legation Quarter.

In the official correspondence between the Representatives of the Foreign Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, out of which was evolved, and upon which was based the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1901, it was agreed that there should be built upon the Tartar City Wall, within the Legation Quarter, "only the shelters necessary for the Guards, in the style of those which existed formerly, so that the exterior aspect of the wall shall not be changed." (See letter of His Excellency, B. 1. de Cologan, Appendix to Foreign Relations, 1901, page 295.)

The structures which you propose to build differ so radically in appearance from those existing formerly, that I am unable to give your plans my approval.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

No. 1445.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1904
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

INDEXED BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

November 30th, 1903.

Warrant mailed to Mrs. Lewis, Sacramento, Calif. Jan. 15-1904. Bureau advised.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject: Returning Warrant and Voucher for 3rd installment of indemnity for Bertie Lewis. Her address.

No. 1445.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 30th, 1903.

Warrant mailed to claimant at Sacramento Cal. 1/1-1904
Warrant mailed Jan. 25-1904
Voucher returned Dec. 1903
Bittman
Acct.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to return herewith the warrant and voucher for the 3rd installment of the indemnity awarded to Bertie Lewis, as I am informed by our Consul General at Hongkong that her present address is Sacramento, Cal., (General Delivery).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

Warrant and Voucher as stated.

No. 1446.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
11
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

December 1st, 1903.

Ans Jan 16

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JAN 14 1904

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject: Request that a copy of the "United States Consular Regulations" be sent to each of the Student Interpreters, or four copies for their general use.

9 copies Consular Regulations ordered Jan 14 1904

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 22 1904
FILED

No. 1446.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 1st, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It would be advantageous to the Student Interpreters to have each a copy of the "United States Consular Regulations", in order that they might, by opportune study, familiarize themselves with the statute provisions and Department Regulations contained therein before they are called to assist at the various Consulates.

If one cannot be sent to each of them, I recommend that four be placed in the Legation library for their special use.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. —

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 18 1904
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

December 3rd, 1903.

Usual dispositions
Enclosures to Bur. Pub. Health & Marine Hosp. Service, and to Navy Dept. 1 Jan. 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting duplicate copies of "Medical Reports" for the year ended 30th September, 1902.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 15 1904
FILED

No. —

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 3rd, 1903.

To the Honorable

John hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith duplicate copies of the "Medical Reports" for the year ended 30th September, 1902, published by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To War Dept. with 1444 - q.v.
Ack -

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 12 1904
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
JAN 12 1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1447.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN 11 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

December 4, 1903

Ans. on
To War Dept.
Jan. 16

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Guard House on Tartar Wall. Approving plans and specifications of simple structure enclosed. Referring to Despatch No. 1444 of November 28.

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 19 1904
FILED

No. 1447.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 4, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1444 of November 28, I have the honor to enclose plans and specification for a simple Guard House upon the Tartar wall submitted to me by Captain Brewster with the correspondence in relation thereto.

If it is thought best by yourself and the War Department to erect any structure of this kind upon the Tartar City wall, I see no objection to the building proposed, as it conforms substantially with the requirements of the Final Protocol.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Capt. Brewster to Mr. Conger, December 2, 1903.
2. Mr. Conger to Capt. Brewster, December 4, 1903.
3. Specifications.
4. Plans, under separate cover.

} These were sent to War Dept., Jan 16, 1904 J.T.C.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1447
Captain Brewster to Mr. Conger.

United States Legation Guard.

Peking, China, December 2, 1903.

His Excellency,

The Honorable E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit for your inspection plans for a guard house to be constructed upon the Tarter City wall within our Legation lines.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. Brewster,

Captain 9th. Infantry,

Commanding U. S. Legation Guard.

Enclosure No. \ In Despatch No. 144

Captain Brewster to Mr. Conger.

United States Legation Guard.

Peking, China, December 2, 1903.

His Excellency,

The Honorable E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit for your inspection plans for a guard house to be constructed upon the Tartar City wall within our Legation lines.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. Brewster,

Captain 9th. Infantry,

Commanding U. S. Legation Guard.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1447

Mr. Conger to Capt. Brewster.

****

Misc. No. 2055.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, December 4, 1903.

Capt. A. W. Brewster,

Commanding U. S. Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir:

Your communication of the 2nd instant, with its enclosed plans and specifications for a Guard House proposed to be constructed upon the Tartar City wall within the Legation Quarter, is received. As the buidling proposed will come substantially within the provisions of the Protocol of September 7th, 1901, it has my approval.

My experience, however, during the siege of 1900 prompts me to suggest that it should be erected at the west instead of on the east side of the bastion as marked upon the plan furnished, but as this is an entirely military point, I am willing to leave it to your judgment.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

P. S.

Can you send me another copy of the plan for our files? I am sending this one to the Department of State.

(Signed) E. H. C.

Enclosure No.2 - In Despatch No. 444

Mr. Conger to Capt. Brewster.

****

Misc. No. 2055.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, December 4, 1903.

Capt. A. W. Brewster,

Commanding U. S. Legation Guard,

Peking.

Sir:

Your communication of the 2nd instant, with its enclosed plans and specifications for a Guard House proposed to be constructed upon the Tartar City wall within the Legation Quarter, is received. As the building proposed will come substantially within the provisions of the Protocol of September 7th, 1901, it has my approval.

My experience, however, during the siege of 1900 prompts me to suggest that it should be erected at the west instead of on the east side of the bastion as marked upon the plan furnished, but as this is an entirely military point, I am willing to leave it to your judgment.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

P. S.

Can you send me another copy of the plan for our files? I am sending this one to the Department of State.

(Signed) E. H. C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 12 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1448.

December 5, 1903

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 15 1904
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State,

Also and
to N.N. Navna Amar.
Comm. on Int. Exhibit, Jan. 16
Free
S.P.

Subject:

Chinese Coinage. Desirability of fixing value of in gold. Reply of Chinese Foreign Office. Matter referred to Bureau of Finance.

(In continuation of Despatch No. 1440 of November 28, 1903)

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 19 1904
FILED

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1448,
Dec. 5, 1903.

Dear Mr. Loomis:

The communication which Mr. Conger addressed to the Chinese Government, giving the interpretation which we put on Article XIII of the new commercial treaty, was made at the request of the Commission on International Exchange, which thought that such statement would facilitate its labors in China. The enclosed reply of Prince Ching to Mr. Conger, although non-committal, is, so far as it goes, satisfactory, in my opinion.

Copy of the despatch and its enclosures should be sent to Mr. Hanna or Mr. Conant, of the Commission on International Exchange.

W. W. Rockhill

January 14, 1904.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1448.

December 5, 1903

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my despatch No. 1440 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose translation of a note received today from Prince Ch'ing in which, amongst other things, he says that as the memorandum of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Washington was submitted before negotiations were begun on the Treaty, it can not now be brought forward in interpretation of the text thereof. He says, however, that he has referred the matter to the Bureau of Finance for its consideration and action.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:
Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, December 4, 1903.

No. 1654.

December 5, 1905.

Enclosure No. Despatch No. 1448.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

No. 572.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 8th of the Tenth Moon, XXIX Year of Kuanghsü, (Nov. 28 1903) of Your Excellency's despatch saying that ypu had just received instructions from the Department of State at Washington, directing you to at once address a letter to myself in order to acquaint the Government of China with the interpretation which your Government puts upon Article XIII of the new Commercial Treaty between the United States and China, signed upon the 8th of October last, in accordance with which the Chinese Government agreed to take steps to provide for a uniform national coinage; that your Government holds that the said Article is to be interpreted in connection with the memorandum submitted by the Imperial Government of China to the Government of the United States on the 22nd of January last, wherein the assistance of the United States was asked by my Government in an effort to establish a fixed rate of exchange between the moneys of the gold-using and silver-using countries; that therefore your Government earnestly expected China to take steps at once to give her new coins a fixed value in terms of gold; that you earnestly hoped I would give the matter early attention, as it was one of great importance.

My Board upon investigation finds that Article XIII of the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States states that China agrees to take steps to establish a uniform coinage which shall be declared to be the legal tender of the Empire. This matter of putting the coinage in order is an undertaking for the Chinese Government

itself

Enclosure No. Despatch No. 1464.

Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

No. 572.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 8th of the Tenth Moon, XXIX Year of Kuanghsü, (Nov. 28 1903) of Your Excellency's despatch saying that you had just received instructions from the Department of State at Washington, directing you to at once address a letter to myself in order to acquaint the Government of China with the interpretation which your Government puts upon Article XIII of the new Commercial Treaty between the United States and China, signed upon the 8th of October last, in accordance with which the Chinese Government agreed to take steps to provide for a uniform national coinage; that your Government holds that the said Article is to be interpreted in connection with the memorandum submitted by the Imperial Government of China to the Government of the United States on the 22nd of January last, wherein the assistance of the United States was asked by my Government in an effort to establish a fixed rate of exchange between the moneys of the gold-using and silver-using countries; that therefore your Government earnestly expected China to take steps at once to give her new coins a fixed value in terms of gold; that you earnestly hoped I would give the matter early attention, as it was one of great importance.

My Board upon investigation finds that Article XIII of the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States states that China agrees to take steps to establish a uniform coinage which shall be declared to be the legal tender of the Empire. This matter of putting the coinage in order is an undertaking for the Chinese Government itself

itself, and I have already received an Imperial Edict announcing the establishment of a Bureau of Financial Administration in connection with the Board of Revenue, and the matter is one for the consideration of the Prince and Ministers of the said Bureau, who are to request an Imperial Edict sanctioning their proposals. As to the statement submitted in the Twelfth Moon of Last year by Mr. Shen, Secretary in charge of the Legation (at Washington) requesting your Honorable Government to consult with the Governments of the various Powers to regulate the price of silver, this was done before the Commercial Treaty (negotiations) and can not be brought forward in interpretation of the text of the Treaty. In a word the ratio between gold and silver is a matter of very great importance to trade, and if it be possible to fix a definite rate of exchange, benefit will naturally result, but China has already begun arrangements for the minting of her coinage, though the details have yet to be completed. My Board has communicated the contents of Your Excellency's despatch to the Bureau of Financial Administration of the Board of Revenue for its consideration and action. In the meantime, as in duty bound, I send this reply for Your Excellency's consideration.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXIX Year, Tenth Moon, 16th Day.

(December 4, 1903)

(L.S.)

itself, and I have already received an Imperial Edict announcing the establishment of a Bureau of Financial Administration in connection with the Board of Revenue, and the matter is one for the consideration of the Prince and Ministers of the said Bureau, who are to request an Imperial Edict sanctioning their proposals. As to the statement submitted in the Twelfth Moon of last year by Mr. Bhen, Secretary in charge of the Legation (at Washington) requesting Your Honorable Government to consult with the Governments of the various Powers to regulate the price of silver, this was done before the Commercial Treaty (negotiations) and can not be brought forward in interpretation of the text of the Treaty. In a word the ratio between gold and silver is a matter of very great importance to trade, and if it be possible to fix a definite rate of exchange, benefit will naturally result, but China has already begun arrangements for the minting of her coinage, though the details have yet to be completed. My Board has communicated the contents of Your Excellency's despatch to the Bureau of Financial Administration of the Board of Revenue for its consideration and action. In the meantime, as in duty bound, I send this reply for Your Excellency's consideration.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuangsien XXIX Year, Tenth Moon, 16th Day.

(December 4, 1903)

(L.S.)

No. 1449.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 5, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
JAN
1904
PUB. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Chinese indemnity awards. Returning twenty nine signed vouchers for the third installment. Referring to Legation Despatch No. 1437 of November 21, last.

No. 1449.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 5, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Legation despatch No. 1437 of November 21, I have the honor to return herewith twenty nine signed vouchers for the third installment of 25% of the indemnity awards, as follows:

Nellie N. Russell,
Lewis L. Etzel,
Nehemiah S. Hopkins,
Emma E. and Lizzie E. Martin,
Henry H. Montell,
Wilbur Fisk Walker,
Daniel B. Nye,
Charles A. Stanley,
Charles Denby, Jr.,
Margaret H. Crofts,
Jane M. Moore,
R. M. Tismar,
Rocky Point Ass'n.,
William Blanchard,
Edwin G. Adams,
Charles D. Tenney,
Walter S. Emens,
A. P. Peck,
Franklin M. Chapin,
Y.M.C.A., Tientsin,
Robert R. Gailey,
Frances Bates Patterson,
Gertrude Wyckoff,

Nathan

December 8, 1921.

To the Governors

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Executive Order No. 4007 of December 8,
I have the honor to convey to [illegible] the
appended, as follows:

Delia T. Bushell,
Lewis S. Bush,
Edwards E. Capron,
Owen E. and Lillian Z. Dertik,
Henry D. Hopkins,
Wilbur Fisk Walker,
Daniel R. Hye,
Charles A. Stanley,
Charles Henry, Jr.,
Margaret E. Crotts,
Jane K. Moore,
E. E. Tupper,
Hoyt Pleas Anstin,
William Blackwood,
Edwin O. Adams,
Charles D. Tenney,
Walter C. Keene,
L. P. York,
Franklin K. Lane,
[illegible] Stanton,
Robert V. Oglesby,
Thomas Riley Marshall,
Beatrice Wyandt,

Nathan J. Sargeant,

Mary L. King,

Bessie C. McCoy,

W. S. Jackson,

Charles B. Sherman,

George B. Wilson.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Signed Vouchers as above.

Nathan T. Bergeant,

Mary L. King,

Bessie O. McCoy,

W. S. Jackson,

Charles B. Sherman,

George S. Wilson.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

Signed Vouchers as above.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1450.

CONSULAR BUREAU
JAN
29
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

JAN 30 1904
BUREAU

December 7, 1903.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Recognition of Russell Colgrove as Vice Consul General at Canton in compliance with Department Instruction No. 725 of October 21, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 1 1904
FILED

No. 1450.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 7, 1903.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction No. 725 of October 21, 1903, enclosing a Certificate of Appointment of Russell Colegrove of New York as Vice Consul General of the United States at Canton.

The Chinese Government having granted him formal recognition and notified the officials concerned, I have forwarded the certificate to the Consul General in Canton for delivery.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU FEB 4 1904

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, JAN 30 1904

No. 1451.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JAN 29 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

December 8, 1903.

Ans'd by tel. Jany 31 Febry 8
Acknd. mail 8.P.S.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU FEB 8 1904 FILED

Subject:

Necessity for fire protection in present temporary quarters of Legation. Authority to purchase small portable pump and hose requested.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1451.

December 8, 1903.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

We have, by a recent fire in the residence of the First Secretary of this Legation, been forcibly reminded of the danger to which we are all exposed in our poorly constructed Chinese houses. Huddled together as they are, if a fire should break out in one of them, with a little wind, the others would very likely all go. Fortunately the night of the fire in Mr. Coolidge's house was perfectly still and the fire was soon extinguished, but not until after considerable damage was done. Some of the Legations have small force pumps, but there is no general system of fire protection. I have bought eight hand grenades, all that could be found in Tientsin but we ought to have a small portable pump with 100 feet of hose, which could be moved quickly from house to house. With this almost any fire, if discovered in time, could be speedily extinguished. A few such pumps are at present in stock at Tientsin and range in price from $150. to $450. gold. If possible I advise that on receipt of this despatch I be instructed by telegraph to purchase one.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 30 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1462

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 1 1904
BUREAU.

December 9, 1903

INDEX BUREAU
REGD.
JAN
29
1904
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Imperial Edict establishing at Peking a Central Military Bureau transmitted.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 3 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1452.

December 9, 1903.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As showing what can be done on paper, I enclose translation of an Imperial Edict of the 4th instant, establishing at Peking a Central Military Bureau, with Prince Ch'ing as General and Yuan Shih-k'ai as Assistant Director, and have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Imperial Edict dated December 4, 1903.

Enclosure with Despatch No. 1452

Imperial Edict of December 4, 1903.

Inasmuch as the tactics and equipment of the various provincial military administrations have not been uniform We have repeatedly in the past issued Edicts directing the various Viceroys and Governors to thoroughly investigate the matter of instruction and drill in the hope of coming to some uniform arrangement. But, although considerable time has elapsed, there is still a lack of success, and it becomes necessary to establish a central Bureau at the Capital, which may, as occasion shall require, investigate and inspect so as to put matters in order and give due importance to military organization.

We therefore appoint Prince of Ch'ing, I-k'uan, as General Director of Military Tactics, and Yuan Shih-k'ai, since he is near at hand, to be Assistant Director. We also appoint T'ieh-liang to be Second Assistant Director.

Let these, both Prince and Ministers, as they have received abundant favors from Us, exert themselves, enduring hardship and enmity, that they may conscientiously administer these affairs and so assist the Court in its efforts to secure a strong and independent Government. In all matters requiring their action let them, the Prince and Ministers, as occasion shall require, agree upon the Course to be taken and report in memorial to Us.

RESPECT THIS.

Enclosure with Despatch No. 1452

Imperial Edict of December 4, 1903.

Inasmuch as the tactics and equipment of the various provincial military administrations have not been uniform We have repeatedly in the past issued Edicts directing the various Viceroys and Governors to thoroughly investigate the matter of instruction and drill in the hope of coming to some uniform arrangement. But, although considerable time has elapsed, there is still a lack of success, and it become necessary to establish a central Bureau at the Capital, which may, as occasion shall require, investigate and inspect so as to put matters in order and give due importance to military organization.

We therefore appoint Prince of Ch'ing, I-K'uan, as General Director of Military Tactics, and Yuan Shih-K'ai, since he is near at hand, to be Assistant Director. We also appoint T'ieh-liang to be Second Assistant Director.

Let these, both Prince and Ministers, as they have received abundant favors from Us, exert themselves, enduring hardship and enmity, that they may conscientiously administer these affairs and so assist the Court in its efforts to secure a strong and independent Government. In all matters requiring their action let them, the Prince and Ministers, as occasion shall require, agree upon the course to be taken and report in memorial to Us.

RESPECT THIS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 30 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

CONSULAR BUREAU,
JAN
30
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1463.

December 10, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

copy to Treasury Dept. M.J.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 4 1904
BUREAU.

Ans'd again Feb. 27. C.

Hoped and I-Inspy Feb 4, 1904 Tyler C. Jyp

Subject:

Free entry of personal effects of Consuls on first arrival at posts will be granted by China. List of Articles to accompany official notification of appointment.

(Despatch No. 1419 of October 26, 1903 referred to.)

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 8 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1453.

December 10, 1903.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1419 of October 26th last, I have the honor to report that all of my colleagues on October 23rd joined in a note to the Wai-wu-pu requesting the courtesy of free entry for the personal effects of Consuls and on November 20th they received reply stating that China, besides admitting, without duty as heretofore, official supplies sent by their Governments for use at the Consulates, would hereafter grant free entry to the personal effects brought with the Consuls on their first arrival at their posts. But in this case a special request must be made by the Minister in his official notification to the Wai Wu Pu, accompanying the same by a list of the Articles for which free entry is desired.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1454.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 29 1904
BUREAU.

December 14, 1903.

BUREAU OF ROLLS & LIBRARY
JAN 29 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Rec'd. Jan. 29

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting under separate cover "Affaires de Chine. Négotiations de Pékin. 1900-1902." Three copies.

BUREAU OF ROLLS & LIBRARY
JAN 29 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 3 1904
FILED

No. 1454.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 14, 1903.

To the Honorable
John, Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, three copies of "Affaires de China-Négociations de Pékin-1900-1902," two of them for the use of the Department, with the request that the third be sent to Mr. Rockhill.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Under separate cover as above.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 30 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1455.

December 17, 1903.

REC'D. JAN 29 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 1 1904
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Receipt of Department Instruction No. 732, of November 11, 1903 referring to old claim of Louis McCaslin. Consul General at Shanghai instructed to forward proceeds, less expenses, to the Department.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 1 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1455.

December 17, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 732 of November 11, with regard to the final settlement of the old claim of Louis McCaslin.

The Consul General at Shanghai was instructed by my letter, Con.No. 2094 of October 22, to deduct Dr. Barchet's necessary expenses from the proceeds of the cheque received and to forward the residue to the Department of State.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

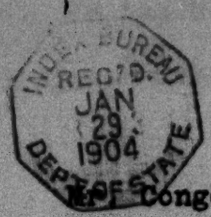
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1456,

December 17, 1903.



From Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Receipt of Department Instruction No. 731, of November 11, 1903. Copy of Legation Despatch No. 1399, with enclosure, will be forwarded to Professor Jenks on arrival in China.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1456.

December 17, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction No. 731 of November 11.

My despatch No. 1399, with its enclosure, a copy of a letter to the Diplomatic Corps from certain Chambers of Commerce, urging monetary reform, will be sent to Professor Jenks, as directed, immediately on his arrival in China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 30 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1457.

December 17, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 30 1904
BUREAU

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 1 1904
FILED

Subject:

Receipt of Department Instruction No. 729, of October 29, 1903, transmitting copy of instructions to Professor J. W. Jenks, of the Commission of International Exchange.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1457.

December 17, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 729 of October 29 last, transmitting, for my information, a copy of the instructions to Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of the Commission on International Exchange.

Professor Jenks, with whom I have already entered into correspondence, is now on his way to Manilla where he expects to remain for a short time.

On his arrival in China, I will use all the means in my power to forward the purpose for which he has been sent here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 30 1904

No. 1458.

DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR
FEB 1 1904
BUREAU

December 17, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JAN
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS,
JAN 30 1904
Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of unnumbered instruction dated October 31, 1903, transmitting certified copy of bond of J. E. Sainsbury as Marshal of Consular Court, Tientsin. Referring also to Dep't Instruction No. 634 of March 4, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 3 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1458

December 17, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of unnumbered ins truction of October 31, transmitting a certified copy of the official bond of J. E. Sainsbury as Marshal of the Consular Court at Tientsin.

Mr. Sainsbury was no longer Marshal at the time of the execution of this bond which was dated in China March 15, 1903, whereas the bond of Mr. Murphy, his successor, was dated February 17th and approved February 28th, 1903, and a true copy sent to this Legation in Department Instruction No. 634 of March 4, last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

CHIEF CLERK,
DEC 19 1903
Department of State.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DEC 19 1903

From Peking,

December 19th, 1903.

Received 12.40 A. M.

DEC 21 1903
RUREAU.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Nineteenth.

The treaty not yet ratified. Foreign Office promises to hasten matters. I am urging prompt action.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 23 1903
FILED

Ciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, 9.40 A. M.

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 19 1903
Department of State

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
DEC 19 1903

December 19th, 1903.

Received 12.40 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Nineteenth.

The treaty not yet ratified. Foreign Office procrastinates on
beaten matters. I am urging prompt action.

DORSEY

Entered by TTP, Chief Clerk's Office, 9.40 A. M.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 30 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1459.

December 19, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

New Legation Buildings.

Necessity for additional appropriation by present Congress of $25,000. to complete buildings, construct necessary approaches, lay out grounds, and procure water supply. Recommendation that plans for and execution of additional work be entrusted to Mr. Nealy, whose work has been most excellent. Reasons.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1459.

December 19, 1903.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose with my hearty approval copy of a letter from Mr. Nealy, the Architect and Superintendent of our new Legation buildings, showing the necessity of an additional appropriation in order to complete properly the buildings, construct the necessary approaches and appropriately lay out and ornament the grounds, and to bore an artesian well.

According to Mr. Nealy's estimates and the contracts for material and labor, the bare buildings plainly finished and ready for occupancy can be constructed with the funds already appropriated. But when this is done we will still lack a suitable entrance or gateway, which is usually the most striking and beautiful part of a compound. Ours will be at the head of and looking down a broad and handsome street and should therefore be proportionally imposing.

The buildings, as you have seen from the plans, are being built on three sides of our compound, fronting on an open square, which should be made into a charming little park with trees, shrubbery, grass, walks etc., etc.

Proper stables must be built, and most important of all, a suitable water supply must be obtained. It is believed that good artesian water can be found here at a reasonable depth. We are fortunate in having with us Professor Bailey Willis, of the Geological Survey and Carnegie Institution, who, availing himself of the permission

granted

granted through your good offices, will next week begin a thorough survey in order to, as far as possible, definitely determine the question.

Had we been able to begin our work when the first appropriation was made, I believe it all could have been completed with the present amount. But materials are much higher now, and Mr. Nealy is building much better buildings than we expected, or than have ever been built in China. Our legation buildings are not so showily constructed, nor nearly so large as the buildings of the other legations, but are incomparably more substantial.

The Russians and French are each expending three times as much as we are, and the Austrian, Italian and Belgian legations are each costing more than ours. Our buildings as you are aware are none of them larger than is actually necessary. There is not a tree, shrub or spear of grass in the grounds and the necessity of getting these started at the earliest possible moment is plainly apparent.

Mr. Nealy is the only man in China who ever succeeeded in getting the Chinese to do real foreign work, and therefore ours will be the only real foreign buildings here. If possible he should be retained on the work until every thing is completed, so that the buildings, approaches, grounds etc., may be finished after a symmetrical and harmonious plan. He has most intelligently and satisfactorily prepared the plans, has instructed the Chinese workmen, is constructing the buildings most successfully and economically and can much better and more cheaply than any other person plan and execute the approaches and landscape improvements. Hence funds should be provided and authority given in order that all may be finished and he be permitted to return home at the earliest possible

moment

moment.

I therefore earnestly urge an additional appropriation by the present Congress of ~~$25~~ 50,000. for the purpose named. See Cablegram. With this appropriation and Mr. Nealy to complete the work our new legation will be a credit to our country; without it, the contrast with the other legations will be humiliating.

The progress of the work and the expenditures up to the present time have been fully reported in previous despatches.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enc. in Desp #1459.

Peking, December 17, 1903.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister.

Sir:

I most respectfully and earnestly call your attention to the necessity of an additional appropriation by Congress for the final completion of the U. S. Legation buildings now being constructed under my charge.

The amount I found available when I arrived in Peking was not sufficient to properly construct and finish five buildings of the size required, including a chair house and servants quarters.

My designs for these buildings were made with a view to keeping within the appropriation and no building was made larger than actually necessary. But there have been various matters of expense in building in China that would not be encountered to such a degree in America. Much of the material entering into the construction has of necessity been brought from America, and the excessive freight rates have eaten into the already meagre sum until it becomes a question of doing the interior finish in the cheapest and most unsatisfactory manner unless we receive additional money.

On lumber which cost us $4,541 in San Francisco, the freightage to Tientsin alone was $3,550. It was utterly impossible to obtain even a fair quality of lumber in China.

The

Pekin, December 17, 1903.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister.

Sir:

I most respectfully and earnestly call your attention to the necessity of an additional appropriation by Congress for the final completion of the U. S. Legation buildings now being constructed under my charge.

The amount I found available when I arrived in Peking was not sufficient to properly construct and finish five buildings of the size required, including a chair house and servants quarters.

My designs for these buildings were made with a view to keeping within the appropriation and no building was made larger than actually necessary. But there have been various matters of expense in building in China that would not be encountered to such a degree in America. Much of the material entering into the construction has of necessity been brought from America, and the excessive freight rates have eaten into the already meagre sum until it becomes a question of doing the interior finish in the cheapest and most unsatisfactory manner unless we receive additional money.

On lumber which cost us $4,841 in San Francisco, the freightage to Tientsin alone was $3,550. It was utterly impossible to obtain even a fair quality of lumber in China.

The

The very best submitted was unseasoned, sappy, and full of knots and would not have kept in shape a year. It was not fit for use.

Neither could I obtain steel or good cast iron from any place short of San Francisco. A few odd shapes of beams were to be had in Shanghai and castings of a very inferior grade,- and for this poor stock extortionate prices were asked.

I have utilized, so far as practicable, materials to be had here in Peking, but it would have been a useless waste of money to use either steel, cast iron, or lumber, such as I found in China.

The cheap brick, stone, and labor, alone, have made it possible for one to build substantial and creditable residences for the U. S. Minister, First Secretary, Second Secretary, Chinese Seretary, and a Chancery, together with outbuildings. And acting upon the belief that in shabbily constructed Public buildings the money is simply wasted, I have used my best endeavors to make good superstructures. But in the interior finishing I must necessarily use the cheapest and most unsatisfactory materials in order to complete the work within the appropriation. This done, there will be nothing left for approaches, or a suitable gate and gate houseto the American compound.

The brick wall surrounding the compound is cheaply built, and suffers by comparison with other walls in the Legation quarter, but this is not so vital a question as

that

The very best submitted was unseasoned, sappy, and full of knots and would not have kept in shape a year. It was not fit for use.

Neither could I obtain steel or good cast iron from any place short of San Francisco. A few odd shapes of beams were to be had in Shanghai and castings of a very inferior grade,- and for this poor stock extortionate prices were asked.

I have utilized, so far as practicable, materials to be had here in Peking, but it would have been a useless waste of money to use either steel, cast iron, or lumber, such as I found in China.

The cheap brick, stone, and labor, alone, have made it possible for one to build substantial and creditable residences for the U. S. Minister, First Secretary, Second Secretary, Chinese Secretary, and a Chancery, together with outbuildings. And acting upon the belief that in shabbily constructed Public buildings the money is simply wasted, I have used my best endeavors to make good superstructures. But in the interior finishing I must necessarily use the cheapest and most unsatisfactory materials in order to complete the work within the appropriation. This done, there will be nothing left for approaches, or a suitable gate and gate houseto the American compound.

The brick wall surrounding the compound is cheaply built, and suffers by comparison with other walls in the Legation quarter, but this is not so vital a question as that

that of interior finish and approaches.

It has been my earnest desire since becoming acquainted with conditions here in Peking to finish our Legation buildings- among so many other Legation buildings recently erected- in a manner creditable to our Government. And too, as my designation by the Treasury Department to undertake this work came to me entirely unsolicited, I should like to render it complete and creditable to myself as Architect and Superintendent.

I should fail, to do my full duty if I neglected to call attention to the urgent need of an Artesian Well. There is not an ounce of water in Peking fit to drink in its natural state. It is impregnated with alkali, and as city upon city have gone to decay upon the site of the present Peking all city wells receive, through the 20 feet of filled-in rubbish, the seepage from all sorts of dirt and filth.

A well 1000 or not less than 900 feet deep should be bored. Artesian conditions are good here, and I am satisfied that at about this depth a flowing and inexhaustible well could be obtained. I estimate that such a well could be bored and completed for $3,000.

I must sincerely hope that you will urge an additional appropriation of $25,000. This sum, with the balance available, would enable me to complete the entire work including interior finish, approaches, gate house and

Artesian

that of interior finish and approaches.

It has been my earnest desire since becoming acquainted with conditions here in Peking to finish our Legation buildings- among so many other Legation buildings recently erected- in a manner creditable to our Government. And too, as my designation by the Treasury Department to undertake this work came to me entirely unsolicited, I should like to render it complete and creditable to myself as Architect and Superintendent.

I should fail, to do my full duty if I neglected to call attention to the urgent need of an Artesian Well. There is not an ounce of water in Peking fit to drink in its natural state. It is impregnated with alkali, and as city upon city have gone to decay upon the site of the present Peking all city wells receive, through the 20 feet of filled-in rubbish, the seepage from all sorts of dirt and filth.

A well 1000 or not less than 800 feet deep should be bored. Artesian conditions are good here, and I am satisfied that at about this depth a flowing and inexhaustible well could be obtained. I estimate that such a well could be bored and completed for $3,000.

I must sincerely hope that you will urge an additional appropriation of $25,000. This sum, with the balance available, would enable me to complete the entire work including interior finish, approaches, gate house and

Artesian

The very best submitted was unseasoned, sappy, and full of knots and would not have kept in shape a year. It was not fit for use.

Neither could I obtain steel or good cast iron from any place short of San Francisco. A few odd shapes of beams were to be had in Shanghai and castings of a very

Artesian well. I estimate the cost as follows:

Approaches including

Gate house, and brick and stone gateway, main entrance, with wrought iron inner gates and 3/8 steel plated heavy exterior gates; wrought iron gates, 2 leaf, between U. S. Legation and Barracks compounds; 3/8 steel plated gates at South Entrance; balastrade and wall connecting all Legation buildings at fronts facing compound; six cisterns; removing filled-in rubbish and substituting earth therefor and planting trees and shrubbery; grading and driveways. $11,000

Artesian Well and fixtures.....?...$3,000.

Stables.....$3,000.

Interior finish, additional.....$8,000.

25,000.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Sid H. Healy.

Architect in Charge.

Artesian well. I estimate the cost as follows:

Approaches including

Gate houses, and brick and stone gateway, main entrance, with wrought iron inner gates and 3/8 steel plated heavy exterior gates; wrought iron gates, 2 leaf, between U. S. Legation and Barracks compounds; 3/8 steel plated gates at South Entrance; balustrade and wall connecting all Legation buildings at fronts facing compound; six cisterns; removing filled-in rubbish and substituting earth therefor and planting trees and shrubbery; grading and driveways. $11,000

Artesian Well and fixtures.....$3,000.

Stables.....$3,000.

Interior finish, additional.....$8,000.

$25,000.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Architect in Charge.

could be bored and completed for $3,000.

I must sincerely hope that you will urge an additional appropriation of $25,000. This sum, with the balance available, would enable me to complete the entire work including interior finish, approaches, gate houses and Artesian

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JAN 30 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 30 1904
BUREAU

No. 1460.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JAN
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

December 22, 1903.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Copy to Senator Lodge
Also sent to Senator Lodge Feb. 1. C.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 3 1904
FILED

Subject:

Senate Bill for Reorganization of Consular Service. Omission therein to provide for promotion of student interpreters, attention of Senator Lodge requested to be called to.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 668.

December 22, 1903.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have seen today a copy of Senator Lodge's bill providing for a thorough reorganization of the Consular Service and heartily approve its provisions. But he has overlooked our Student Interpreters, for the promotion of whom into our Chinese Consular service some provision ought to be made. This might be done by assuring their appointment as Vice Consuls after a certain number of years, or at least by allowing a knowledge of Chinese to count against the acquirement of any other foreign language in the examinations provided for in the Senate bill.

Respectfully requesting that Senator Lodge's attention may be called to this matter,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Information and enclosure to file 8/1

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 30 1904
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1461.

December 23, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
JAN 29
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

No. 1 Mr. Rockhill to Mr. Rogers 2/6/1

Subject:

Receipt of Department Circular of October 22, 1903, -, appointment, invited, of representatives to Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis in 1904 - Compliance. Answer of Chinese Government .

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 9 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1461.

December 23, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Circular of October 22, 1903, and to report that, in conformity with the instructions contained, I have presented to the Foreign Office the invitation to the Chinese Government to appoint Representatives to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists to be held in St. Louis in 1904.

The invitation was supported by a note in the sense directed by the Circular. I have the honor to enclose a copy of the answer of the Chinese Government, and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, December , 1903.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1461

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 576.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 28th. of the Tenth Moon of the present Year (Dec. 16th. 1903) of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had received instructions from the State Department at Washington, inclosing the programme of the International Congress of Jurists to be held at St. Louis in connection with the Exposition; that the object of said Congress was to secure uniformity in the legislation of the various countries; that the State Department had directed you to send this programme to us; further that the Department said that the Congress would be held under the auspises of the United States Government, and that they requested that we would at the appointed time send a representative to attend the Congress, and that we would make a general announcement concerning the matter throughout the Empire.

Our Board has already communicated the contents of Your Excellency's note to His Excellency Liang, the Chinese Minister at Washington. At the proper time His Excellency, Liang, will appoint some one near at hand to attend the Congress.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellencys information, and avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed,

December 21st, 1903.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1461

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 576.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 28th. of the Tenth Moon of the present Year (Dec. 16th. 1903) of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had received instructions from the State Department at Washington, inclosing the programme of the International Congress of Jurists to be held at St. Louis in connection with the Exposition; that the object of said Congress was to secure uniformity in the legislation of the various countries; that the State Department had directed you to send this programme to us; further that the Department said that the Congress would be held under the auspices of the United States Government, and that they requested that we would at the appointed time send a representative to attend the Congress, and that we would make a general announcement concerning the matter throughout the Empire.

Our Board has already communicated the contents of Your Excellency's note to His Excellency Liang, the Chinese Minister at Washington. At the proper time His Excellency, Liang, will appoint some one near at hand to attend the Congress.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's information, and avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed,

December 21st, 1903.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DEC 26 1903

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From PEKING,

December 24, 1903,

Received 5:14 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

24th. Memorial for ratification of the treaty has been sent Tientsin for signature of the Viceroy. On its return the Prince promises to present it to the Throne and secure earliest possible ratification; then mail in our pouch.

C O N G E R .

INDEX BUREAU JAN 6 1904 FILED

C.C's Office, December 24, 1903. 9:40

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1441

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

P. O. No. 576.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 3 1904

T-u
WR

DEPT. OF STATE
INCOMING REC'D BUREAU
FEB 3
1905

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

December 26, 1903.

No. 1462.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 4 1904
FILED

Subject:

The Russo-Japanese situation. War not unlikely. Unique and critical condition of China in event of war; possibility of China becoming involved.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1462.

December 26, 1903.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

While the far-eastern question is absorbing so much of the world's interest and attention, and while its solution is of such vital importance to China, there is little except speculative information which can be furnished concerning it from this capital.

So far as can be definitely learned no progress is being made in the negotiations between China and Russia in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria by the latter. The Chinese officials declare that they are awaiting the result of the negotiations now going on between Russia and Japan, yet it is well known that frequent conferences are held at the Russian Legation by the senior Secretary of the Wai-Wu-Pu with the Russian Minister who is too ill to leave his house.

The Russo-Japanese negotiations have up to the present moment been progressing amicably, but it is now known that Russia's reply to the Japanese claims is by no means satisfactory and Japan has so rejoined. Thus a point is rapidly being reached where one or both of them must make material concessions. High Japanese officials say that Japan can not yield. On the other hand Russia's unhindered movements in Manchuria for the past seven years, and her uniform success in carrying out her desires and in enforcing all of her claims warrant the belief that she will

yield

yield nothing. Hence war seems probable. If it shall come the situation of China will be wholly unique, extremely difficult and critical; much of the land-fighting will be by two foreign nations upon her territory - and important sea battles may be fought in her waters. The vessels of either may at will enter her ports, violate all international rules of neutrality, and China in her utter helplessness can only protest in vain. In this way incidents may easily arise which would make her the unwilling enemy of either of the contestants. It will be very difficult to restrain the over-ridden and oppressed inhabitants of Manchuria so that they may not in some way give cause or pretext for a Russian attack upon the Chinese Empire. Some of the leading spirits in China are advising the Imperial Government to make common cause with Japan, and join in the expulsion of Russia. The wiser and more conservative officials see only suicide in such a course and will advise the strictest neutrality. But the usual policy of China is so stupid and vacillating that she may unconsciously drift into either camp.

In any case, in the event of war, all foreign interests in China will be in a peculiar situation and new and difficult international incidents are sure to occur. It is still possible to hope, however, that some settlement may be reached by which war may be averted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

C. H. Conger

yield nothing. Hence war seems probable. If it shall come the situation of China will be wholly unique, extremely difficult and critical; much of the land-fighting will be by two foreign nations upon her territory - and important sea battles may be fought in her waters. The vessels of either may at will enter her ports, violate all international rules of neutrality, and China in her utter helplessness can only protest in vain. To what may the citizens may easily arise which would make her the unwilling enemy of either of the contestants. It will be very difficult to restrain the over-ridden and oppressed inhabitants of Manchuria so that they may not in some way give cause or pretext for a Russian attack upon the Chinese Empire. Some of the leading spirits in China are advising the Imperial Government to make common cause with Japan, and join in the expulsion of Russia. The wiser and more conservative officials see only evil in such a course and will advise the strictest neutrality. But the usual policy of China is so stupid and vacillating that she may unconsciously drift into either camp.

In any case, in the event of war, all foreign interests in China will be in a peculiar situation and new and difficult international incidents are sure to occur. It is still possible to hope, however, that some settlement may be reached by which war may be averted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
FEB
2
1905
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 8 1904
BUREAU

No. 1463.

December 26, 1903.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 4 1904
FILED

Subject:

Ratification of Commercial Treaty between United States and China being pressed here. Confirming cipher telegrams received of December 18, 20, and 23 and telegrams sent of December 19, and 24 on subject.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1463.

December 26, 1903.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm on the overleaf our recent telegraphic correspondence concerning the ratification of the new treaty.

I have not heretofore dared to press for the immediate ratification by the Chinese because I could anticipate nothing as to the action of the United States Senate; but immediately on receipt of your first telegram I urged both personally and by note prompt action by the Chinese Government. It is however impossible to do anything here, involving action with the Palace, in a hurry. In this case it is necessary for the associate Treaty Commissioners Chang Chi Tung and Yuan Shih K'ai to prepare a memorial to be presented with the Treaty to the Emperor, after which the Treaty will be returned to the Foreign Office from whence another memorial must be sent up requesting that the Great Seal be placed upon the original copy of the Treaty by way of ratification. This would occupy much time anywhere, but with the slow-moving, procrastinating Chinese a great deal more is necessary. Prince Ch'ing promises to do all in his power to expedite matters, and as soon as completed will send the treaty here to be forwarded to Sir Liang in our official pouch. At present

the

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Washington December 1903

Conger, Peking.

Has treaty been ratified and mailed? If not urge prompt action.

(Signed) LOOMIS.

TELEGRAM SENT

Peking, December 19, 1903.

Secstate, Washington.

Nineteenth. The Treaty not yet ratified. Foreign Office promises to hasten matters. I am urging prompt action.

(Signed) CONGER.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Washington, December 20, 190

Conger, Minister, Peking.

Treaty ratified by Senate yesterday.

(Signed) LOOMIS, Acting.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Washington, December 23,1903

Conger, Peking.

Twenty-third. Treaty was ratified here without any amendment. Report cause of delay in Peking.

(Signed) LOOMIS, Acting.

the treaty is in Tientsin, having been sent there by special messenger for the Viceroy's signature.

I shall continue to do all I can to prevent further or unnecessary delay, and will advise you of ratification by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

TELEGRAM SENT

Peking, December 24, 1903.

Secstate, Washington.

Twenty-fourth. Memorial for ratification of the treaty has been sent to Tientsin for the signature of the Viceroy. On its return the Prince promises to present it to the throne and secure earliest possible ratification then mail in our pouch.

(Signed) CONGER.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 8 1904
BUREAU

BUREAU
FEB.
2
1905
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1464.

December 28, 1903

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Forwd and
To Treasy Dept
Commerce
Labor Dept
Feb. 4.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 8 1904
FILED

Subject:

New Chinese Commercial Flag. China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. to be allowed to continue use of their house flag which differs but slightly from new Commercial Flag adopted by China.

(Despatch No. 1413 of October 23 last referred to.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1464.

December 28, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1413 of October 23 transmitting a copy of the new Chinese Commercial Flag,- I have the honor to report that I have received a note from the Foreign Office, informing me that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company have petitioned to be allowed to continue the use of their long established house flag consisting of a yellow moon in a red field, together with an Imperial flag(azure dragon rampant in a yellow field) to indicate their allegiance. This petition has been granted so that the China Merchants Company steamers will remain as heretofore, and the new Commercial Flag will be used by all others. It is to be noted that the China Merchants Company's house flag only differs from the new Commercial Flag in that there is no azure dragon rampant upon the yellow moon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1114.

December 28, 1903.

To the Honorable

Japan Maru,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1113 of December 26 transmitting a copy of the new Shin ee Commercial Flags I have the honor to report that I have received a note from the Foreign Office, informing me that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company have petitioned to be allowed to continue the use of their long established house flag consisting of a yellow moon in a red field, together with the Imperial Flag-Lature dragon rampant in a yellow field to indicate their affiliation. This petition has been granted so that the China Merchants Company steamers will retain their present flags, and the new Commercial Flag will be used by all others. It is to be noted that the China Merchant Company's house flag only differs from the new Commercial Flag in that there is no azure dragon rampant upon the yellow moon.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

REGD. FEB 2 1905 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 8 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1465

December 29, 1903.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Sent to Dept. of Com. & Labor Feb. 4 C.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 8 1904
FILED

Subject:

Revised Railway Regulations adopted by Imperial Chinese Government, copy of enclosed. Copy of Note to Foreign Office on subject.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1465

December 29, 1903.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translated copy of the Revised Railway Regulations which have just been adopted and published by the Imperial Chinese Government.

These Regulations are illiberal, in some points contradictory and if strictly construed and followed will not encourage the investment of much foreign capital in Chinese Railway building.

I have not, however, thought best to file specific objections thereto, but have contented myself with a general notice of their impracticability, in a note to the Foreign Office, a copy of which is enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Revised Railway Regulations.
2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, dated December 29 '03

Enclosure No./. In Despatch No. 1465.

Revised Regulations for Railway Construction.

****

Article 1. This Board having, in obedience to an Imperial Edict, taken over the direction of Railway and Mining Affairs, which is a matter of record, besides issuing special mining regulations, hereby give notice that all records, concerned with railway concessions already made, have been transferred to this Board by the General Bureau of Railways and Mines, and all applicants for railway concessions, not yet granted, are required to await the approval or disapproval of this Board.

Article II, No matter whether Chinese or foreigner, official or merchant, all applicants for railway concessions must proceed in accordance with the Regulations proposed by this Board and sanctioned by the Throne. No appeal will be allowed to Regulations heretofore adopted by various provincial authorities and which are not in harmony with the present Regulations. Moreover after the concession shall have been approved by this Board there must be a careful observance of the Company Laws, submitted in a membrial by this Board and sanctioned by the Throne; there must be no disobedience.

Article III. When the officials or merchants of any province shall have accumulated capital stock and asked for a concession for either a main line or a branch line of railway in any province, they must prepare a map in explanation and state clearly the real amount of their capital, giving exact details, both being submitted with their petition. They shall then wait until this Board shall have communicated with the local official of the district to which they

belong

Enclosure No.1. In Despatch No. 1462.

Revised Regulations for Railway Construction.

****

Article I. This Board having in obedience to an Imperial Edict, taken over the dir ection of Railway and Mining Affairs, which is a matter of record, besides issuing special mining regulations, hereby give notice that all records concerned with railway concessions already made have been transferred to this Board by the General Bureau of Railways and Mines, and all applicants for railway concessions, not yet granted, are required to await the approval or disapproval of this Board.

Article II. No matter whether Chinese or foreigner, official or merchant, all applicants for railway concessions must proceed in accordance with the Regulations proposed by this Board and sanctioned by the Throne. No appeal will be allowed to Regulations heretofore adopted by various provincial authorities and which are not in harmony with the present Regulations. Moreover after the concession shall have been approved by this Board there must be a careful observance of the Company laws, submitted in a memorial by this Board and sanctioned by the Throne; there must be no disobedience.

Article III. When the officials or merchants of any province shall have accumulated capital stock and asked for a concession for either a main line or a branch line of railway in any province, they must prepare a map in explanation and state clearly the real amount of their capital, giving exact details, both being submitted with their petition. They shall then wait until this Board shall have communicated with the local official of the district to which they belong

belong, who shall carefully investigate the circumstances of the applicants, whether or not they are reliable persons and whether or not they are men of property as well as whether or not they are violating these Regulations . When a reply shall have been received this Board shall then determine whether to approve or disapprove theapplication.

Article lV. When a line of any railway shall have been surveyed and agreed upon, the local officials must first notify the people so as to prevent any intentional obstruction. As to the purchase of the ground by the Company the local officials must fix a fair price; they must not allow any raising of the price. As to the taxes due, the Company must agree to pay them from yearto year; no neglect shall be allowed. Whenever any cottages or graves are found in the line of the railway, if they can be avoided by a curve, steps must be taken to do so in order to satisfy popular sentiment. If it shall be very difficult for the railway to go around them, the local officials shall decide what payment shall be made for them so as to prevent contention and obstruction.

Article V. When Chinese merchants apply for a railway concession, if there be any foreign share-holder, application must not only be made to this Board but to the Board of Foreign Affairs as well that said Board may investigate and consider the matter. If foreign merchants shall apply for a concession in their own names, they must not only file a petition with the Board of Foreign Affairs and await its reply, but also petition this Board that we may investigate and give a decision. No matter whether the foreign merchants desire to undertake the work themselves or simply to supplement the capital stock (of a Chinese Company) they must agree to uniformly observe these Regulations

now

belong, who shall carefully investigate the circumstances of the applicants, whether or not they are reliable persons and whether or not they are men of property as well as whether or not they are violating these Regulations . When a reply shall have been received this Board shall then determine whether to approve or disapprove the application.

Article IV. When a line of any railway shall have been surveyed and agreed upon, the local officials must first notify the people so as to prevent any intentional obstruction. As to the purchase of the ground by the Company the local officials must fix a fair price; they must not allow any raising of the price. As to the taxes due, the Company must agree to pay them from year to year; no neglect shall be allowed. Whenever any cottages or graves are found in the line of the railway, if they can be avoided by a curve, steps must be taken to do so in order to satisfy popular sentiment. If it shall be very difficult for the railway to go around them, the local officials shall decide what payment shall be made for them so as to prevent contention and obstruction.

Article V. When Chinese merchants apply for a railway concession, if there be any foreign share-holder, application must not only be made to this Board but to the Board of Foreign Affairs as well that said Board may investigate and consider the matter. If foreign merchants shall apply for a concession in their own names, they must not only file a petition with the Board of Foreign Affairs and await its reply, but also petition this Board that we may investigate and give a decision. No matter whether the foreign merchants desire to undertake the work themselves or simply to supplement the capital stock (of a Chinese Company) they must agree to uniformly observe these Regulation

now issued; there must be no infraction of them.

Article Vl. In accumulating capital it is important as a rule that the Chinese -owned shares should be in the majority. If there be no alternative but to supplement with foreign capital, then the amount of the foreign-owned shares should not at most be more than equal to the amount of Chinese-owned shares. When the petition is presented the exact amount of the foreign-owned shares must be stated; there must be no concealment or deception. It will not be permitted at all to borrow foreign capital in addition to that obtained by foreign-owned supplementary shares. This prohibition is to prevent deception and insure sincerity. Should there be any deception practised in securing a concession, immediately upon the discovery of the facts the concession will be cancelled.

Article Vll. Even if foreigners apply for rail-way concessions in any of the provinces and they are granted, it is no more than just that Chinese merchants themselves should obtain reasonable advantage therefrom; hereafter, therefore,, whenever foreigners make application for a concession/ no matter what may be the amount of the capital stock, they must reserve thirty per cent.of the shares and allow Chinese opportunity to purchase these shares at the original price.

Article Vlll. No matter whether it be a Chinese Company aided by foreign capital or a foreign Company aided by Chinese capital, in every case the local authorities must give equal protection. But they must not interfere with the authority of the Company to manage its own affairs. Should the Company meet with losses, the matter must be dealt with strictly in accordance with the Imperial Statutes of China; according to precedent the Imperial Government

now issued; there must be no infraction of them.

Article VI. In accumulating capital it is important as a rule that the Chinese -owned shares should be in the majority. If there be no alternative but to supplement with foreign capital, then the amount of the foreign-owned shares should not at most be more than equal to the amount of Chinese-owned shares. When the petition is presented the exact amount of the foreign-owned shares must be stated; there must be no concealment or deception. It will not be permitted at all to borrow foreign capital in addition to that obtained by foreign-owned supplementary shares. This prohibition is to prevent deception and insure sincerity. Should there be any deception practised in securing a concession, immediately upon the discovery of the facts the concession will be cancelled.

Article VII. Even if foreigners apply for rail-way concessions in any of the provinces and they are granted, it is no more than just that Chinese merchants themselves should obtain reasonable advantage therefrom; hereafter, therefore, whenever foreigners make application for a concession\ no matter what may be the amount of the capital stock, they must reserve thirty per cent.of the shares and allow Chinese opportunity to purchase these shares at the original price.

Article VIII. No matter whether it be a Chinese Company aided by foreign capital or a foreign Company aided by Chinese capital, in every case the local authorities must give equal protection. But they must not interfere with the authority of the Company to manage its own affairs. Should the Company meet with losses, the matter must be dealt with strictly in accordance with the Imperial Statutes of China; according to precedent the Imperial Government

ernment is not required to indemnify.

Article IX. Should any Chinese apply for a rail-way concession and himself furnish the capital therefor, amounting to more than Tls. 500,000, on the successful completion of the rail-way this Board will make a special petiti on in his behalf for an Edict conferring extraordinary reward as an encouragement. Should he gather together Chinese share-holders and raise in this way capital to the amount of more than Tls. 500,000, then on the completion of the work being reported this Board will take action in accordance with the XII Article of the Regulations as to Rewards submitted in a memorial by this Board and sanctioned by the Throne.

Article X. When Chinese make application for a rail-way concession they must first estimate the entire amount of capital needed for the completion of the road so as to determine the number and amount of shares to be raised, and after the work has begun, if a great sum has to be expended on account of the difficulties of the work, and the estimate made at the time of gathering shares does not meet the requirements and the capital thus prove insufficient, and there be no way to add further shares of capital, then the said Company ought to be permitted to borrow foreign money by mortgaging machinery and buildings; in no case will it be permitted to mortgage lands. But the total amount of money thus borrowed may not in any case exceed three-tenths of the original estimate, and it will be necessary before hand to send a petition to this Board stating clearly the real amount of money to be borrowed. The merchants concerned will borrow and repay; in no case will the Imperial Government assume any responsibility. Only after this Board shall have considered and approved the proposal will

it

ernment is not required to indemnify.

Article IX. Should any Chinese apply for a rail-way concession and himself furnish the capital therefor, amounting to more than Tls. 500,000, on the successful completion of the rail-way this Board will make a special petition on his behalf for an Edict conferring extraordinary reward as an encouragement. Should he gather together Chinese share-holders and raise in this way capital to the amount of more than Tls. 500,000, then on the completion of the work being reported this Board will take action in accordance with the XII Article of the Regulations as to Rewards submitted in a memorial by this Board and sanctioned by the Throne.

Article X. When Chinese make application for a rail-way concession they must first estimate the entire amount of capital needed for the completion of the road so as to determine the number and amount of shares to be raised, and after the work has begun, if a great sum has to be expended on account of the difficulties of the work, and the estimate made at the time of gathering shares does not meet the requirements and the capital thus prove insufficient, and there be no way to add further shares of capital, then the said Company ought to be permitted to borrow foreign money by mortgaging machinery and buildings; in no case will it be permitted to mortgage lands. But the total amount of money thus borrowed may not in any case exceed three-tenths of the original estimate, and it will be necessary before hand to send a petition to this Board stating clearly the real amount of money to be borrowed. The merchants concerned will borrow and repay; in no case will the Imperial Government assume any responsibility. Only after this Board shall have considered and approved the proposal will it

it be permitted to negotiate the loan. A copy of the contract for the loan must be filed with this Board.

Article XI. If the shares of capital accumulated are all Chinese-owned, and, if, after the work on the road, for which application was made, has been all completed, the company shall apply for the construction of some other road in addition, and, if the capital originally raised shall really have been already entirely exhausted, and they shall propose to borrow foreign money in addition to supply the means for the extension of their enterprise, it will be necessary to prepare a petition and submit the same to this Board and await until it shall have considered the aspects of the case and either approved or disapproved.

Article XII. Hereafter if any Chinese applying for a rail-way concession shall enter into a secret contract with foreigners to borrow foreign money, mortgaging the road applied for as security, and shall, for the time, obtain the concession under false representations, or if after the work shall have been commenced they shall clandestinely sell the concession to others, then as soon as this Board shall learn of these facts and investigate the affair, or if the local Viceroy or Governor shall discover the same, not only will the road (so far as constructed) be confiscated and the concession cancelled, but it will be further necessary to investigate the circumstances of the case and according to the gravity of the offence to decide upon some form of punishment.

Article XIII. All persons who may obtain a rail-way concession from this Board, no matter whether Chinese or foreigner, must within six months after the granting of the concession survey the road, and within six months after the completion of the survey must commence the work of construction

it be permitted to negotiate the loan. A copy of the contract for the loan must be filed with this Board.

Article XI. If the shares of capital accumulated are all Chinese-owned, and, if, after the work on the road, for which application was made, has been all completed, the company shall apply for the construction of some other road in addition, and, if the capital originally raised shall really have been already entirely exhausted, and they shall propose to borrow foreign money in addition to supply the means for the extension of their enterprise, it will be necessary to prepare a petition and submit the same to this Board and await until it shall have considered the aspects of the case and either approved or disapproved.

Article XII. Hereafter if any Chinese applying for a railway concession shall enter into a secret contract with foreigners to borrow foreign money, mortgaging the road applied for as security, and shall, for the time, obtain the concession under false representations, or if after the work shall have been commenced they shall clandestinely sell the concession to others, then as soon as this Board shall learn of these facts and investigate the affair, or if the local Viceroy or Governor shall discover the same, not only will the road (so far as constructed) be confiscated and the concession cancelled, but it will be further necessary to investigate the circumstances of the case and according to the gravity of the offence to decide upon some form of punishment.

Article XIII. All persons who may obtain a rail-way concession from this Board, no matter whether Chinese or foreigner, must within six months after the granting of the concession survey the road, and within six months after the completion of the survey must commence the work of construction

truction . The gauge of the road must be exactly four feet, eight inches and a half, English measurement, the same as that of the roads now in operation. Moreover the date of commencing the work must be reported to this Board. If the limit of time shall be exceeded and no report be made, the concession shall be cancelled, so as to prevent the occurrence of such evils as the pretence of raising shares of capital and using this as a pretext for swindling operations. If there should really any extraordinary circumstances arise, report must first be made to this Board which will make investigation and if it be found that there h as really been no deception, then the matter of extending the time may be taken into consideration.

Article XIV. If at any place in any of the provinces where railways are in construction land-owners shall raise the price of land, thus hindering or causing trouble, or if work-men, depending upon numbers, shall institute a boycott (i.e. probably in order to secure unreasonable wages), it will be permitted the Company to make a clear report of the matter to the local authorities who shall issue a strict proclamation, suppress the disturbance and prohibit under severe penalties all extortionate practices of yamen underlings. It must be known that rail-ways are the foundation of commercial prosperity and profitable transportation as well as an important enterprise of the Imperial Government. If the said local officials prove unable to give protection and evade their responsibilities, on investigation, if the facts be as reported, they shall be impeached and dismissed.

Article XV. At present such experts as are needed in surveying for rail-ways, estimating their cost and superintending the construction are few in China, and it becomes necessary to permit the Companies to engage foreign officers,

and

and

Article XV. At present such experts as are needed in surveying for rail-ways, estimating their cost and superintending the construction are few in China, and it becomes necessary to permit the Companies to engage foreign officers, on investigation, if the facts be as reported, they shall be imposched and dismissed.

Imperial Government. If thesaid local officials prove unable to give protection and evade their responsibilities, transportation as well as an important enterprise of the are the foundation of commercial prosperity and profitable of yamen underlings. It must be known that rail-ways prohibit under severe penalties all extortionate practices issue a strict proclamation, suppress the disturbance and report of the matter to the local authorities who shall wages), it will be permitted the Company to make a clear boycott (i.e. probably in order to secure unreasonable if work-men, depending upon numbers, shall institute a the price of land, thus hindering or causing trouble, or where railways are in construction land-owners shall raise Article XIV. If at any place in any of the provinces the time may be taken into consideration.

n as really been no deception, then the matter of extending which will make investigation and if it be found that there stances arise, report must first be made to this Board of capital and using this as a pretext for swindling operations. If there should really any extraordinary circumcurrence of such evils as the pretence of raising shares the concession shall be cancelled, so as to prevent the the limit of time shall be exceeded and no report be made, commencing the work must be reported to this Board. If that of the roads now in operation. Moreover the date of eight inches and a half English measurement, the same as truction . The gauge of the road must be exactly four feet,

and the local authorities of the places through which they may pass or where they are temporarily residing must use extra care in giving them protection; they must not allow the least unforeseen danger to arise. If the said foreign officers are themselves unmindful of the proprieties and set social restraints at defiance, it is permitted the local authorities to notify the Company so that they may be discharged. They must not be screened and protected improperly by being transferred to some other roadto be employed. If their faults be seriously it is permitted to report them to this Board which shall transmit the complaint to the various Consuls concerned. They shall not be allowed to travel or reside in China.

Article XvI. No matter whether Chinese or foreigners may apply to Viceroys and Governors of provinces for railway concessions, it will be necessary for the said Viceroys and Governors to make a careful investigation as to whether or not the proposed road will be really of advantage to Chinese commerce or transportation, and whether or not there may be any violation of these present Regulations involved in the matter. As soon as they shall report, this Board will take the matter into consideration, and deal with it.

Article XVII. If a Company shall get into a quarrel, or there arise any other difficulty affecting the interests of the Company, if the Company be a Chinese one, the nearest local official may try and decide the case fairly, thus preventing injustice to either party. If the judgment given does not satisfy, it will be permitted to appeal to this Board, which will consider the case and deal with it, so as to give due protection. Should trouble arise between Chinese and Foreign merchants, each of the two parties ought to nominate a man to discuss the case and decide it.

If

and the local authorities of the places through which they may pass or where they are temporarily residing must use extra care in giving them protection; they must not allow the least unforeseen danger to arise. If the said foreign officers are themselves unmindful of the proprieties and set social restraints at defiance, it is permitted the local authorities to notify the Company so that they may be discharged. They must not be screened and protected improperly by being transferred to some other road to be employed. If their faults be serious, it is permitted to report them to this Board which shall transmit the complaint to the various Consuls concerned. They shall not be allowed to travel or reside in China.

Article XVI. No matter whether Chinese or foreigners may apply to Viceroys and Governors of provinces for railway concessions, it will be necessary for the said Viceroys and Governors to make a careful investigation as to whether or not the proposed road will be really of advantage to Chinese commerce or transportation, and whether or not there may be any violation of these present Regulations involved in the matter. As soon as they shall report, this Board will take the matter into consideration, and deal with it.

Article XVII. If a Company shall get into a quarrel, or there arise any other difficulty affecting the interests of the Company, if the Company be a Chinese one, the nearest local official may try and decide the case fairly, thus preventing injustice to either party. If the judgment given does not satisfy, it will be permitted to appeal to this Board, which will consider the case and deal with it, so as to give due protection. Should trouble arise between Chinese and Foreign merchants, each of the two parties ought to nominate a man to discuss the case and decide it.

If

If the two arbitrators can not agree in their opinions, they may together nominate a third just and upright man, no matter whether connected with the railway or an out-sider, and these together may effect a settlement. The Governments of the two nationalities shall not concern themselves with the case.

Article XVIII. Railways and mines are two separate concerns, and each should be managed in accordance with its own regulations. Those who apply for railway concessions must not demand the right to work mines in connection with them. Formerly rail-way companies had regulations for working mines along their lines. It will not be permitted hereafter to quote this as a precedent. If there be no place near from which to obtain a supply of coal, and this cause the Company so much trouble that it seems likely to suffer loss, they ought, as occasion may require, to petition this Board making a clear statement of the circumstances and await our investigation and approval or disapproval. If the application be disapproved, they may not thereafter present any further petition upon the subject. This is to prevent confusion.

Article XIX. Formerly the General Bureau of Mines and R ail-ways decided upon a form for making reports. These forms will still be furnished by this Board to each Company. which shall at the end of each year carefully fill in all the details required and present the same to this Board for its inspection and to be placed on file.

Article XX. When application has been made for a railway concession and the same has been granted , the Company may at once draw up a contract. If there should be some items not fully settled, concerning which provisions ought to be made in the contract, it will be permitted to consider

If the two arbitrators can not agree in their opinions, they may together nominate a third just and upright man, no matter whether connected with the railway or an out-sider, and these together may effect a settlement. The Governments of the two nationalities shall not concern themselves with the case.

Article XVIII. Railways and mines are two separate concerns, and each should be managed in accordance with its own regulations. Those who apply for railway concessions must not demand the right to work mines in connection with them. Formerly rail-way companies had regulations for working mines along their lines. It will not be permitted hereafter to quote this as a precedent. If there be no place near from which to obtain a supply of coal, and this cause the Company so much trouble that it seems likely to suffer loss, they ought, as occasion may require, to petition this Board making a clear statement of the circumstances and await our investigation and approval or disapproval. If the application be disapproved, they may not hereafter present any further petition upon the subject. This is to prevent confusion.

Article XIX. Formerly the General Bureau of Mines and Rail-ways decided upon a form for making reports. These forms will still be furnished by this Board to each Company, which shall at the end of each year carefully fill in all the details required and present the same to this Board for its inspection and to be placed on file.

Article XX. When application has been made for a railway concession and the same has been granted, the Company may at once draw up a contract. If there should be some items not fully settled, concerning which provisions ought to be made in the contract, it will be permitted to con-

sider

sider them and insert such provisions, but nothing must be inserted which will conflict with these Regulations. When the contract is arranged a copy must be made and presented to this Board for its consideration and approval. Only after this is done may it be signed. After the work has been completed, should there be places where it is necessary to establish Custom Houses, this Board will consult with the Board of Revenue as to their location and take appropriate action.

Article XXI. Whenever Chinese or foreign merchants are operating railways, should military matters require the Chinese Imperial Government to transport troops, rations, pay, weapons or any supplies necessary to the camp, they shall be given the right of way and transported at half rates.

Article XXII. When a rail-way is under construction or after the rail-way shall have been completed, should it be necessary to employ police, it will ber permitted to use one or two Chinese to each li of rail-way, but they will not be allowed to bear arms. If it should be necessary to use soldiers to guard the rail-way, a petition to that effect must first be presented and this Board will consult with the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors of the provinces concerned as to sending such troops; the Company must not act upon its own authority. Provisions and pay for such troops must be supplied by the Railway.

Article XXIII. Railways and Post Offices are of mutual assistance. All who operate railways ought to carry the mail bags of the Imperial Chinese Post Office. The detailed regulations as to this matter will be drawn up at the proper time.

Article

alter them and insert such provisions, but nothing must be inserted which will conflict with these Regulations. When the contract is arranged a copy must be made and presented to this Board for its consideration and approval. Only after this is done may it be signed. After the work has been completed, should there be places where it is necessary to establish Custom Houses, this Board will consult with the Board of Revenue as to their location and take appropriate action.

Article XXI. Whenever Chinese or foreign merchants are operating railways, should military matters require the Chinese Imperial Government to transport troops, rations, pay, weapons or any supplies necessary to the camp, they shall be given the right of way and transported at half rates.

Article XXII. When a rail-way is under construction or after the rail-way shall have been completed, should it be necessary to employ police, it will ber permitted to use one or two Chinese to each li of rail-way, but they will not be allowed to bear arms. If it should be necessary to use soldiers to guard the rail-way, a petition to that effect must first be presented and this Board will consult with the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors of the provinces concerned as to sending such troops; the Company must not act upon its own authority. Provisions and pay for such troops must be supplied by theRailway.

Article XXIII. Railways and Post Offices are of mutual assistance. All who operate railways ought to carry the mail bags of the Imperial Chinese Post Office. The detailed regulations as to this matter will be drawn up at the proper time.

Article

Article XXIV. The foregoing Articles are the Regulations in general for the construction and operation of Rail-ways. Matters not definitely decided therein may be set forth in detail at the time when concessions are granted and contracts are drawn up.

****

December 29, 1903.

Translated by

(Signed) E. T. Williams,

Chinese Secretary.

Article XXIV. The foregoing Articles are the Regulations in general for the construction and operation of Rail-ways. Matters not definitely decided thereiu may be set forth in detail at the time when concessions are granted and contracts are drawn up.

****

December 29, 1903.

Translated by

(Signed) H. T. Williams,

Chinese Secretary.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1465.

Mr. Conger to Foreign Office.

****

F. O. No. 583.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

December 29th, 1903.

Your Imperial Highness:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 18th. inst. of Your Imperial Highness' despatch, forwarding a copy of the Revised Railway Regulations which had been sent to your Board by the Board of Commerce, and which the latter had submitted to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, who had approved them.

In reply I have the honor to say that I believe it to be true and these Regulations themselves admit it, that railways are most essential to the development of the Empire. I believe too, that China will have to depend largely upon foreign capital for their construction, as other countries have done. I can not but fear therefore that these Regulations will prove sadly disappointing, for they are certainly too severe, illiberal and impracticable to encourage the investment of foreign capital in railway enterprises.

I avail myself of the opprotunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1465.

Mr. Conger to Foreign Office.

****

P. O. No. 583.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

December 29th, 1903.

Your Imperial Highness:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 18th. inst. of Your Imperial Highness' despatch, forwarding a copy of the Revised Railway Regulations which had been sent to your Board by the Board of Commerce, and which the latter had submitted to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, who had approved them.

In reply I have the honor to say that I believe it to be true and these Regulations themselves admit it, that railways are most essential to the development of the Empire. I believe too, that China will have to depend largely upon foreign capital for their construction, as other countries have done. I can not but fear therefore that these Regulations will prove sadly disappointing, for they are certainly too severe, illiberal and impracticable to encourage the investment of foreign capital in railway enterprises.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

RECEIVED
FEB
2
1904
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1466.

December 29, 1903.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

File

Subject:

Indemnity Awards, Third Instalment.

Seventeen additional vouchers forwarded.

(Despatch No. 1449 of December 5, and Dep't Instruction of October 26 last referred to.)

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 3 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1466.

December 29, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Legation despatch No. 1449 of December 5 and Department instruction of October 26, last, I have the honor to return herewith seventeen more signed vouchers for the third payment of 25% of the indemnity awards as follows:

Charles F. Gammon,
George Butland,
Gilbert Reid,
Charles Sturman,
F. L. Rogers,
D. Willard Lyon,
Thos. A. Standring,
John Woodbury,
American Bible Society,
Charles McCaslin,
Frazar & Co.,
John DeWitt Jansen,
W. A. P. Martin,
A. S. Fobes,
I. J. Atwood,
Fobes & Co.,
Laura N. Jones,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Signed Vouchers as above.

Enclosures detached
& filed in Bureau of
Accounts, Feby. 2-1904.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU DEC 31 1903
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU APR 6 1904

Dec. 30

From PEKING,

Received December 30, 1903,

1:48 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

30th. British Minister by order of his Government proposes that rate of exchange at which indemnity payments will be received by Bankers' Commission shall be fixed by public bids. Shall I support him? See my Despatch No. 1244, March 23rd.

CONGER.

Confirm with language
Jany 4 1904
1903

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 6 1904
FILED

C.C's Office, December 30, 1903. 9:30

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's telegram to Secretary of State
of December 30th.

Dear Adee:

I don't think the Department should instruct Mr. Conger in this matter until we have received the report of the two Treasury men sent out to Shanghai to investigate the method of handling the indemnity. They sail, I believe, to-day from Shanghai, and will probably be in Washington by the end of January. The following might be telegraphed to Mr. Conger in the meantime:

Conger,
Peking.
Department will await arrival here of Treasury agents sent Shanghai investigation of indemnity before instructing you in the matter.

December 30, 1903.

W. W. Rockhill

Copy sent to Mr. Rockhill by the Secretary

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 6 1904
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 5 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

January 1, 1904.

Received 6.13 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

First:

No reliable information here as to Russian-Japan negotiations. Russian-Chinese negotiations are awaiting the result of these. Russia is continually strengthening the position in Manchuria. Leading Chinese officials say China will try to remain strictly neutral, but fear that it is impossible. She is making feeble attempts at military improvements.

CONGER

phered by the Chief Clerk.

BUREAU
RECD.
FEB
2
1905
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
FEB
2
1904
EUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1467.

January 2, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting receipt of J. W. Roberts to be attached to the Account for New Legation buildings forwarded on November 25, 1903.

Rec'd, Bu. Accts.

Filed with Mr. Conger's account
Feb. 6, 1904
J.H.G.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 11
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1467.

January 2, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith the original receipt of J. W. Roberts for $50.24 in payment of certain expenses in connection with shipment of lumber for New Legation buildings to be included in the account for New Legation buildings of November 25, 1903, as per memorandum therewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Original receipt as above.

RECEIVED FEB 2 1905 DEPT. OF STATE

File

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 3 1904
BUREAU

No. 1468,

January 2, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 4 1904
FILED

Subject:

The Russo-Japanese situation. No reliable information can be secured. Possibility of China being involved, with result of general war. Germany's position. General opinion here war is inevitable.

(Referring to Despatch No. 1462 of Dec. 26, 1903 and confiming telegram received Dec. 30, 1903 and reply of January 1, 1904)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1468.

January 2, 1904.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your confidential telegram of the 30th ultimo, as follows:

"Conger, Peking,

Thirtieth. Confidential. The President desires that you cable promptly all reliable information tending to enlighten him concerning delicate situation existing between Russia and Japan.

(signed) Loomis, Acting."

and my reply of the 1st instant, as follows:

"Secstate, Washington,

First. No reliable information here as to Russian Japanese negotiations. Russian Chinese negotiations are awaiting result of these. Russia is continually strengthening the position in Manchuria. Leading Chinese officials say China will try to remain strictly neutral but fear that it is impossible. She is making feeble attempts at military improvements.

(signed) Conger."

As stated in my despatch No. 1462 of the 26th ultimo we can obtain no reliable information here as to progress of negotiations between St. Petersburg and Tokyo, and there is practically nothing that I can now add to that despatch.

It seems that both Russia and Japan are making all

possible

No. 1444.

January 8, 1908.

To the Secretary,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose your confidential telegram of the 30th ultimo, as follows:

Carter, Peking.

Telegraph. Confidential. The President desires that you carefully verify all the information leading to explaining his connecting Salisbury situation existing between Russia and Japan.

(Signed) Secretary, Acting.

and my reply of the 1st instant, as follows:

Secretary, Washington.

Niwot. No reliable information that he is Russian Japanese negotiations. Russian Chinese negotiations are positive result of close. Count is carefully strengthening the position in Manchuria. Leading diplomatic officials are China will try to remain entirely neutral attempts at military improvements.

(Signed) Conger.

I am glad to be able to state in my despatch No. 1420 of the 20th ultimo that certain reliable information bore out the statements of negotiations between Mr. Pokotilow and Count Lamsdorff, and there is practically nothing that I can say at present.

Respectfully,

possible preparations for war; but of this you are undoubtedly much better informed from St. Petersburg and Tokyo than we can be here.

The Chinese are buying a few arms and are quietly increasing and reorganizing their army, but, so far as I can learn, with no thought of taking part in the contest, should it come; yet the wiser officials very much fear that China will be drawn into it. If China does take part against Russia, then as the Franco-Russian alliance is understood, France must aid Russia and England is bound to help Japan and a general war will be launched. It is impossible for us here to tell what will be the position of Germany. Her sympathies are with Russia and I am quite sure she desires to see Manchuria permanently Russian. The precedent would undoubtedly serve her plans for the future of Shantung and its hinterland.

The general opinion here is that War is inevitable, but it is based more upon telegraphic reports from Europe and the United States than upon anything happening or known here.

I will wire promptly all reliable information, but shall not telegraph mere rumours, or report what I know you are getting in public telegrams.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Chris 1st Prof
R. J. 1st Prof.

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1469.

January 2, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Chinese Indemnity. Rate of exchange of payments of; enclosing copy of note of British Minister to Dean of Diplomatic Corps proposing fixing of by public bids. Copy of report of Treasury expert requested.

(Telegram sent December 30, 1903 and telegram received of same date, confirmed.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1469.

January 2, 1904.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 30th ultimo as follows:

"Peking, December 30, 1903.

Secstate, Washington.

Thirtieth. British Minister by order of his Government proposes that rate of exchange at which indemnity payments will be received by Bankers Commission shall be fixed by public bids. Shall I support him? See my despatch No. 1244 March twenty-third.

(signed) Conger."

and your reply of same date as follows:

" Washington, December 30, 1903.

Conger, Minister,
Peking.

Department must await arrival here of Treasury Agents sent Shanghai investigation of indemnity before instructing you in the matter.

(signed) Adee, Acting."

The reason for my inquiry will be found in the enclosed copy of a communication addressed by the British Minister to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

The proposition will not receive the approval of all the powers, one of the chief objections being the fear

that

that the greater strength and larger business of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation would enable it to make such a bid as would give to it all the business.

Before this reaches you you will have received the report of the Treasury expert Commissioners from Shanghai, and will therefore be much better informed concerning the matter than I can possibly be here.

I should be glad to receive the expert commissioner's report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

The British Minister to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, dated December 28, 1903. with translation.

that the greater strength and larger business of the
Keystone and Shanghai Banking Corporation would enable it
to make such a bid as would give to it all the business.

Before this reaches you will have received the
report of the Treasury expert Commissioner from Shanghai,
and will therefore be much better informed concerning the
matter than I can possibly be here.

I should be glad to receive the expert commissioner's
report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

The British Minister to the Dean of the
Diplomatic Corps, dated December 23, 1909,
with translation.

Encl. in F 1469.

BRITISH LEGATION,

PEKING.

le 28 Décembre 1903.

Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence que d'après des informations reçues par mon Gouvernement il paraitrait que la Commission des Banquiers de Shanghai au mois de Janvier passé en déterminant la conversion en or du versement ~~bi~~ semi-annuel de l'indemnité reçu par eux le 31 Décembre, 1902, ont fixé le taux du change à 2s/1 1/2, quoique la conversion aurait pu se faire à un taux de 2s/1 3/4.

Cette décision paraitrait avoir occasionné une perte considérable à la Chine.

De même, au mois de Juillet passé, une décision de la majorité a fixé le taux à 2s/3, tandis que, d'après les opinions exprimées par les délégués des Etats Unis et d'Angleterre, le cours du jour aurait justifié l'acceptation du versement à un taux de 2s/3 1/2

Le résultat a été une perte pour la Chine dépassant celle de l'occasion précitée.

J'ai l'honneur, d'ordre de mon Gouvernement, d'appeler l'attention de mes honorables collègues à ces actes de la Commission des Banquiers, dans l'espoir qu'ils chercheront un moyen qui, tout en protégeant efficacement les interets des Gouvernements participants à l'indemnité, évitera la possibilité d'injustice envers la Chine.

Pour ma part, je suis disposé à croire que le meilleur remède se trouverait dans une instruction de chaque Gouvernement a son délégué à l'effet que le taux

du

Conf. No. 1469.

BRITISH LEGATION,

PEKING.

le 28 Décembre 1903.

Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence que d'après des informations reçues par mon Gouvernement il paraîtrait que la Commission des Banquiers de Shanghai au mois de Janvier passé en déterminant la conversion en or du versement bi-annuel de l'indemnité reçu par eux le 31 Décembre, 1902, ont fixé le taux du change à 2s/1 1/2, quoique la conversion aurait pu se faire à un taux de 2s/1 3/4.

Cette décision paraîtrait avoir occasionné une perte considérable à la Chine.

De même, au mois de Juillet passé, une décision de la majorité a fixé le taux à 2s/3, tandis que, d'après les opinions exprimées par les délégués des Etats Unis et d'Angleterre, le cours du jour aurait justifié l'acceptation du versement à un taux de 2s/3 1/2

Le résultat a été une perte pour Chine de pas-sant celle de l'occasion précitée.

J'ai l'honneur, d'ordre de mon Gouvernement, d'appeler l'attention de mes honorables collègues à ces actes de la Commission des Banquiers, dans l'espoir qu'ils observeront un moyen qui, tout en protégeant efficacement les intérets des Gouvernements participants à l'indemnité, éviterai la possibilité d'injustice envers la Chine.

Pour ma part, je suis disposé à croire que le meilleur remède se trouverait dans une instruction de chaque Gouvernement à son délégué à l'effet que le taux

du

du change sera fixé à l'avenir par adjudication publique.

Je serais très obligé envers Votre Excellence si Elle voudrait bien faire circular cette lettre parmi nos honorables Collègues en leur priant de prendre en considération les moyens d'éviter une répétition des cas susindiqués.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Doyen et Cher Collègue, les assurances de ma très haute consideration.

du change sera fixé à l'avenir par adjudication publique.

Je serais très obligé envers Votre Excellence si Elle voudrait bien faire circuler cette lettre parmi nos honorables Collègues en leur priant de prendre en considération les moyens d'éviter une répétition des cas susindiqués.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Doyen et Cher Collègue, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Translation.

****

British Legation,

Peking, December 28, 1903.

Mr. Dean and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to bring to the notice of Your Excellency the fact that,from information received by my Government, it appears that the Bankers Commission at Shanghai in the month of January last, when settling for the conversion into gold of the semi annual payment of the indemnity received by them on the 31st of December, 1902, fixed the rate of exchange at two shillings, 1 1/2pence although the conversion could have been made at the rate of 2 shillings 1 3/4 pence. This decision appeared to have occasioned a considerable loss to China.

In the same way in the month of July last the decision of the majority fixed the rate at 2 shillings 3 pence, whereas, according to the opinion expressed by the delegates of the United States and England, the ruling price of the day would have justified the acceptance of a payment at the rate of 2 shillings 3 1/2 pence. The result was a loss to China greater than on the previous occasion.

By order of my Government, I have the honor to call the attention of my honorable Colleagues to these facts of the Bankers Commission, in the hope that they will seek some means by which, while fully protecting the interests of the Governments sharing in the indemnity, they will avoid the possibility of injustice towards China.

For my part, I am disposed to believe that the best remedy would be for each Government to instruct its delegates that the rate of exchange should be fixed in future

by

Translation.

****

British Legation,

Peking, December 28, 1903.

Mr. Dean and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to bring to the notice of Your Excellency the fact that, from information received by my Government, it appears that the Bankers Commission at Shanghai in the month of January last, when settling for the conversion into gold of the semi annual payment of the indemnity received by them on the 31st of December, 1902, fixed the rate of exchange at two shillings, 1 1\2pence although the conversion could have been made at the rate of 2 shillings 1 3\4 pence. This decision appeared to have occasioned a considerable loss to China.

In the same way in the month of July last the decision of the majority fixed the rate at 2 shillings 3 pence, whereas, according to the opinion expressed by the delegates of the United States and England, the ruling price of the day would have justified the acceptance of a payment at the rate of 2 shillings 3 1\2 pence. The result was a loss to China greater than on the previous occasion.

By order of my Government, I have the honor to call the attention of my honorable Colleagues to these facts of the Bankers Commission, in the hope that they will seek some means by which, while fully protecting the interests of the Governments sharing in the indemnity, they will avoid the possibility of injustice towards China.

For my part, I am disposed to believe that the best remedy would be for each Government to instruct its delegates that the rate of exchange should be fixed in future

by

by public bids.

I should be much obliged to Your Excellency, if you would have this letter circulated among our honorable Colleagues, requesting them to consider means to avoid a repetition of the occurrences mentioned above.

Accept, Mr. Dean and dear Colleague, the assurance of my highest consideration.

by public bids.

I should be much obliged to Your Excellency, if you would have this letter circulated among our honorable Colleagues, requesting them to consider means to avoid a repetition of the occurrences mentioned above.

Accept, Mr. Dean and dear Colleague, the assurance of my highest consideration.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 8 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 8 1904
BUREAU.

From PEKING,

January 7, 1904,

Received 6:35 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

7th. Foreign Office insists all possible has been done for early ratification by Chinese. Procedure is cumbersome and slow. The treaty goes to the Emperor a second time to-morrow, and should be ready for mailing very soon.

CONGER.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 13 1904
FILED

C.C's Office, January 7, 1904. 9:45

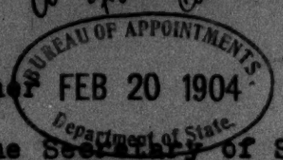
by public bids.

I should be much obliged to Your Excellency, if you would have this letter circulated among our honorable Colleagues, requesting them to consider means to avoid a

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Action Feb. 20/04 Instr. in Alph. Bur.

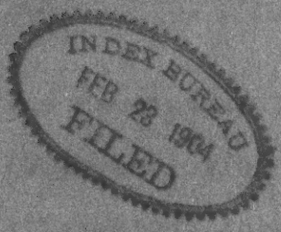
January 7, 1904.



File

Mr. Fletcher

To the ~~Secretary~~ of State.



Subject:

Receipt of Commission as Second Secretary of Legation at Peking, acknowledged. Oath of Office returned duly executed.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 7, 1904.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department despatch dated November 23, 1903, enclosing my commission as Second Secretary of this Legation, together with a form of oath of office which has been duly executed and is herewith returned to the Department.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Henry P. Fletcher
Second Secretary.

Enclosure:
Form of Oath.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 11 1904
BUREAU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 11 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

January 9, 1904.

Received 12.55 A. M.

6 wps 1/11/1904 D

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Ninth.

Chinese Government will ratify and send the original treaty signed by us on October eighth with especial instructions to Chinese Minister in Washington to exchange ratification. Will this be satisfactory? Any other procedure here will cause great delay.

C O N G E R

INDEX BUREAU
JAN 15 1904
FILED

Ciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, 9.45 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1470.

January 9, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
FEB
20
1904
DEPT OF STATE

FEB 20 1904
BUREAU

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

To Interior dept., with original enclosures, Feb. 26, 1904 C.

To Daniel C. Gilman, Pres. of Carnegie Instit., Feb. 23, 1904 C.

Ans April 30, 1904 C.

Subject:

Transmitting report of Mr. Bailey Willis on artesian water supply for Legation; abundant supply of good water assured. Requesting acknowledgment to Carnegie Institution of Mr. Willis' services.

INDEX BUR.
APR 25 1904
FILE

No. 1470.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 9th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department Instruction No. 730, of November 24th last, I have the honor to enclose the report of Mr. Bailey Willis on the question of artesian water for the new Legation.

While the report does not actually promise a flowing well, yet it does warrant a trial therefor; and at any rate it assures us that an abundant supply of good, uncontaminated water can be obtained.

I hope, therefore, that Congress may be induced to provide the necessary funds.

Requesting that our thanks may be extended to the Carnegie Institution for the great service rendered by Mr. Willis,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Report of Mr. Bailey Willis, as stated.

CHIH-LI PROVINCE) Section 1900-01

Magnetic Variation 3-20' West

CHINA

— Route of Bailey Willis
Dec 27-30th Col.

GREAT-WALL

CHANG-PING-CHOU

Ming-Tombs

Sha-ho

Chang-fang

FIELD FORCE SURVEY.

Scale 1 inch to 2 Miles or 1:126720

30′

45′

Kao li-ying

Nu-lan

SHUN-I-HSIEN

Ho-nan-tsun

PAI-HO

Yang-ke-chi

Tao-hsin

San-yüan

Pai-tang-ho

Tung-ko-chi

Tiang-ying

Hsi-kiin-chi

Nan-kiin-chi

Lan-ma-chi

Ma-ling-tsun

Hu-tsü-ying

Sang-yüan

Ma-lun-chang

Ling-kou

Suan-tsao-ling

Wang-lu

Ting-tsu

Yang-fang

Chin-chia-chi

Yü-chi

Ying-ko-chang

Tung-ko-chang

Ta-tsi

Ku-ching

Shen-chia-fen

Hsiao-ying

Mao-chia-ying

Hsi-shih-ying

Pai-miao

Ma-feng

Pei-lang-chung

Hsiao-tien-chi

Chung-chuan

Yao-ko-chang

Shih-chia-ying

Yao-tien-chi

Pei-ko-chang

Liang-chia-chuan

Ma-po

Kung-kiao

Ya-men-tien

Hsia-ko-chi

Hsia-kuan-ying

Yen-chia-ying

Chiang-shih-chang

Wang-tsa-ying

Shih-chuang-ko

Ni-ho

San-chia-tien

Chiao-ko-chang

Pei-ko-hsiang

Tung-ma-ko-chang

Ma-ko-chang

Ta-chiang

Sha-chang

Shih-man

Nan-ko-hsiang

Sha-ma-ying

Kang-chuan

Tu-ko

Hsi-liu-chu

Hsin-fu

Mei-kang-ying

Ping-

Ma-tsu-chi

Sha-yü

Shih-ko-chang

Tu-ko-chang

Huo-shan-ying

Yang-chia-ying

Shang-ma-ying

Ta-ho

Yen-tsa-ying

Ma-liang-tien

Tiao-chan

Sü-ying

Wang-kuan-chi

Hsiao-tien

Tien-chu

Liang-chuan

Kang-chan

Ping-ko-chang

Liu-chi

Hou-wei-kou

Pan-pu-tien

Kuan-tsu

Chin-chan

Lei-chia-chi

Tung-ying

Hsiao-tien

Pai-ho

Pai-ho

Wu-chi

Yü-lin

Shang-nien

Hsiao-ying

Li-wu

Chang-chia-chi

Ma-hsin-chi

Chiao-tsu

Huang-chia-chang

Ta-ching-ho

Liu-kang

Shuang-ying

Ke-tai-tsü

Lin-ho

Hu-ko-chi

Chuang-hu

Wang-chia-chang

Shui-kang

Li-chia-chiao

Yen-ho

Yang-ho

Pei-ho

Hsiao-yü

Shih-chi

Lao-ko-chi

Tsao-tsun

Chao-chi

Hsiao-lin-chia

Ping-tsun

Nei-chiang-chi

Yao-chang

Ping-chia-tsun

Chiang-chia-tsun

Ma-chi

Pei-chuang-tsu

Nan-ko-chi

Pei-yang-chi

Hou-chao-tsun

Chien-chao-tsun

Kao-miao

Wang-pan-chi

Chiang-ko-chi

Wei-chia-tien

Pai-fu

Yung-ko-chi

Jung-ko-chi

Ying-fu

Hei-fu

Chiu-chia-tien

Lu-ko-chi

Wang-chia

Chiao-tsu

Tao-hsin-chi

Liu-pei-tsui

Chiang-tsu-ssü

Tsai-yüan-tsu

Tu-ko-chi

Nan-tsui

Tien-ying

Hsiao-kou-pei

Lao-chuang-hu

Thai-chia-chi

Kuo-chin-fu

Yen-ying

Wang-chia-chi

Nan-chuang-hu

Pei-wu

Tien-chia-chi

Chao-fu

Ta-li-pu

Chi-feng

Shui-ying

Chiang

Hsiao-miu-chi

Chuang-lao-hsin-chi

Huang-chi

Pei-chuang-tsu

Ma-chi

Hsiao-ying

Ting-chi

Kao-miao

Shang-nien

Yü-lin

Wu-chi

Wei-chia-tien

Pai-fu

Chang-jang-wu

Wang-ko-chi

Yung-ko-chi

Jung-ko-chi

Shui-hang

Chen-chi

Nan-wu

Yeh-hsin-chi

Pieh-chi

Hsi-chuang-hu

Kao-tun

Hsü-chi

Liang-chi

Erh-lang-miao

Tung-chuang-hu

Chou-chi

Tien-li

Tao-hsin-chi

Pei-tsui

Liu-kang

Shuang-ying

Hsia-po

Ping-chuang-hu

Chang-chia-fu

Tien-ying

Wang-hsin-chi

Hsiao-tien

Kao-ko-chi

Chung-sang

Yin-chi

Tsang-shang

Chuang-hu

Thai-chia-chi

Kuo-chin-fu

Yen-ying

Wang-chia-chi

Tien-chia-chi

Nan-chuang-hu

Pei-ti

Pei-wu

Chao-fu

Ta-li-pu

Chi-feng

Shui-ying

Chiang

Hsiao-miu-chi

Chuang-lao-hsin-chi

Huang-chi

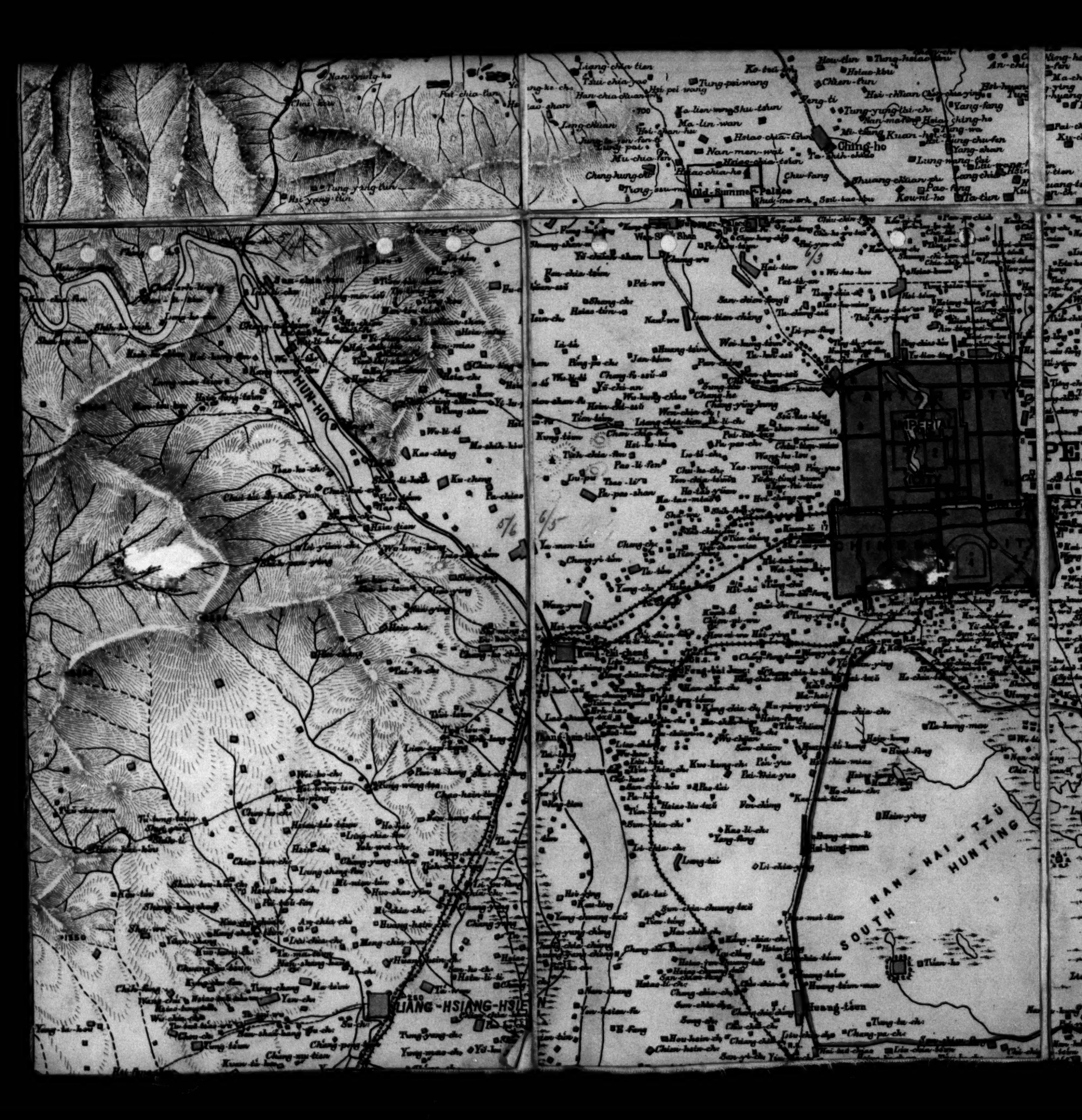
Pei-chuang-tsu

Ma-chi

Hsiao-ying

Ting-chi

Kao-miao


HUN-HO
LIANG-HSIANG-HSIEN
Old Summer Palace
Ching-ho
SOUTH HAI-TZŬ
HUNTING

PEKING
TUNG-CHOU
Tung-pa
Yen-chiao
Ma-chü-chiao
Ma-tou
Shuang-ying
Kang-shan
Ying-ke-chang
Hou-tai-kou
Lu-tai
Chung-wei-kou
Chien-wei-kou
Kuan-tsu
Wu-ke-chang
Ke-chü
Tung-ying
Hsiao-tien
Wang-tu
Chan-chan
Lei-chia-ch
Hei-chiao
Li-chia-chiao
Yen-ho
Yang-ho
Liu-ke-ch
Ping-tien
Hsiao-lin-chia
Nei-chiang-ch
Yao-shang
Ping-chia-tien
Hsiang-ying
Chai-li
Ma-ch
Pei-chuang-tsu
Nan-fu
Pei-yang-ch
Hou-chao-tsun
Chien-chao-tsun
Kao-miao
Hsiao-ying
Ting-ch
Huang-ch
Chang-ke-c
PEI-
Ma-tou
Pien-chang
An-p

[With #1470, Jany 9/1904. from China]

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON. D. C.

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

Report on

Artesian Water Conditions at Peking

for the

United States Legation.

By authority of the
Director of the Carnegie Institution
of Washington D.C.

Bailey Willis
Geologist.

ng.
ember 1903

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LORATION IN
TERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, Geologist
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, Paleontologist

Contents.

I. The Situation of Peking.
The Bay of Peking
Rivers
Altitudes.
II. The Plain of Peking
Surface features
Constitution of the Plain
The Origin of the Plain
Depth of Filling.
III. The Waters of Peking
Surface Waters.
Japanese "artesian" wells.
Unsanitary conditions
Rainfall
IV. Conclusion.

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

...PLORATION IN
...TERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

Artesian Water Conditions at Peking

I. The Situation of Peking

...y of Peking. The Great Plain of eastern China, in latitude 40° North extends into the mountains in the form of a bay, which is 45 miles across at its mouth on the southeastern side and has a depth of 30 miles in a northerly direction. It lies across the trend of ridges, whose exposed sections form parts of otherwise continuous ranges, and the level plain is related to the mountains about it as an arm of the sea is to lofty shores. This embayment is aptly called the Bay of Peking as the city is situated at the mouth of it.

...ers. Two large rivers, the Pei and the Hun, together with several smaller ones, enter this bay flowing in general southerly courses. The Pei

...ning the Chinese affix ho, i.e. river.

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, Geologist
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, Paleontologist

and the Hun have wide branching headwaters in the mountains. They are subject to floods and carry large volumes of sediment. The Hun is said to be the larger stream in the rainy season, although it is considered a tributary of the Pei. The relative altitudes of the two show that the Hun has deposited more sediment than the Pei.

Peking is situated between the Pei and the Hun, 14 miles west of the former and 10 miles east of the latter, the American Legation site being taken as a reference point in the city. It is about 12 miles southeast of the base of the Western Hills and from 25 to 40 miles distant from mountains on the north, northeast and east. The open plain slopes very gently away to the southeast.

Altitudes. The altitude of the Belgian Railway Station west of the Ch'ien Mên is 45 meters or 147 feet

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLORATION IN
EASTERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

above sea, according to official records furnished by M. Jadot, Director of the Railway. The American Legation site is nearby, but a trifle higher. Its altitude may be taken at 155 feet above sea. By the same authority the altitude of the railway bridge over the Hun river at Lu Kou Chiao is stated at 66 metres or 215 feet. The height of the bridge above the river at low water being about 15 feet, the river is in round numbers 50 feet above Peking.

The available figures for the relative elevations of Peking and the Pei river are based on readings of two aneroid barometers, one being read at Peking, the other being carried to Tung Chou and read there as well as at Peking. It appears that Peking is about 65 feet above the plain of the Pei at Tung Chou.

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

...PLORATION IN
...STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

The altitudes of mountains immediately surrounding the Bay of Peking, as determined by the Intelligence Branch of the British North China Command range from 1300 to 4200 feet above sea. The mountains are very sharply sculptured, are exceedingly steep and descend without notable foothills to the plain. Their rocky slopes continue beneath the alluvium. Spurs extend out into the plain like promontories into a sea, and isolated hills rise like islands through the deposits in which their bases are buried.

II. The Plain of Peking

Surface Features. To the unaided eye the Plain of Peking appears to be a monotonous level, in which artificial elevations are conspicuous

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, Geologist
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, Paleontologist

because natural ones are wanting). Instrumental observations show that there are considerable differences of level between widely separated points, but the slope by which they are connected is inappreciable.

Streams in their natural channels are usually sunk but little below the level of the plain, which frequently descends slightly in a direction away from their immediate banks.

Hills which rise above the plain are of three classes: those which are the tops of partly buried mountains; those which are dunes of drifting sand; and those which are artificial. Among the latter is probably to be classed the so-called Coal Hill in the Imperial City, according to the testimony of the most reliable observers.

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLORATION IN EASTERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

The level of the plain extends with remarkable uniformity almost and sometimes quite to the base of the mountains; but where ever a ravine or valley opens on to it, the surface is raised by deposits of gravel and sand from the mountain stream. These deposits constitute an alluvial cone, as it is called, which merges into the general imperceptible slope of the plain. Where many small ravines lie near together, their alluvial cones become continuous and constitute a belt. The head of an alluvial cone may lie high up on the mountain and in some instances such an one has been chosen as a site for a tomb. That of Chi-yeh-fen, 20 miles northwest of Peking, is a striking example. The Ming tombs are in part similarly situated, though lower with reference to the peaks.

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
TERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, Geologist
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, Paleontologist

Constitution of the Plain. It will be noted that the Plain of Peking is the surface of that earthy, sandy, and gravelly material which fills the embayment in the mountains. The constitution and arrangement of this material is of fundamental importance in the question of underground waters which may be reached by a deep well, and it has been made the object of special study.

At Peking, so far as can be seen, the surface is composed of fine silt and sand. It has been worked over in the gradual growth and decay of the city, or cities, during ages until its condition and arrangement are lost. It is stated on good authority that foundations of old houses are found 20 feet below the present level.

Three miles west of the West Gate of the Chinese city, on the road to Lu Kou Chiao,

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

very coarse gravel mingled with fine sand begins and is continuous thence to the Hun, a distance of 4 miles. This gravel is plainly the material distributed by the Hun in its latest excursions over the plain, together with dune sand and dust blown hither from other areas.

The valley of the Hun was examined to a point above Pan Chia tien. It consists of an inner canyon of unknown depth, which is nearly filled with sand and gravel, and of an outer valley of moderate width.

In the northwestern part of the Bay of Peking the base of the mountains was skirted for 8 miles from Chai K'ou to Yang Fang. Near the hills connected alluvial cones constitute a continuous zone of coarse gravel, which gives place a mile or more further out to a belt of sand, on which are situated the towns named Ch'ien sha chien and Hou sha chien, i.e. Front Sand town

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, Geologist
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, Paleontologist

and Back Sandtown.

From Yang Fang to Chang ping Chou, a course of seven miles northeast across the several streams which form the Sha or Sandy river, the plain is nearly level and is composed of sandy loam. This loam packs hard, cracks on drying, and is separated by the wind into two parts: fine dust which rises in clouds in the air, and sand which is blown along the ground. Alternately transported by winds and streams this sand becomes a widely distributed element in the structure of the plain.

From Chang ping Chou east to T'ang Shan Hot Springs, ten miles along the mountain base, coarse wash from the hills lies in a belt north of a zone of sand and sandy loam, in relations like those noted along the western side of the Bay.

From T'ang Shan south to Peking, 18 miles along the central line of the Bay, the prevailing

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

material is sandy loam, like that just described. South of each of the streams flowing east is, however, a belt of sand from 1 to 2 miles wide and forming dunes 10 feet or more in height. These zones are formed by the north winds, which sweep the sand from the wide slightly hollowed channels, in which the water is but a thread during much of the year, though a flood at seasons.

Summing up these notes, it is apparent that the Bay of Peking is surrounded by a zone of coarse gravel next the mountains, within which lies a belt of sand also washed from the mountains; and that the great central area consists of fine sandy loam of a rather compact nature. This loam, on being redistributed by wind, gives rise to local sandy tracts, which at the surface are thirsty as a desert, but if buried may hold large volumes of water.

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, Geologist
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, Paleontologist

Origin of the Plain. From the preceding description it will be seen that the Plain of Peking is the upper surface of a body of material, which fills a depression among the mountains as water fills an embayment along the coast. It appears also that the surface as we now see it is composed of wash deposited by rivers together with local formations produced by wind. To these facts we may add the conception, concerning which geologists in general would agree, that the land formerly stood higher with reference to sea level and has subsided.

During this subsidence the sea and the rivers have been in constant conflict; the sea ever seeking to invade the sinking land, the rivers ever bringing down sediment to build out the land. The delta of the Mississippi, or the Nile, or the Hwangho illustrates the work of the rivers.

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, Geologist
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, Paleontologist

The subsidence and the filling in have progressed gradually. There has been abundant time for the work of subsidiary agencies on the surface of the filling. We may thus conceive the material beneath the present surface as having been spread and redistributed by streams and winds, as we now see it spread and redistributed. At any particular stage of the process, at any level, there was coarse gravel near the bed rock, there was sand along its inner margin, and the central area of the plain was composed of irregular strata of loam and sand.

A drill hole sunk through this deposit should pass through many layers of sand, loam, and gravel, of various textures and mixtures. Some may be small in area and isolated; others may be very extensive and connected with strata at higher levels, in such a manner as to constitute a large reservoir, if the material be porous. The lowest strata, next to bedrock are probably the most extensive, as they underlie the whole plain, the most open as they are composed of the coarsest material, and the ones

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLORATION IN EASTERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

under the highest head since they extend up the present mountain slopes.

It is very desirable that a well which will flow at the surface be secured rather than one which must be pumped. The deepest strata are more likely to meet this requirement than any which lie above them. They not only possess the head and hold a large volume of water, but they more than any others are likely to be of such a character at some distance from the hills as not to allow that water to escape freely. They may therefor form a true artesian basin which would give a flowing well or fountain.

Depth of the filling. Data for estimating the depth of filling of the Bay of Peking are meagre, but not altogether wanting. The depression is recognized as a valley excavated by running water. There are many examples of similar character and of like magnitude in the neighboring province of Shantung, and some of these have not been so filled as to hide the floor of the valley. The valley of the upper Wenn ho, for instance, near Lai-wu east of

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLORATION IN EASTERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

Taian fu, is many miles across, is nearly flat over considerable areas, and is diversified and bounded by mountains, which rise abruptly from it. The bedrock is widely exposed. Reasoning from these examples we may infer that the slopes of the mountains about the Bay of Peking descend to a depth, which is probably not excessive, beneath the Plain, and are connected by a comparatively flat floor. The fact that so large an area as that of the Bay of Peking has been filled by streams, which are not great rivers, is an argument in favor of relatively moderate depth. At Peking it may be 1000 feet from the surface to bedrock. It probably is not 2000 feet.

III. The Waters of Peking.

Surface Waters. A small stream enters the city from the northwest, feeds the canals in the Imperial City and flows away through the Chinese City to the Pei river. It has no value as a source

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLORATION IN EASTERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, Geologist
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, Paleontologist

of water.

Wells are numerous in Peking. Some of the principal ones are seen on the streets and the deep grooves cut by ropes in the stone curbing testify to long and constant use. These wells are not deep, they are supplied by percolation in the uppermost strata, including the seepage from streets and yards, and they are liable to go dry.

On the site of the American Legation two wells have been sunk in the course of building operations now in progress. The first proved inadequate. The second, a hundred yards from the first, was sunk 32 feet, at which depth water flowed in in such amount that work had to be stopped. The bottom is reported by Mr. J. H. Healy, the architect in charge, as being in a quicksand, which had a tendency to move to the southeast. This well has not been noticeably lowered by any draught thus far made upon it. It is, however, too near the surface to yield good water for general use.

Deeper "artesian" wells. Wells, which are artesian in the sense that they reach flows beneath the

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLORATION IN EASTERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

surface waters, have been sunk by Japanese in Peking with marked success. Regarding these the following facts have been ascertained.

A Japanese well in the Presbyterian Mission compound in the northern part of the city is fitted with a windmill and is reported to yield a satisfactory supply.

A similar well in the Belgian Legation grounds is said by the Belgian minister to be 60 meters, 200 feet, deep and to give excellent soft water.

The Japanese minister, while unable to give details, reported that a number of wells had been sunk and that they are all very much alike.

Regarding a Japanese well in the Methodist Mission compound, Dr. I. T. Headland furnished the following information: The well is 210 feet deep, about 2½ inches in diameter, and is fitted with a reservoir, set in the ground, 15 feet deep and 3 feet in diameter. It was sunk by churning with bamboo poles shod

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLORATION IN EASTERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

with iron, without the aid of machinery. Yellow clay was added with water to prevent the sand from caving, but there was some trouble from that source. The bore is lined with bamboo, the joints being secured together with tin. The reservoir is built of cedar staves, and the bamboo tube is packed around with cork to make a tight joint where it passes through the bottom of the reservoir. The bottom of the well is in black sand. The water is soft and the supply has been adequate for 8 American families and about 600 Chinese. It has hitherto been drawn by hand, but a pump and elevated tank are being installed. The well cost 1200 dollars in silver, something less than 600 dollars in gold. It was finished in 1902, in the spring, and its life is estimated at more than 20 years.

From the evidence of these three wells, which are somewhat widely spaced, it may be inferred that there is beneath a considerable part of Peking, at a depth of about 200 feet, a stratum

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
TERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

of sand which is water bearing. As the water does not rise above the surface, it is not confined in an artesian basin, or it comes from a source not notably higher than Peking. As it is unlike the surface water in the city, it is probably separated from the latter by impervious loam; and being soft, it probably enters the ground in one of the sandy zones north of Peking, whence it flows, chiefly in similar material, southward, underground. Its source may be in the sandy area about the town of Sha-ho.

Sanitary conditions. That the surface wells of Peking, which receive the drainage from the fields of a Chinese city, are dangerous to health is obvious. The condition of deeper waters in this respect is less certainly determinable. On the one hand, it is true that the underground waters are such as have fallen chiefly on the fields and percolated beneath the surface. The fields are manured with human excrement

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLORATION IN EASTERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

and constitute a certain source of contamination. It has been shown by experiments, conducted by the National Board of Health of the United States, that disease germs are not filtered out by sand; indeed they will pass through any soil through which water will seep. It follows that any water which has fallen on cultivated fields in China must be regarded with suspicion. On the other hand, the underground flow is probably in most cases purer than surface waters, the former being diluted by mingling with purer flows, the latter being concentrated by evaporation. Underground waters may be purified by oxidation and carbonation during their passage from source to well.

The water, which having fallen on the naked mountains enters the ground along their bases, is the least likely to be contaminated since it would receive germs only from other waters that might join it. It is that flow which has already been described as probably the most abundant and the most likely to yield an artesian fountain.

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

Rainfall. Inquiries regarding the annual rainfall at Peking have not met satisfactory answers. It appears to be very irregular in amount, there being extremes of wet and extremes of drouth. Dr. N. S. Hopkins of the Methodist Mission states that measurements at a station some distance northeast of Peking gave 56 inches one year and only about 1/8 of that amount the next.

During the wet years the ground may become saturated. During the dry years it is emptied to a greater or less extent by evaporation and seepage. The deeper waters are no doubt more constant than those near the surface.

IV. Conclusion —

Before entering on the investigation, of which the results are stated in the preceding pages, the writer deemed it improbable that a supply of good water could be obtained by a deep well at Peking. Accepting Baron von

Carnegie Institution
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLORATION IN
STERN ASIA

BAILEY WILLIS, GEOLOGIST
ELIOT BLACKWELDER, PALEONTOLOGIST

Richthofen's theory that the Plain of Peking and its substrata were composed of material chiefly carried and deposited by wind, he saw no opportunity for the occurrence of strata of coarse and fine material, such as are favorable to artesian conditions; but the facts have convinced him of the fluviatile formation of the Plain and of the heterogeneous bedded character of the material which fills the Bay.

Good water is found by wells of moderate depth and all the desirable conditions of an artesian fountain may be secured by a deeper well.

The necessity for such a well to insure the health and it may be the safety of the members of the American Legation is plain to anyone who knows the situation in Peking.

Bailey Willis
Geologist.

P. & M. DIVISION.
921 MISCLS.

Enclosure in #1470

Carnegie Institution

Washington.D.C.

Exploration in Eastern Asia.

Bailey Willis, Geologist
Eliot Blackwelder, Paleontologist

Report on Artesian Conditions at Peking.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

Sir:- By authority of the Director of the Carnegie Institution at Washington D. C. under a grant for geological exploration in eastern Asia, I have the honor to submit the following report on a water supply by deep well for the U. S. Legation at Peking.

The substance of the report may be summed up as follows The Plain of Peking is so situated with reference to mountains on several sides and is of such a structure that it has a copious underground flow of water.

Beds of gravel, beds of sand, and beds of fine silt are irregularly distributed between the present surface and the bed rock. In horizontal extent as well as in vertical distribution, these beds are variable, but i n general coarse layers pass into fine sediments from the mountains toward the sea. The thickness of any one bed is probably nowhere many feet, but the aggregate thickness of

all

P. & M. DIVISION
921
MISC

Carnegie Institution

Washington,D.C.

Exploration in Eastern Asia.

Bailey Willis, Geologist
Nils Bjerkwelder, Paleontologist

Report on Artesian Conditions at Peking.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

Sir:- By authority of the Director of the Carnegie Institution at Washington D. C. under a grant for geological exploration in eastern Asia, I have the honor to submit the following report on a water supply by deep well for the U. S. Legation at Peking.

The subsurface of the region may be summed up as follows: The Plain of Peking is so situated with reference to mountains on several sides and is of such a structure that it has a copious underground flow of water.

Beds of gravel, beds of sand, and beds of fine silt are irregularly distributed between the present surface and the bed rock. In horizontal extent as well as in vertical distribution, these beds are variable, but in a general coarse layers pass into fine sediments from the mountains toward the sea. The thickness of any one bed is probably nowhere many feet, but the aggregate thickness of

all

all very likely is great. A well sunk through them to bedrock may exceed a thousand feet in depth. It probably would not exceed two thousand feet.

The underground water flows in the coarse layers and is impeded in the fine layers. Gravel and sand beds at whatever depth may be regarded as reservoirs of slowly moving water. In sinking a deep well several such supplies may be tapped. A sufficient amount may be obtained without sinking to bed rock, but the deeper water is likely to be safer sanitarily. Waters connected with the surface at Peking are unfit for use being very hard and very seriously contaminated.

Several wells have been dug by Japanese in Peking to a depth of about 200 feet. They are said to yidd a good supply of softwater, but only by pumping. A deeper well may be expected to tap waters that come from a more distant source and are under higher head. They may or may not flow out at the surface; but, while a flowing well cannot be predicted with certainty, an adequate supply of pure water for theLegation may reasonably be looked for.

It is respectfully suggested that the questions of methods of drilling and cost be referred to the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey at Washington D. C. for consideration and report.

Very respectfully,

Bailey Willis
Geologist.

all very likely in great. A well sunk through them to
bedrock may exceed a thousand feet in depth. It probably
would not exceed two thousand feet.

The underground water flows in the coarse layers and
is impeded in the fine layers. Gravel and sand beds at
whatever depth may be regarded as reservoirs of slowly
moving water. In sinking a deep well several such supplies
may be tapped. A sufficient amount may be obtained with-
out sinking to bed rock, but the deeper water is likely
to be safer sanitarily. Waters connected with the surface
at Peking are unfit for use being very hard and very se-
riously contaminated.

Several wells have been dug by Japanese in Peking to
a depth of about 200 feet. They are said to yield a good
supply of softwater, but only by pumping. A deeper well
may be expected to tap waters that come from a more distant
source and are under higher head. They may or may not
flow out at the surface; but,while a flowing well cannot
be predicted with certainty, an adequate supply of pure
water for thelegation may reasonably be looked for.

It is respectfully suggested that the questions of
methods of drilling and cost be referred to the Director
of the U. S. Geological Survey at Washington D. C. for
consideration and report.

Very respectfully,

Henry Fleming
Geologist.

(P)
Copy
No.1470.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

January 9th, 1904.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department Instruction No.730, of November 4th last, I have the honor to enclose the report of Mr. Bailey Willis on the question of artesian water for the new Legation.

While the report does not actually promise a flowing well, yet it does warrant a trial therefor; and at any rate it assures us that an abundant supply of good, uncontaminated water can be obtained.

I hope therefore, that Congress may be induced to provide the necessary funds.

Requesting

all very likely in gneiss. A well sunk through them to bedrock may exceed a thousand feet in depth. It probably would not exceed two thousand feet.

The underground water flows in the coarse layers and is impeded in the fine layers. Gravel and sand beds at

(P)
copy
No.1470.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

January 9th, 1904.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department Instruction No.720, of November 4th last, I have the honor to enclose the report of Mr. Bailey Willis on the question of artesian water for the new Legation.

While the report does not actually promise a flowing well, yet it does warrant a trial therefor; and at any rate it assures us that an abundant supply of good, unobjectionable water can be obtained.

I hope therefore, that Congress may be induced to provide the necessary funds.

Requesting

Requesting that our thanks may be extended to the Carnegie Institution for the great service rendered by Mr. Willis,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger.

Enclosure:

Report of Mr. Bailey Willis, as stated.

FEB 27 1904
P. & M. DIVISION.
921 MISCLS.

Requesting that our thanks may be extended to the Carnegie Institution for the great service rendered by Mr. Willis,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. Dunger.

Enclosure:

Report of Mr. Bailey Willis, as stated.

unobtainable water can be obtained.

I hope therefore, that Congress may be induced to provide the necessary funds.

Requesting

C O P Y.

OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Penn., March 29th, 1904.

(SUBJECT:- Artesian Well at Peking.)

Mr. Chas. D. Walcott, Director,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

We have your last letter on this subject under date of March 17th, and take pleasure in sending you herewith a formal and positive quotation for the necessary machinery and tools with tubular goods for the construction of an artesian well at Peking, specification being based on the available information as to geologic conditions.

We have also carefully estimated the expense in connection with the work, this latter appearing on the second page of the proposition. The marine freight is calculated from New York to Taku Bar, to Tienstin on the Gulf of Pechili. We understand, however, that the shipper is expected to provide for lighterage from the harbor to Quay, but our quoted rate having been named as 35 to 40 shillings, we adopted the higher figure thinking that it might cover the cost of lighterage.

Information as to cost of transportation from Taku to Peking is not available. On cost of timber and lumber we estimated what would seem a fair price for delivery on the ground, with the

FEB 27 1904
P. & M. DIVISION.
921 MISCLS.

Requesting that our thanks may be extended to the

C O P Y.

OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Penn., March 25th, 1904.

(SUBJECT:- Artesian Well at Peking.)

W. Chas. D. Walcott, Director,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

We have your last letter on this subject under date of March 17th, and take pleasure in sending you herewith a formal and positive quotation for the necessary machinery and tools with tubular goods for the construction of an artesian well at Peking, specification being based on the available information as to geologic conditions.

We have also carefully estimated the expense in connection with the work, this latter appearing on the second page of the proposition. The marine freight is calculated from New York to Taku Bar, to Tientsin on the Gulf of Pechili. We understand, however, that the shipper is expected to provide for lighterage from the harbor to quay, but our quoted rate having been named as 7 to 10 shillings, we adopted the higher figure thinking that it might cover the cost of lighterage.

Information as to cost of transportation from Taku to Peking is not available. On cost of timber and lumber we estimated that would seem a fair price for delivery on the ground, with the

understanding that it be procured in local markets.

The skilled drillers to be procured in this country would also be able to frame and erect the derrick and rig. We have calculated for two such men, although it would be preferable that four be engaged, as in using the hydraulic rotary process the work should continue without interruption day and night, we having provided for but one skilled man during the entire period, as they will work on twelve hour shifts. Of course it would be more desirable for two such men to be on the work at all times, in order to more ably cope with accidents or emergencies.

All the material enumerated can be supplied in from two to three weeks after receipt of order.

Yours truly,

OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY,

Louis V. Sands,

Secretary.

APR 1904
P. & M. DIVISION
MISCL

D. Walcott, Director.-2.

estimating that it be procured in local markets.

The skilled drillers to be procured in this country would be able to frame and erect the derrick and rig. We have calculated for two such men, although it would be preferable that four be engaged, as in using the hydraulic rotary process the work would continue without interruption day and night, we having provided for but one skilled man during the entire period, as they will work on twelve hour shifts. Of course it would be more desirable for two such men to be on the work at all times, in order to more ably cope with accidents or emergencies.

All the material enumerated can be supplied in from two to three weeks after receipt of order.

Yours truly,

OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY,

Louis V. Sands,

Secretary.

per cent, that the number in advance to provide for lighterage from the harbor to quay. But our quoted rate having been named as 35 to 40 shillings, we adopted the higher figure thinking that it might cover the cost of lighterage.

Information as to cost of transportation from Tabu to Lake is not available. On cost of timber and lumber we estimated what would seem a fair price for delivery on the ground, with the

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 16 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 16 1904
BUREAU.

From Peking,
January 12, 1904.
Received 1.17 A. M., 13th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Twelfth.

Japanese Minister informs me that he has, by order of his Government, notified Prince Ching that in the event of war between Russia and Japan the Japanese Government desires China, ~~though having the same casus belli~~, to preserve strict neutrality in order to lessen as much as possible the disastrous effects of the war upon the people and commerce of China and of the world, by limiting its area and the number of powers engaged, and by preserving the best order and greatest tranquillity throughout the Chinese Empire. The Prince replied that this was also China's wish, and everything possible would be done to accomplish it.

CONGER

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 9.45 A. M.

APR 26 1904
P. & M. DIVISION.
MISCLS.

understanding that it be procured in local markets.

The skilled drillers to be procured in this country would be able to frame and erect the derrick and rig. We have calculated for two such men, although it would be preferable that four be engaged, as in using the Hydraulic rotary process the work would continue without interruption day and night. We believe pro-

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

JAN 28 1904

BUREAU.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Japanese Minister informs me that he has, by order of his Government, notified Prince Ching that in the event of war between Russia and Japan the Japanese Government desires China, ...

... order to insure as much as possible the disastrous effects of war upon the people and commerce of China and of the world, limiting its area and the number of powers engaged, and by preserving the best order and greatest tranquility throughout the Chinese Empire. The Prince replied that this was also China's ..., and everything possible would be done to accomplish it.

C O P I E D

Respectfully yours,

E. H. C.

Chief Clerk.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 13 1904
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
BUREAU.

JAN 12 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

January 12, 1904.

Received 9.32 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twelfth.

Original treaty signed in Shanghai ratified in due form, with no changes in English text, has been delivered to me. I will forward it to you in Legation pouch tomorrow. Please telegraph when China's copy delivered to Chinese Minister and treaty proclaimed by the President.

Ratifications Japanese treaty exchanged here yesterday.

C O N G E R

FEB 13 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 9.56 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

January 18, 1908.

Received 9.32 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Original treaty signed in Shanghai ratified in due form, with ... and copy in English text, has been delivered to me. I will ... forward it to you in duplicate by tomorrow's mail. Please telegraph ... Chinese copy delivered to Chinese Minister with treaty pre- ... ratified by the President.

Ratifications Japanese treaty exchanged here yesterday.

Chief Clerk's Office, 9.59 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 14 1904
BUREAU.

From PEKING,

January 13, 1904.

Received 7:05 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

13th. Have mailed you the treaty to-day.

C O N G E R.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 13 1904
FILED

C.C's Office, January 13, 1904. 9:35

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

January 13, 1904.

Received 5.32 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

January 13, 1904.

Received 7:08 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1310. Have waited you the treaty to-day.

D.D.E.U.S.A.

IN REG'D. BU FEB 20 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED FEB 20 1904 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS DEPT OF STATE

No. 1471.

January 13, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting Rent Account from July 11th to December 7th 1903.

(In continuation of Nos. 1348, 1371 and 1422 of July 11, August 21, and October 28, 1903.)

INDEX BUREAU FEB 28 1904 FILED

No. 1471.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 13th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatches Nos. 1348, 1371, and 1422, of July 11th, August 21st, and October 28th, 1903, respectively, I have the honor to enclose rent account from July 11th to December 7th, 1903,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure as stated.

Record Bu. Ap.

INDEXED
RECEIVED
FEB
20
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
FEB
20
1904
BUR. ACCOUNTS. DEP. OF STATE.

No. 1472.

January 13, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting account of further expenditures on new Legation buildings from November 29, to December 16, 1903.

(In continuation of No. 1439 of Nov. 25, 1903)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1472.

January 13, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1439 of November 25, 1903, I have the honor to transmit herewith an account of further expenditures on the New Legation Buildings from that date to December 16, 1903.

There were no new drafts during that period, the payments being made from the funds deposited in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, consequently it has not been necessary for the purposes of this account to convert the value in Mexican dollars into U. S. Gold.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Rec'd, Bu. Accts.

Enclosure:

Account as above.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State
FEB 20 1904

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 20 1904
BUREAU

No. 1473.

January 13, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
REGISTERED
FEB
20
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Conger

BUREAU OF ROLLS & LIBRARY
FEB 20 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Commercial Treaty, duly ratified, transmitted under separate cover. Chinese Foreign Office assents to immediate exchange at Washington and proclamation. Correspondence on subject with Foreign Office enclosed.

(Confirming telegrams received dated January 5, 7, and 9, and telegrams sent dated January 7, 9, and 12, 1904.)

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 4 1904
FILED

No. 1473.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 13th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1463, of December 25th last, I confirm overleaf our recent telegraphic correspondence concerning the ratification of the Commercial Treaty, and I have the honor to transmit to you to-day, under separate cover, ratified in due form, the copy delivered to me by the Wai Wu Pu for the purpose of exchange.

It is the original document which we signed at Shanghai on October 8th last, every page of which we at that time initialed, and in either text of which there has been no change whatever.

I have informed the Foreign Office that as soon as you received my telegram announcing the fact that the Treaty has been delivered to me, ratified in due form, that you would deliver to the Chinese Minister to the United States the exchange copy, the President would proclaim the Treaty, and it would then be in force. They assented to this and promised to so telegraph their Minister in Washington. I presume the correct way is to exchange copies, and not the original Treaties, but the Chinese had prepared the original for exchange and said it had been their practice heretofore, and therefore I thought best not to suggest any change as it would necessitate indefinite delay.

I enclose copies of notes exchanged with the Foreign Office upon this subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:
1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 11th, 1904.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 12th, 1904.

Telegram received. (Cipher)

Washington, January 5th, 1904.

Conger, Peking.

Fifth. It is of utmost importance Treaty be ratified at once by China. Urge this uninterruptedly.

(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

Telegram Sent (Cipher)

Peking, January 7th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Seventh. Foreign Office insists all possible has been done for early ratification, but Chinese procedure is cumbersome and slow. The Treaty goes to the Emperor a second time to-morrow, and should be ready for mailing very soon.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram received (Cipher)

Washington, January 7th, 1904.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Seventh. As soon as ratified copy of Treaty is delivered to you, ascertain if the ratifications will be exchanged in due form, and see by careful comparison whether English text is identical with that signed by you on October eighth. Report at once to the Department and mail copy.

(Signed) Hay.

Telegram Sent (Cipher)

Peking, January 9th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Ninth. Chinese Government will ratify and send the original Treaty signed by us on October eighth with especial instructions to Chinese Minister in Washington to exchange

exchange ratifications. Will this be satisfactory? Any other procedure will cause great delay.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram received (Cipher)

Washington, January 9th, 1904.

Conger, Peking.

Ninth. Your telegram of the 9th received. Do you mean that Chinese Government will send Treaty directly to Chinese Minister to the United States, and not through you and the Legation pouch as you stated in your telegram of December 24th?

My telegram of 6th instant requires only in case latter plan is followed that before sending said copy you ascertain that no changes have been made in the English text you signed, and that ratification is in due form. On reporting these facts to the Department Chinese Minister here will be given China's exchange copy and the President will proclaim Treaty. This will save at least a month which, under present circumstances, seems highly desirable.

(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

Telegram sent (Cipher)

Peking, January 12th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Twelfth. Original Treaty signed in Shanghai ratified in due form with no change in English text has been delivered to me. I will forward it to you in Legation pouch to-morrow. Please telegraph when China's copy delivered to Chinese Minister and Treaty proclaimed by the President. Ratifications Japanese Treaty exchanged here yesterday.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 1, In Despatch No. 1473

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

F.O.No. 586.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 11th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' note of yesterday's date, together with a despatch for his Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister in Washington, and a sealed case said to contain the ratified copy of the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States. Your Imperial Highness informs me that your Board of Foreign Affairs sent up a memorial on the 8th instant submitting the Treaty to His Imperial Majesty and requesting its ratification, and that you had just received it back again and were forwarding it back to me that I might transmit it in the Legation pouch to His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en; and that Your Imperial Highness had also sent special instructions to Sir Liang Ch'en to effect the exchange of ratifications on such a date as might be fixed by the U. S. Department of State.

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I received last night a telegram from the Department of State, informing me to ascertain whether or not there have been any changes made in the text of the Treaty as signed at Shanghai and whether or not it has been ratified in due form, and that upon my telegraphing the Department that no such changes have been made, and that the ratification is in due form, the copy of the same Treaty which has been ratified by the United States would be at once handed to the Chinese Minister in Washington and the President of the United States would at once proclaim the Treaty, thus saving a month's time or more.

I

Enclosure No.1, In Despatch No. 143

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

P.O.No. 586.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 11th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' note of yesterday's date, together with a despatch for his Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister in Washington, and a sealed case said to contain the ratified copy of the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States. Your Imperial Highness informs me that your Board of Foreign Affairs sent up a memorial on the 8th instant submitting the Treaty to His Imperial Majesty and requesting its ratification, and that you had just received it back again and were forwarding it back to me that I might transmit it in the Legation pouch to His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en; and that Your Imperial Highness had also sent special instructions to Sir Liang Ch'en to effect the exchange of ratifications on such a date as might be fixed by the U. S. Department of State.

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I received last night a telegram from the Department of State, informing me to ascertain whether or not there have been any changes made in the text of the Treaty as signed at Shanghai and whether or not it has been ratified in due form, and that upon my telegraphing the Department that no such changes have been made, and that the ratification is in due form, the copy of the same Treaty which has been ratified by the United States would be at once handed to the Chinese Minister in Washington and the President of the United States would at once proclaim the Treaty, thus saving a month's time or more.

I

I have the honor, therefore, to inform Your Imperial Highness that I shall bring the sealed case containing the Treaty, which you sent me yesterday, and shall call at the yamen of the Board of Foreign Affairs this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and I have to request that Your Imperial Highness will then allow me to examine the text of the Treaty that I may at once telegraph my Government in accordance with the instructions quoted above.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform Your Imperial Highness that I shall bring the sealed case containing the Treaty, which you sent me yesterday, and shall call at the yamen of the Board of Foreign Affairs this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and I have to request that Your Imperial Highness will then allow me to examine the text of the Treaty that I may at once telegraph my Government in accordance with the instructions quoted above.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No./473.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 586.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt some time ago of Your Excellency's note, saying that you were in receipt of a telegram from your Government informing you of the ratification by the Senate of the United States of the Commercial Treaty recently negotiated between China and the United States, and requesting that we would hasten the ratification of the same by China and forward the ratified Treaty to the United States.

We have now to reply that on the 21 of the Eleventh Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuanghsu (Jan. 8th, 1904) our Board submitted a memorial, transmitting the Treaty to the Grand Council and asking that the Great Seal might be placed thereon in ratification thereof, and, it having now been returned to us, we have written a special letter of instructions to His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister to the United States, which we are sending to Your Excellency together with the new Treaty that you may forward both to Sir Liang Ch'en that he may, on the date fixed by your State Department, effect the exchange of ratifications.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Under separate covers, one despatch and a copy of Treaty.

Cards enclosed.

Eleventh Moon, 23rd Day. (January 10 1904)

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 473.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 586.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt some time ago of Your Excellency's note, saying that you were in receipt of a telegram from your Government informing you of the ratification by the Senate of the United States of the Commercial Treaty recently negotiated between China and the United States, and requesting that we would hasten the ratification of the same by China and forward the ratified Treaty to the United States.

We have now to reply that on the 21 of the Eleventh Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuanghsu (Jan. 8th, 1904) our Board submitted a memorial, transmitting the Treaty to the Grand Council and asking that the Great Seal might be placed thereon in ratification thereof, and, it having now been returned to us, we have written a special letter of instructions to His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister to the United States, which we are sending to Your Excellency together with the new Treaty that you may forward both to Sir Liang Ch'en that he may, on the date fixed by your State Department, effect the exchange of ratifications.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Under separate covers, one despatch and a copy of Treaty.

Cards enclosed.

Eleventh Moon, 23rd Day. (January 10 1904)

Enclosure No. 3, In Despatch No. 1473.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 587.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had had a telegram from your Department of State, proposing that the copy of the Commercial Treaty ratified by China should at once be handed to Your Excellency, and that the copy ratified by the United States should be handed to the Chinese Minister in Washington, Sir Liang Ch'en to be by him transmitted to China, and that this should be regarded as an exchange of ratifications.

Our Board is able to agree to this method of procedure, and now has the honor to send herewith to Your Excellency the Chinese and the English texts of the Treaty bound in one volume to which the seal of the Board of Foreign Affairs has been attached.

We trust that you will acknowledge receipt of the same, as it is a matter of importance.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the season.

Under separate cover the Commercial Treaty, one Volume.

Cards enclosed.

Eleventh Moon, 25th Day.

(Jan. 12, 1904)

Ack file

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
FEB 20 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1474.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 29 1904
BUREAU.

January 13, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
FEB
20
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State,
FEB 27 1904

Mr. Conger:

To the Secretary of State,

Subject:

Russo-Japanese situation. Japan desires China to preserve strict neutrality in event of hostilities. Japanese Minister thinks war inevitable.

Russian troops have occupied Hsin Min-tun and contracted for erection of permanent barracks at Liao Yang and Quan Cheng-tzu.

Legation telegram of January 12, 1904 confirmed.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 3 1904
FILED

No. 1474.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 13th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm overleaf my telegram of the 12th instant.

At the interview in which the Japanese Minister made this communication, he said he thought war was inevitable, and that it was Japan's desire to limit its area as much as possible, and to confine it absolutely to a struggle between Russia and Japan, and thus to disturb as little as possible the world's commerce.

Consul Miller informs me that Russian troops have occupied Hsin Min-tun, which is the northern terminus of the Chinese branch railway on the west side of the Liao River.

Mr. Miller also reports that contracts amounting to over one million rubles for the construction of additional permanent barracks for Russian troops at Liao Yang and Quan Cheng-tzu, have been made with the American firm of Clarkson & Co., of Port Arthur.

It seems, therefore, that while their friendly negotiations are still going on, both Powers are, with all their might, pushing preparations for the contest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram sent (Cipher)

Peking, January 12th, 1904.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twelfth. Japanese Minister informs me that he has by order of his Government, notified Prince Ch'ing that in the event of war between Russia and Japan, the Japanese Government desires China, having the same casus belli, to preserve strict neutrality, in order to lessen as much as possible the disastrous effect of the war upon the people and commerce of China and of the world, by limiting its area and the number of powers engaged, and by preserving the best order and greatest tranquility throughout the Chinese Empire. The Prince replied that this was also China's wish, and everything possible would be done to accomplish it.

(Signed) Conger.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 16 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 16 1904
BUREAU.

From PEKING,
January 14, 1904,
Received 11 p. m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

File

14th. The treaty was ratified by China January 10th.

C O N G E R.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 18 1904
FILED

C.C's Office, January 15, 1904. 9:50

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
BUREAU.
JAN 15 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
FEB
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

From PEKING,

January 15, 1904,

Received 7:18 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

15th. I advise detail Brewster, Military Attaché, to accompany the Russian army in the event of war. His local information, acquaintance with Russian officers and knowledge of Oriental people and conditions especially fit him for the work.

CONGER.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 16 1904
FILED

C.C's office, January 15, 1904. 10:30

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

January 15, 1904.

Received 7:15 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1888. I advise detail Brewster, Military Attaché, to accompany the Russian army in the event of war. His local information, acquaintance with Russian officers and knowledge of Oriental people and conditions especially fit him for the work.

COWEN.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 2 1904
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
MAR
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file.

Seen WRK

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEXED
RECD.
FEB
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK,
FEB 29 1904
Department of State.

No. 1475.

January 15, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

File
Ltr.

Recd March 3

Subject:

Issuance of Imperial Edict transferring Mr. Wu T'ing Fang from Board of Commerce to be Second Secretary of Board of Foreign Affairs. Record of Mr. Ku with whom has exchanged posts.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 7 1904
FILED

No. 1475.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of an Imperial Edict issued yesterday, transferring Mr. Wu T'ing-fang from the post of First Vice President of the Board of Commerce to that of Second Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

While on its face this seems to be a set-back, yet it is really a promotion and will be very satisfactory to most foreigners here, as we have always felt the lack on this Board of any personal knowledge or acquaintance with foreign affairs.

Mr. Ku , whom he replaces, and who has been transferred to the Board of Commerce, has held the post of Second Secretary of the Wai Wu Pu but a few months, but has, for many years, held a subordinate post in the Foreign Office, and, it is believed, will make an efficient member of the Board of Commerce.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure as stated.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1475.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27 of the Eleventh Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuanghsu (Jan. 14, 1904), I received the following Imperial Edict:-

"Let Wu T'ing-fang be transferred to fill the post of Second Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs."

"Respect This".

As in duty bound, I have reverently copied the above Edict and send it in this despatch to Your Excellency for your information.

A Necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 1st. Day.

(January 17th.1904) (SEAL)

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. —75.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27 of the Eleventh Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuangsu (Jan. 14, 1904), I received the following Imperial Edict:-

"Let Wu T'ing-fang be transferred to fill the post of Second Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs."

"Respect This".

As in duty bound, I have reverently copied the above Edict and send it in this despatch to Your Excellency for your information.

A Necessary Despatch.

Kuangsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 1st. Day.

(January 17th.1904) (SEAL)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY JAN 26 1904

DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR BUREAU JAN 20 1904

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JAN 23 11 03 AM 1904

Copy sent to Mr. Rockhill to the President. Confidential

From

PEKING,

January 17, 1904,

Secretary of State, JAN 20 1904

Received 5:28 a. m.

Answered 1/25/04.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

17th. Chinese Government asks if it will be agreeable to the President if Prince Pulun in addition to his credentials as Exposition Commissioner bears special letter from the Emperor to the President, and if the President will formally receive him, and reply to the letter. China has made extraordinary efforts for a creditable exhibit, sends a Royal Commissioner, and it would seem best to do whatever properly may be done to pleased her in the matter. Barrett was granted audience with the Emperor. Telegraph fully.

CONGER.

C.C's Office, January 18, 1904. 10:55

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1575.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27 of the Eleventh Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuangsu (Jan. 14, 1904), I received the following Imperial Edict:-

"Let Wu T'ing-fang be transferred to fill the post

DIPLOMATIC

FEB 29 1904

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To Dept to Complete the file. Ack.

DEP'T OF STATE FEB 29 1904 2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1476.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. FEB 29 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK, FEB 29 1904 Department of State.

January 19, 1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Ackd and to Mr. Adee March 5

Subject:

Confirming telegram of 15th instant recommending detail of Captain Brewster to accompany Russian Army in event of War. His qualifications.

INDEX BUREAU MAR 5 1904 FILED

No. 1476.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 19th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm my telegram of the 15th instant as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

Fifteenth. I advise detail Brewster, Military Attaché, to accompany Russian Army in the event of war. His local information, acquaintance with Russian Officers, and knowledge of Oriental people and conditions especially fit him for the work.

(Signed) Conger.

Captain Brewster stands very high with the Russian Officers here. One of them, Colonel Dowbor-Mousnitzky, has been ordered to proceed to the field for staff duty in the event of war, and he offers Captain Brewster every assistance in his power.

Captain Brewster has made a most careful study of the probable theatre of the war, is very resourceful and diplomatic, and if selected I am certain would do most satisfactory and successful work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1474.

RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES TO MEXICO.

January 10th, 1914.

To the Secretary

Vera Cruz,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm my telegram of the 10th instant as follows:

Edmunds, 1 service detail steward, 2nd class, attached, to accompany Special Army in the event of war. His local information, acquaintance with Mexican officers, and knowledge of natural people and conditions especially fit him for the work.

(Signed) Cooper.

Captain Pruyat stands very high with the Mexicans here. One of them, Colonel Dowler-Benedikty has been ordered to proceed to the field for staff duty in the event of war, and he offers Captain Pruyat every assistance in his power.

English governor has made a most careful study of diplomatic, and diplomatic I am certain would be most satisfactory and successful work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 29 1904
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
FEB
29
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file. Response of by the Dept's cabled answer.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1477.

CHIEF CLERK,
FEB 29 1904
Department of State.

January 19, 1904

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
FEB
29
1904
DEP. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirming telegram of 17th instant with reference to reception of Prince P'u-lun, China's Commissioner to St. Louis Exposition, by the President. He will carry a letter from the Emperor to the President.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 3 1904
FILED

No. 1673.

January 19, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Confirming telegram of 17th instant with reference to reported arrest of Prince Pu-lun, Ohing's Commissioner to Japan Expedition, by the Russians. Mr. Conger's letter from the Emperor to the President.

No. 1477.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 19th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 17th instant, as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

Seventeenth. Chinese Government asks if it will be agreeable to the President if Prince P'u-lun, in addition to his credentials as Exposition Commissioner, bears special letter from the Emperor to the President, and if the President will formally receive him and reply to the letter. China has made extraordinary efforts for a creditable exhibit, sends a royal commissioner, and it would seem best to do whatever properly may be done to please her in the matter. Barrett was granted audience with the Emperor. Telegraph fully.

(Signed) Conger.

Prince P'u-lun and Na-t'ung, Vice President of the Wai Wu Pu, have requested me to obtain this information.

Prince P'u-lun, having the proverbial Chinese pride, does not like the idea of going as a mere Commissioner to the St. Louis Purchase Exposition, and has therefore requested to be sent with some sort of friendly commission to the President of the United States.

The Chinese Government is quite willing that the Prince should bear a letter from the Emperor to be presented to the President, but first is desirous to know how it will be received. I am sure the Emperor would be pleased with

such

such an exchange of courtesies, and it would in a way accentuate the good relations now existing between the two countries.

From the fact that Mr. Barrett was presented in person to Their Majesties here, they have rather an exaggerated idea of the official character of the Exposition, and have done the best they could, by the appointment of a royal commissioner and a generous appropriation, to act in accordance with that idea. If, therefore, the proprieties of the situation would permit, I hope their wishes in the matter may be complied with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 1 1904

DEPT OF STATE
FEB
29
1904
2ND ASSISTSECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To President Francis
To Commerce & Labor.
ack.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BUREAPEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1478

CHIEF CLERK, January 20, 1904.
FEB 29 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
FEB
29
1904
DEPT OF STATE

To La. Purchase Expn. &
Dept of Com & Labor,
March 1, 1904
Ackd Mch 3

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

To Treasy
Mch. 30
C.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 7 1904
FILED

Subject:

Transmitting copy of Note from the Chinese Foreign Office with reference to the intended visit of Chinese officials and students to St. Louis Exposition.

No. 1427

January 20, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting copy of Note from the Chinese
Foreign Office with reference to the intended
visit of Chinese officials and students
to Dr. Lorie's Exposition.

No. 1478.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 20th, 1904.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a note received this morning from the Foreign Office, requesting me to advise the Department of State of the intended visit to the St. Louis Purchase Exposition of several officials and students from the Province of Szechuen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 19th, 1904.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1478

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 594.

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 29 of the Eleventh Moon, XXIX Year of Kuanghsu (Jan.16 1904) we received a telegram from the Viceroy of Szechuen, saying that the United States was to hold an exposition next year (Chinese Calendar) and that Szechuen was sending the Expectant Taot'ai, Chang Shih-en, who would take with him the Sub-Prefect, Ch'i Tsu-i and some students, about twenty in number; and that they would first visit Washington, New York and Chicago, to inspect industries, and buy machinery; that the said Taot'ai would start in the early part of the Twelfth Moon (Jan.17-31) and he therefore begged that we would at once notify the U. S. Minister at Peking and have him transmit the information to the State Department of the United States.

As in duty bound we have communicated the above to Your Excellency for your information and that you may inform the Honorable Department of State and have them transmit the intelligence to the Board of Commerce, which is important.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the blessings of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Twelfth Moon 3d Day, (Jan. 19, 1904).

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1478

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 594.

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 29 of the Eleventh Moon, XXIX Year of Kuangsu (Jan.16 1904) we received a telegram from the Viceroy of Szechuen, saying that the United States was to hold an exposition next year (Chinese Calendar) and that Szechuen was sending the Expectant Taot'ai, Chang Shih-en, who would take with him the Sub-Prefect, Ch'i Tsu-i and some students, about twenty in number; and that they would first visit Washington, New York and Chicago, to inspect industries, and buy machinery; that the said Taot'ai would start in the early part of the Twelfth Moon (Jan.17-31) and he therefore begged that we would at once notify the U. S. Minister at Peking and have him transmit the information to the State Department of the United States.

As in duty bound we have communicated the above to Your Excellency for your information and that you may inform the Honorable Department of State and have them transmit the intelligence to the Board of Commerce, which is important.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the blessings of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Twelfth Moon 3d Day, (Jan. 19, 1904).

INDEX BUREAU RECD. FEB 29 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC MAR 1 1904 BUREAU

No. 1479.

January 20, 1904

CHIEF CLERK, FEB 29 1904 Department of State.

Mr. Conger.

To the Secretary of State.

Noted in Library. March 7. 1904. — D.C.S.

BUREAU OF ROLLS & LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAR 7 1904

Subject:

Commercial Treaty, ratification of and correspondence with Foreign Office on subject.

Opening of Moukden and Antung, as treaty provides, pressed. Wai-wu-pu promises to take necessary action as soon as possible.

(Telegrams received dated January 13, 13 and telegrams sent January 13, 14, 1904 confirmed)

INDEX BUREAU MAR 9 1904 FILED

No. 1942.

January 30, 1904.

Dr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Commercial Treaty, ratification of and corresponding with Premier Witte on subject.

Opening of Mouth of Yalu, as treaty provides.

Prepared. Wai-Pu-Pu promises to take necessary action as soon as possible.

(Telegram received Outer Mongolia 31, 12 AM February 1st. January 13/26, 1904 decifered)

No. 1479

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 20th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm recent telegrams between the Department of State and this Legation as follows:

Peking, January 13th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.
Thirteenth. Have mailed you the Treaty to-day.
(Signed) Conger.

Washington, January 13th, 1904.

Conger, Peking.
Your telegram twelfth received. Chinese Minister received to-day United States ratification which is dated twelfth instant. Treaty will be proclaimed by the President to-day. Telegraph date of China's ratification.
(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

Washington, January 13th, 1904.

Conger, Peking.
In above mentioned telegram please read at end, ----- date of China's ratification.
(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

Peking, January 14th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.
Fourteenth. The Treaty was ratified by China January tenth.
(Signed) Conger.

The ratification by China is the placing on the Treaty of the Imperial Seal. This was done on the 10th instant, although no date is written thereon. On the same day the Treaty, sealed up in a tin box and addressed to the Chinese Minister in Washington, was left at this Legation to be mailed in the official pouch. On the 11th I took it to the Foreign Office, had it opened, carefully examined it, found the text unchanged, the Imperial ratification in due

form,

form, and on the 12th it was formally delivered into my possession in accordance with the spirit of your instructions. I have also notified the Foreign Office that it was duly proclaimed by the President on the 13th instant, and is therefore now in full force.

I have also demanded the opening of Moukden and Antung, as the Treaty provides, pressing upon Prince Ch'ing, in an interview on the 16th, the vital importance of this being done before the possible breaking out of probable war. He agreed with me as to the importance of this, but said there were certain details of preparation, arranging for Customs Officials, etc., preliminary to opening which could not be dispensed with, but that the Wai Wu Pu would take the matter up at once and accomplish the opening as soon as could be done.

I informed him that the ratification and publication of the Treaty was notice to the world, that the localities named were practically opened, and that what was necessary was for my Government to immediately appoint such Consular Officers as it desired, and for China to at once arrange matters, so that they could forthwith assume their functions on their arrival at their respective posts; the question of arranging for fitting localities and regulations for international use and occupation could be taken up later.

Prince Ch'ing said that the Russians would probably object, as they had at every step, to the opening of these Ports, and as they had absolute possession of the country it might be very difficult for us to establish Consular Officials there. I replied that if China would promptly do her part, as she had agreed to in the Treaty, and declare the Ports open, it would be for the United States to look after the difficulties he mentioned.

I

to look after the difficulties he mentioned.

I enclose copies of our correspondence on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 10th, 1904.
2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 11th, 1904.
3. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 12th, 1904.
4. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 13th, 1904.
5. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 14th, 1904.
6. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 15th, 1904.
7. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 19th, 1904.
8. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 19th, 1904.

I enclose copies of our correspondence on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 10th, 1904.
2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 11th, 1904.
3. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 12th, 1904.
4. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 13th, 1904.
5. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 14th, 1904.
6. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, January 15th, 1904.
7. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 17th, 1904.
8. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, January 19th, 1904.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1479

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 586.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt some time ago of Your Excellency's note, saying that you were in receipt of a telegram from Your Government informing you of the ratification by the Senate of the United States of the Commercial Treaty recently negotiated between China and the United States, and requesting that we would hasten the ratification of the same by China and forward the ratified treaty to the United States.

We have now to reply that on the 21 of the Eleventh Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuanghsu (Jan.8th.1904) our Board submitted a memorial, transmitting the Treaty to the Grand Council and asking that the Great Seal might be placed thereon in ratification thereof, and, it having now been returned to us, we have written a special letter of instructions to His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'eng, the Chinese Minister to the United States, which we are sending to Your Excellency together with the new Treaty that you may forward both to Sir Liang Ch'eng that he may on the date fixed by your State Department effect the exchange of ratifications.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Under separate covers, one despatch and a copy of Treaty.

Cards inclosed.

Eleventh Moon, 23d. Day.
(January 10 1904)

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 179

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 886.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt some time ago of Your Excellency's note, saying that you were in receipt of a telegram from Your Government informing you of the ratification by the Senate of the United States of the Commercial Treaty recently negotiated between China and the United States, and requesting that we would hasten the ratification of the same by China and forward the ratified treaty to the United States.

We have now to reply that on the 21 of the Eleventh Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuangsu (Jan.8th.1904) our Board summitted a memorial, transmitting the Treaty to the Grand Council and asking that the Great Seal might be placed thereon in ratification thereof, and, it having now been returned to us, we have written a special letter of instructions to His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister to the United States, which we are sending to Your Excellency together with the new Treaty that you may forward both to Sir Liang Ch'en that he may on the date fixed by your State Department effect the exchange of ratifications.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Under separate cover, one despatch and a copy of Treaty.

Cards inclosed.

Eleventh Moon, 23d. Day.

(January 10 1904)

F.O.No. 586.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1479.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 11th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Highness' note of yesterday's date, together with a despatch for His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister in Washington, and a sealed case, said to contain the ratified copy of the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States. Your Imperial Highness informs me that the Board of Foreign Affairs sent up a memorial on the 8th instant, submitting the Treaty to His Imperial Majesty and requesting its ratification, and that you had just received it back again and were forwarding it to me that I might transmit it in the Legation pouch to Hig Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en; that Your Imperial Highness had also sent special instructions to Sir Liang Ch'en to effect the exchange of ratifications on such date as might be fixed by the U. S. Department of State.

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I received last night a telegram from the Department of State, instructingeme to ascertain whether nr not there have been any changes made to the text of the Treaty as signed at Shanghai, and whether (nor) it has been ratified in due form, and that upon my telegraphing the Department that no such changes have been made and that the ratification is in due form, the copy of the same Treaty which has been ratified by the United States would be at once handed to the Chinese Minister in Washington and the President of the United States would at once proclaim the Treaty, thus saving a month's time or more.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform Your Imperial Highness, that I shall bring the sealed case containing the Treaty, which you sent me yesterday, and I shall call

F.O.No. 586.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1479.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, January 11th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Highness' note of yesterday's date, together with a despatch for His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister in Washington, and a sealed case, said to contain the ratified copy of the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States. Your Imperial Highness informs me that the Board of Foreign Affairs sent up a memorial on the 8th instant, submitting the Treaty to His Imperial Majesty and requesting its ratification, and that you had just received it back again and were forwarding it to me that I might transmit it in the legation pouch to His Excellency, Sir Liang Ch'en; that Your Imperial Highness had also sent special instructions to Sir Liang Ch'en to effect the exchange of ratifications on such date as might be fixed by the U. S. Department of State.

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I received last night a telegram from the Department of State, instructing me to ascertain whether or not there have been any changes made to the text of the Treaty as signed at Shanghai, and whether nor it has been ratified in due form, and that upon my telegraphing the Department that no exchanges have been made and that the ratification is in due form, the copy of the same Treaty which has been ratified by the United States would be at once handed to the Chinese Minister in Washington and the President of the United States would at once proclaim the Treaty, thus saving a month's time or more.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform Your Imperial Highness, that I shall bring the sealed case containing the Treaty, which you sent me yesterday, and I shall call

at the Yamen of the Board of Foreign Affairs this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and I have to request that Your Imperial Highness will then allow me to examine the text of the Treaty that I may at once telegraph my Government in accordance with the instructions quoted above.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

E. E. & M. P. of the

United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

at the Yamen of the Board of Foreign Affairs this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and I have to request that Your Imperial Highness will then allow me to examine the text of the Treaty that I may at once telegraph my Government in accordance with the instructions quoted above.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

E. E. & M. P. of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1479.

Mr. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

No. 587.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of Your Excel lency's note, saying that you had had a telegram from your Department of State, proposing that the copy of the Commercial Treaty ratified by China should at once be handed to Your Excellency and that the copy ratified by the United States should be handed to the Chinese Minister in Washington, Sir Liang Ch'en to be by him transmitted to China, and that this should be regarded as an exchange of ratifications.

Our Board is able to agreeto this method of procedure, and now has the honor to send herewith to Your Excellency the Chinese and English Texts of the Treaty bound in one volume to which the seal of the Board of Foreign Affairs has been attached.

We trust that you will acknowledge treceipt of the same, as it is a matter of importance.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the season.

Under separate cover the Commercial Treaty, one Volume.

Cards inclosed.

Eleventh Moon, 25th.Day.

(Jan.12,1904).

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1479.

Mr. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

No. 587.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had had a telegram from your Department of State, proposing that the copy of the Commercial Treaty ratified by China should at once be handed to Your Excellency and that the copy ratified by the United States should be handed to the Chinese Minister in Washington, Sir Liang Ch'en to be by him transmitted to China, and that this should be regarded as an exchange of ratifications.

Our Board is able to agree to this method of procedure, and now has the honor to send herewith to Your Excellency the Chinese and English Texts of the Treaty bound in one volume to which the seal of the Board of Foreign Affairs has been attached.

We trust that you will acknowledge receipt of the same, as it is a matter of importance.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the season.

Under separate cover the Commercial Treaty, one Volume.

Cards inclosed.

Eleventh Moon, 25th.Day.

(Jan.12,1904).

F.O.No. 587.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1479

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 13th, 1904.

Your ImperialHighness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt last evening of Your Imperial Highness' note, accompanied by the ratified copy of the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States, and saying that your Government consented to the proposal for immediate exchange of ratifications as telegraphed by the Department of State at Washington and communicated to you by myself on the 11th instant.

I avail myself of the opportunity to rehew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of the

United States.

His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

F.O.No. 587.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 147

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 13th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt last evening of Your Imperial Highness' note, accompanied by the ratified copy of the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States, and saying that your Government consented to the proposal for immediate exchange of ratifications as telegraphed by the Department of State at Washington and communicated to you by myself on the 11th instant.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of the

United States.

His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

F.O.No. 589.

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 1479

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United Statesof America,

Peking, January 14th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform your Imperial Highness that I have this day received a telegram from the Secretary of State at Washington, notifying me that the new Commercial Treaty between the United States and China, approved by the Senate of the United States on Dec. 19th, 1903, was on the 12th instant ratified in due form by the President of the United States, and was delivered to and received by the Chinese Minister to the United States on the 13th instant, on which day the said Treaty was proclaimed and published by the President of the United States.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to convey this important intelligence to Your Imperial Highness that your Government may take note that the said Commercial Treaty is now of full force and effect.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your ImperialHighness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the
United States.

To His Highness, Princeof Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

F.O.No. 589.

Enclosure No.5 In Despatch No.149

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 14th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have this day received a telegram from the Secretary of State at Washington, notifying me that the new Commercial Treaty between the United States and China, approved by the Senate of the United States on Dec. 19th, 1903, was on the 12th instant ratified in due form by the President of the United States, and was delivered to and received by the Minister to the United States on the 13th instant, on Chinese which day the said Treaty was proclaimed and published by the President of the United States.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to convey this important intelligence to Your Imperial Highness that Your Government may take note that the said Commercial Treaty is now of full force and effect.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your ImperialHighness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the
United States.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

F.O.No.596.

Enclosure No.6 In Despatch No.1479

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 15th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to remind Your Imperial Highness that the new commercial Treaty between the United States and China has now been duly ratified both by the United States and by China and that ratifications have been duly exchanged, so that the Treaty is now in effect.

According to Article XII of the said Treaty China agrees that "upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, Mukden and Antung, both in the Province of Shengking, will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade." It therefore becomes my duty to request Your Imperial Highness to at once take such steps as may be necessary to secure the proclamation by Imperial Edict of the opening of the said Ports to foreign residence and trade and to make whatever other arrangements may be needed to carry out this provision of the Treaty. It is most important for all concerned that this be done without the least delay.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

H.I.H., Prince of Ch'ing,

President, Board of Foreign Affairs.

F.O.No.596.

Enclosure No.4 In Despatch No.147

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 15th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to remind Your Imperial Highness that the new commercial Treaty between the United States and China has now been duly ratified both by the United States and by China and that ratifications have been duly exchanged, so that the Treaty is now in effect.

According to Article XII of the said Treaty China agrees that "upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, Mukden and Antung, both in the Province of Sheng-king, will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade." It therefore becomes my duty to request Your Imperial Highness to at once take such steps as may be necessary to secure the proclamation by Imperial Edict of the opening of the said Ports to foreign residence and trade and to make whatever other arrangements may be needed to carry out this provision of the Treaty.

It is most important for all concerned that this be done without the least delay.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

H.I.H., Prince of Ch'ing,

President, Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 7 In Despatch No. 1479

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

We have the honor to reply to Your Excellency's note of the 28 of the Eleventh Moon (Jan.15 1904) saying that ratifications of the Commercial Treaty between China and the United States had already been exchanged, and that the Twelfth Article of the Treaty provides that China shall herself open the ports of Moukden and Antung to foreign trade etc.

We, Prince and Ministers, find upon examination that the opening of Moukden and Antung to foreign trade by China herself is provided for already in the Treaty, and it naturally becomes necessary for us to proceed in the matter in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty, and our Board has sent a communication to the Tartar General at Moukden, directing him to make satisfactory arrangements for the opening of the said two ports.

When the reply of the Tartar General shall have been received, we shall again communicate with Your Excellency. In the meantime, as in duty bound, we send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Twelfth Moon, 3d. Day. (Jan.19 1904)

Enclosure No.) In Despatch No. 1479

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

We have the honor to reply to Your Excellency's note of the 28 of the Eleventh Moon (Jan.15 1904) saying that ratifications of the Commercial Treaty between China and the United States had already been exchanged, and that the Twelfth Article of the Treaty provides that China shall herself open the ports of Mowkden and Antung to foreign trade etc.

We, Prince and Ministers, find upon examination that the opening of Mowkden and Antung to foreign trade by China herself is provided for already in the Treaty, and it naturally becomes necessary for us to proceed in the matter in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty, and our Board has sent a communication to the Tartar General at Mowkden, directing him to make satisfactory arrangements for the opening of the said two ports.

When the reply of the Tartar General shall have been received, we shall again communicate with Your Excellency. In the meantime, as in duty bound, we send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Twelfth Moon, 3d. Day. (Jan.19 1904)

U. S. Minister.

H.I.H., Prince of Ch'ing,

President, Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 1479

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 595.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had received a telegram from the Secretary of State at Washington, informing you that the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States had been ratified by the President of the United States on the 12th. of January, 1904; that the ratified Treaty had on the 13th. of January been delivered to the Chinese Minister in Washington, Sir Liang Ch'en, and received by him, and that on the same day the exchange of ratifications had been proclaimed by the President, and that Your Excellency, as in duty bound, had communicated this important information to us.

Our Board finds upon examination that the copy of the new Treaty between China and the United States, upon which H.I.M. the Emperor placed the Great Seal in ratification thereof, was handed to Your Excellency on the 25th. Day of the Eleventh Moon (Jan.12) and that on the 27th. of the Eleventh Moon (Jan.14,1904) we received a telegram from the Chinese Minister to the United States Sir Liang Ch'en, saying that he had received the copy of the Treaty which was ratified by your honorable country.

As in duty bound, we send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards inclosed.

Twelfth Moon, 3d.Day.

(Jan.19 1904)

Enclosure No. 8) In Despatch No. 1479

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

.....

F. O. No. 595.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had received a telegram from the Secretary of State at Washington, informing you that the new Commercial Treaty between China and the United States had been ratified by the President of the United States on the 12th. of January, 1904; that the ratified Treaty had on the 13th. of January been delivered to the Chinese Minister in Washington, Sir Liang Ch'en, and received by him, and that on the same day the exchange of ratifications had been proclaimed by the President, and that Your Excellency, as in duty bound, had communicated this important information to us.

Our Board finds upon examination that the copy of the new Treaty between China and the United States, upon which H.I.M. the Emperor placed the Great Seal in ratification thereof, was handed to Your Excellency on the 25th. Day of the Eleventh Moon (Jan.12) and that on the 27th. of the Eleventh Moon (Jan.14,1904) we received a telegram from the Chinese Minister to the United States Sir Liang Ch'en, saying that he had received the copy of the Treaty which was ratified by your honorable country.

As in duty bound, we send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards inclosed.

Twelfth Moon, 24.Day.

(Jan.29 1904)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1480.

January 21, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
FEB
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirming Department telegram received January 21, 1904 with reference to China Investment and Construction Company.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 29 1904
FILED

January 21, 1904.

To the Secretary of State.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1480.

January 21, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm Department undated telegram received to-day, as follows:

"Washington,

Conger,

Peking.

China Investment and Construction Company seeks your aid to secure impartial treatment by Chinese Government, without discrimination in favor of other foreign enterprises. Your standing instructions permit and require you to exert impartial good offices for all reputable American interests on equal footing with foreigners.

(Signed) Loomis, Acting."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Voucher for file in Auditor's office. File.

RECEIVED. FEB 29 1904. BUR. ACCOUNTS DEPT. OF STATE.

No. 1481.

January 22, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. FEB 29 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Trasmission of signed voucher 3" Instalment

Indemnity awarded to Rachel R. Benn.

(Referring to despatch No. 1466 of De cember 29, 1903.)

INDEX BUREAU MAR 2 1904 FILED

No. 1647.

January 28, 1924.

Sir: Cowan

To the Secretary of State.

I have

the honor to transmit herewith for the information
of the Department a copy of a note dated January 25,
1924, from the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs
(Referring to despatch No. 1650 of December
28, 1923.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1491,

January 22, 1904.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1466 of December 29, 1903, I have the honor to transmit herewith the signed voucher for the payment of the third installment of 25% of the indemnity awarded to Miss Rachel R. Benn of Taian Fu, Shantung.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. Harris

Enclosure:
Signed voucher as above.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 22 1904
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 22 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

China From

January 21, 1904,

Received 9:32 a. m.

To Wm. B. Parsons, Am. China Development Co. Jan. 23 C

Secretary of State,

Washington.

21st. Sheng telegraphs from Shanghai that he is informed from Washington that the control of the American China Development Company is passing wholly into Belgian hands in violation of Article 17 of the contract, and says that if it does he will not be responsible for the consequences. The action of the Company is outrageous and is bringing great discredit upon our Government and people. Advise Parsons.

CONGER.

Corr 3/26/04 D File

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 16 1904
FILED

C.C's Office, January 21, 1904. 9:55

The Assistant Secretary.

Janry. 27, 1904

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU:

Write a letter to Parsons, quoting the gist of the telegram and verbatim the sentence in brackets.

F. B. L.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 1 1904

DEPT OF STATE
MAR 1 1904
CORRESPONDENCE SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1482.

CHIEF CLERK,
FEB 29 1904
Department of State.

January 22, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirming telegram sent January 21, 1904 with reference to reported transfer of control from Americans to Belgians of the American-China development Company. Chinese officials insist that if true concession will be forfeited under Art. 17. Effect of transfer upon future American enterprises in China.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 3 1904
FILED

No. 1482.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 22nd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of yesterday as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

Twentyfirst. Sheng telegraphs from Shanghai that he is informed from Washington, that the control of the American-China Development Company is passing wholly into Belgian hands, in violation of Article 17 of the contract, and says that if it does he will not be responsible for the consequences. The action of the company is outrageous and is bringing great discredit upon our Government and people. Advise Parsons.

(Signed) Conger.

Since I came to China I have been doing all I could for the American-China Development Company, under the repeated assurance of its officers that it was a thoroughly American Company, and the Chinese Government made the contract with it more willingly because it was an American Company.

It has been generally known for a long time that a majority of the shares had been transferred to Belgians, but both General Parsons, the President, and Willis E. Gray, General Manager of the Company have emphatically assured me that the organization and management were American and would remain American. If, therefore, the information which Sir Liang Ch'en telegraphs is true, the Americans interested in this Company no longer deserve the support of their Government.

The Chinese Officials inform me that they will insist upon

upon a strict compliance with the provisions of Article 17 which prohibits the Americans from transferring their rights to other nations or the people of other nationalities, and if it is not observed the contract will be declared void.

It is difficult for the Chinese to separate the United States Government from the enterprises of American citizens, hence any failure of the latter to keep their promises discredits the Government as well, and this action of the American-China Development Company will make it very difficult in the future for all Americans seeking concessions to receive favorable consideration from the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

CHIEF CLERK,
FEB 291904
Department of State.

No. 1483.

January 23, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
FEB
29
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Answ Mch. 26

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 30 1904
FILED

Subject:

Request for a new copy of the Blue Code.

(Referring to Despatch No. 1229, March 6th, 1903
and Department's reply of April 18, 1903.)

No. 1483.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 23rd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1229, of March 6th, 1903, and the Department's reply of April 18th, I have the honor to again request that a new copy of the Blue Code be sent me in the Official pouch, in order that the one in use at this Legation may be returned, in the same way, as it is rapidly falling to pieces from constant use.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU JAN 25 1904

DEPT OF STATE JAN 25 1904 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Paid 25ct.

From PEKING,

January 24, 1904,

Received 12:25 a. m.

Confirm both

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JAN 25 10 47 AM 1904 RECEIVED CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

Secretary of State,

Washington.

23rd. Anxiously awaiting reply my telegram of 17th.

CONGER.

C.C's Office, January 24, 1904. 11:25

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

January 24, 1904,

Received 12:05 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir: Anxiously awaiting reply my telegram

of 17th.

CONGER.

Date Office, January 24, 1904. 11:05

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 27 1904
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
BUREAU.
JAN 26 1904

From PEKING,

January 24, 1904,

Received 12:20 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

24th. In reply to your telegram of the 23rd, (1) Haskins, Arnold and Cloud.

C O N G E R.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 3 1904
FILED

C.C's Office, January 24, 1904. 11:20

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secret Service Bureau

JAN 24 1904

Department of State

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 27 1904
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JAN 26 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From PEKING,

January 25, 1904,

Received 2 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

24th. Chinese Government have given formal notice which I forward by mail that our Immigration Treaty will terminate December 7th next as provided for in Article 6th.

CONGER.

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 13 1904
FILED

Ciphered by C.C's Office, January 25, 1904. 9:35

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From PEKING.

January 25, 1904.

Received 2 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

24th. Chinese Government have given formal notice which I forward by mail that our Immigration treaty will terminate December 7th next as provided for in Article 6th.

C O U R E R.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JAN 26 1904
FOR REIS 1904.

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Received by C.O.'s Office, January 25, 1904. 9:35

C.O.'s Office, January 25, 1904. 11:30

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 8 1904
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
MAR
8
1904
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack. referring to Mr. Conger's cable telegram and to Secy Hay's instn No 733 of Feb. 19. '04.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1484.

January 25, 1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

RECEIVED
MAR
8
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Ackd Mar. 10 C.

Sec. of Com & Lab informed Mch. 22, 1904 C

FOR REF 1904.

Subject:

Immigration Treaty with China, formal notice of termination of given by Chinese Government. F. O. Note enclosed.

(Confirming telegram of January 25, 1904)

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 15
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1484.

January 25, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming my telegram of this date, as follows:

"Peking, January 25, 1904.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentyfifth. Chinese Government have given formal notice, which I forward by mail, that our immigration Treaty will terminate December seventh next, as provided for in Article 6.

(Signed) CONGER,"

I have the honor to enclose translation of the note this date received from Prince Ch'ing upon this subject, and to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, January 24, 1904.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1484.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 596.

I have the honor to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that Article 6 of the Treaty between China and the United States of the XX Year of Kuanghsu, relating to Chinese laborers, provides that "This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications, and, if six months before the expiration of the said period, neither Government shall have formally given notice of its final termination to the other, it shall remain in force for another like period of ten years."

I find with reference to said Treaty that the period of ten years within which it shall remain in force, reckoning from the date of the exchange of ratifications, will expire on the 1st of the Eleventh Moon of the XXX Year of Kuanghsu, that is on the 7th of December, 1904. Now therefore I send this formal notice that this Treaty ~~Treaty~~ will terminate immediately upon the expiration of the period mentioned, and shall not continue for another period.

But China and your Honorable Country are united by friendly ties and it will be very easy for them to negotiate together in a friendly way and satisfactory manner a new Treaty.

This plain announcement is thus made in advance, which I send to Your Excellency, as in duty bound, that you may transmit the same to your Honorable Government for its consideration.

A Necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 8th. Day.

(Seal).

(January 24th. 1904).

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 454.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

P. O. No. 596.

I have the honor to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that Article 6 of the Treaty between China and the United States of the XX Year of Kuanghsu, relating to Chinese laborers, provides that "This convention shall remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications, and, if six months before the expiration of the said period, neither Government shall have formally given notice of its final termination to the other, it shall remain in force for another like period of ten years."

I find with reference to said Treaty that the period of ten years within which it shall remain in force, reckoning from the date of the exchange of ratifications, will expire on the 1st of the Eleventh Moon of the XXX Year of Kuanghsu, that is on the 7th of December, 1904. Now therefore I send this formal notice that this Treaty ~~Treaty~~ will terminate immediately upon the expiration of the period mentioned, and shall not continue for another period.

But China and your Honorable Country are united by friendly ties and it will be very easy for them to negotiate together in a friendly way and satisfactory manner a new Treaty.

This plain announcement is thus made in advance, which I send to Your Excellency, as in duty bound, that you may transmit the same to your Honorable Government for its consideration.

A Necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 8th. Day.

(January 24th.1904). (Seal).

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1485.

January 26, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAR
8
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Detail of Student Interpreters as Vice Consuls and Interpreters at Mukden, Antung and Dalny.

(Confirming telegram received January 23, and telegram sent January 24, 1904)

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 8 1904
FILED

No. 1485.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 26th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm below our recent telegraphic correspondence concerning the selection of three Student Interpreters for detail as Vice Consuls and Interpreters at Mukden, Antung, and Dalny:

Washington, January 23rd, 1904.

Conger, Peking.

Select and telegraph the names of three most efficient Student Interpreters for detail as Vice Consuls and Interpreters at Mukden, Antung, and Dalny.

(Signed) ~~Conger~~, Acting.
Loomis,

Peking, January 24th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Twentyfourth. In reply to your telegram of the twentythird, Haskins, Arnold, and Cloud.

(Signed) Conger.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1496.

January 26, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Visit of Prince P'u-lun to the United States; audience with the President, etc.

(Confirming telegram sent of January 24, and Dept's reply thereto.)

No. 1486.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 26th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1477, of January 19th, with regard to the visit of Prince P'u-lun to the United States, I have the honor to confirm my telegram of January 24th, and Department's undated reply received January 26th, as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

Twentyfourth. Anxiously awaiting reply my telegram seventeenth.

(Signed) Conger.

Conger, Peking.

The President will be pleased to receive Prince P'u-lun in personal audience, and of course will acknowledge Emperor's letter.

(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
JAN 28 1904
ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S BUREAU

From PEKIN,

January 28, 1904,

Received 9:19 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

28th. Chinese officials have informally approached Ministers of France, Great Britain and the United States on the question of joint mediation by their Governments between Russia and Japan. Ministers Great Britain and the United States give no encouragement. French Minister says his Government is willing, but Chinese Government concludes that it will not make formal request for mediation except upon definite assurance that French Government will take the initiative with the other Governments.

C O N G E R.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 5 1904
FILED

Ciphered by C.C's office, January 28, 1904. 10:05

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

PARIS.

January 29, 1904, 10 p.m.

Received 9:12 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

28th. Chinese officials have informally approached Ministers of France, Great Britain and the United States on the question of joint mediation by their Governments between Russia and Japan. Ministers Great Britain and the United States give no encouragement. French Minister says his Government is willing, but Chinese Government considers that it will not make formal request for mediation except upon definite assurance that French Government will take the initiative with the other Governments.

COOLIDGE.

Received by C.O.'s office, January 29, 1904. 10:05

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 11 1904
CONSULAR BUREAU.
MAR 9 1904
BUREAU.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 1487.

January 28, 1904.

INDEXED
RECEIVED
MAR 8 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

copy to Mr. Pierce. Mch. 11, 1904

Subject:

Criminal charges and civil actions filed in Legation Court versus United States Consular Officers at Shanghai.

(Legation despatch No. 1231 of March 9, 1903 referred to)

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 17 1904
FILED

No. 1487.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 28th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I feel it my duty to report that a number of informations have been filed in this Legation charging John Goodnow and certain members of his Consular Staff with various crimes, and petitions have also been filed in civil actions against them, to wit:

---

(1) Criminal Cases.

United States vs. John Goodnow, U.S.Consul General, etc., and George A. Derby, Marshal & Clerk, etc.

Charge--Malfeasance in Office;
Destruction of Public Records.

Oath of G.F.Curtis.

---

(2)
United States vs. George A. Derby.
Charge--Perjury.
Oath of G. F. Curtis.

---

(3)
United States vs. George A. Derby.
Surety of the Peace.
Petition under oath
of G.F.Curtis.

---

(4)
United States vs. John Goodnow and
George A. Derby.
Charge--Malfeasance in Office.
Oath of A. J. Burke.

---

(5)
United States vs. John Goodnow,
George A. Derby, and
R. F. Hazleton.
Charge--Embezzlement.
Oath of A.J.Burke.

---

(6)
United States vs. S. P. Barchet, Acting Consul General, etc.
Charge--Malfeasance in Office.
Oath of G.F.Curtis.

Civil Suits.

Nee Chang Mow & Co., vs. F.W.Andrews and E.W.George, doing business under firm name of Andrews & George, and against H.W.Andrews and E.W.George individually and jointly, and John Goodnow and S.P.Barchet.	Petition for A Writ of Prohibition.

George F. Curtis, Plaintiff, vs. George A. Derby, Marshal and Clerk of U. S. Consular Court at Shanghai.	Petition For a Writ of Mandamus.

George F. Curtis, Plaintiff, vs. The United States Consular Court at Shanghai, China. John Goodnow, U.S.Consul General Acting Judicially, and George A. Derby, Marshal of the United States, and Clerk of said Court, Defendants.	Petition For a Writ of Mandamus.

George F. Curtis, Nee Chang Mow & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. S.P.Barchet, Acting Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, and George A. Derby, Marshal and Clerk of the United States Consulate General, at Shanghai, China, Defendants.	Petition For a Writ of Mandamus.

While I have not deemed the evidence furnished sufficient to warrant their arrest and trial, yet it seems to me it is sufficient to justify an immediate and searching investigation of the methods and workings of the whole

Consulate

Civil Suits.

Yee Chung Yow & Co.,	Petition for A Writ of Prohibition.
vs.	
F.W.Andrews and E.W.George, doing business under firm name of Andrews & George, and against F.W.Andrews and E.W.George individually and jointly, and John Goodnow and E.P.Derocher.	

George P. Curtis, Plaintiff,	Petition
vs.	For a Writ of
George A. Derby, Marshal and Clerk of U. S. Consular Court at Shanghai.	Mandamus.

George P. Curtis, Plaintiff,	Petition
vs.	For a Writ of
The United States Consular Court at Shanghai, China. John Goodnow, U.S.Consul General Acting Judicially, and George A. Derby, Marshal of the United States, and Clerk of said Court, Defendants.	Mandamus.

George P. Curtis, Plaintiff,	Petition
vs.	For a Writ of
E.P.Derocher, Acting Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, and George A. Derby, Marshal and Clerk of the United States Consulate General, at Shanghai, China, Defendants.	Mandamus.

While I have not deemed the evidence furnished sufficient to warrant their arrest and trial, yet it seems to me it is sufficient to justify an immediate and searching investigation of the methods and workings of the whole

Consulate

Consulate General.

If the charges made are true, the good name of our service demands that it should be known and that the guilty be punished; if they are false, then a vindication is due the Consul General.

I therefore repeat the recommendations made in my despatch No. 1231, of March 9th, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Consulate General.

If the charges made are true, the good name of our service demands that it should be known and that the guilty be punished; if they are false, then a vindication is due the Consul General.

I therefore repeat the recommendations made in my despatch No. 1221, of March 9th, 1900.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 9 1904
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1438.

January 28, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAR 8 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

archd.
Mch. 10

Noted in Library.
Mch. 17-04.- W.S.

Subject:

Enclosing copy of convention supplementary to Treaty of 1898 between Russia and China, complying with Department's Instruction No. 739 of December 15, 1903.

File

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 8 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 28 1904
FILED

No. 1488.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 28th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to Department Instruction No. 739, of December 15th last, requesting a copy of the Treaty referred to in the reply of the Chinese Foreign Office to Mr. Lessar, dated September 26th, 1903, which was an enclosure in my despatch No. 1423, of October 25th last, I apprehend that the reference therein was to Article V of a Convention supplementary to the Treaty of 1898 between China and Russia, and not the main Treaty as mentioned therein.

I have obtained from the Foreign Office a Chinese copy of this supplementary Convention, of which I enclose a translation.

This Supplementary Convention may also be found in Volume III, of "Cordier's Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec les Puissances Occidentales," which you undoubtedly have in the Department Library.

It will be observed that the concessions referred to in this Supplementary Convention have reference only to the "Neutral Zone," instead of the whole Province of Liao-tung. The correspondence received from the Foreign Office and enclosed in my despatch No. 1423 did not make this point clear.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure as stated.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1488.

Supplementary Convention between China and Russia.

May 7th, 1898.

****

The Chinese Imperial Government and the Imperial Government of Russia, desiring to add several Articles to the Treaty concluded at Peking on the 15th. of March 1898 (Old Style), the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers have agreed upon the following:-

Article 1. In accordance with the provisions of Article II of the original Treaty respecting the territory in the Liao-tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, leased to Russa, it is now agreed that the northern boundary of said territory shall begin at the north side of Ya-tang Bay, on the west coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula, and shall pass through the summit (literally "backbone") of the Ya-tang Mountain- the summit of the mountain being included in the territory leased to Russia- to the most northern point on the north shore of the bay of P'i-tzu-wo on the east coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula. Russia shall be allowed to use the waters adjacent to these boundaries and the islands along the coast. Each of the two Powers will appoint a special Commissioner to delimit carefully and in detail on the ground the boundaries of the territory leased.

Article II. To the North of the Northern Boundary, as described in Article I. there shall be a neutral zone, as provided for in Article V/ of the Treaty of Peking. The northern boundary of the said zone shall begin at the mouth of the Kai-chou River on the west coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula, pass to the north of the city of Hsiu-yen, to the Taeyang River, and shall follow the left bank of said river to its mouth, said river being included in the neutral zone.

Article III. The Russian Government agrees that the termin

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 148.

Supplementary Convention between China and Russia.

May 7th, 1898.

.....

The Chinese Imperial Government and the Imperial Government of Russia, desiring to add several Articles to the Treaty concluded at Peking on the 15th. of March 1898 (Old Style), the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers have agreed upon the following:-

Article I. In accordance with the provisions of Article II of the original Treaty respecting the territory in the Liao-tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, leased to Russia, it is now agreed that the northern boundary of said territory shall begin at the north side of Ya-tung Bay, on the west coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula, and shall pass through the summit (literally "backbone") of the Ya-tung Mountain- the summit of the mountain being included in the territory leased to Russia- to the most northern point on the north shore of the bay of P'i-tzu-wo on the east coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula. Russia shall be allowed to use the waters adjacent to these boundaries and the islands along the coast. Each of the two Powers will appoint a special Commissioner to delimit carefully and in detail on the ground the boundaries of the territory leased.

Article II. To the North of the Northern Boundary, as described in Article I. there shall be a neutral zone, as provided for in Article V of the Treaty of Peking. The northern boundary of the said zone shall begin at the mouth of the Kai-chou River on the west coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula, pass to the north of the city of Hsin-yen, to the Tsevang River, and shall follow the left bank of said river to its mouth, said river being included in the neutral zone.

Article III. The Russian Government agrees that the termin

of the branch railway connecting the Siberian Railway with the Liao-tung Peninsula shall be at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and not at any other places on the coast of said Peninsula. It is mutually agreed that in the territory through which the said branch line passes there shall be no railway consession made to persons of other nationality. As to the railway line which China herself is hereafter to construct from Shan-hai-kuan extending to the nearest point to the said branch line, Russia agrees that she will not interfere with it.

Article lV. The Russian Government agrees to the request of the Chinese Government to allow the city of Chin-chou self-government and the establishment of such police force as may be needed. Chinese troops must be withdrawn from Chin-chou and Russian troops employed instead. The inhabitants of this city shall have the right to travel to and fro on all roads leading from Chin-chou to the northern boundary of the leased territory and to use all the waters commonly used adjacent to the city and now granted to Russia for her use, but they shall not have the right also to use the shore.

Article V. The Chinese Government agrees (i) That without the consent of Russia she will not concede any territory in the neutral zone for the use of persons of other nationality; (ii) That she will not open any ports on the east or the west coast of the neutral zone to the commerce of other Powers; (iii) That without the consent of Russia she will not make any concessions for railway construction, mining, industrial or commercial enterprises in the neutral zone.

Article Vl. The Article agreed upon as above have been written in Chinese and in Russian and upon one copy in each

language

of the branch railway connecting the Siberian Railway with the Liao-tung Peninsula shall be at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and not at any other places on the coast of said Peninsula. It is mutually agreed that in the territory through which the said branch line passes there shall be no railway concession made to persons of other nationality. As to the railway line which China hereafter to construct from Shan-hai-kuan extending to the nearest point to the said branch line, Russia agrees that she will not interfere with it.

Article IV. The Russian Government agrees to the request of the Chinese Government to allow the city of Chin-chou self-government and the establishment of such police force as may be needed. Chinese troops must be withdrawn from Chin-chou and Russian troops employed instead. The inhabitants of this city shall have the right to travel to and fro on all roads leading from Chin-chou to the northern boundary of the leased territory and to use all the waters commonly used adjacent to the city and now granted to Russia for her use, but they shall not have the right also to use the shore.

Article V. The Chinese Government agrees (i) That without the consent of Russia she will not concede any territory in the neutral zone for the use of persons of other nationality; (ii) That she will not open any ports on the east or the west coast of the neutral zone to the commerce of other Powers; (iii) That without the consent of Russia she will not make any concessions for railway construction, mining, industrial or commercial enterprises in the neutral zone.

Article VI. The Article agreed upon as above have been written in Chinese and in Russian and upon one copy in each

language

language the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers have placed their signatures and seals. Should there hereafter be any dispute as to the meaning the Russian text shall be authoritative.

Kuanghsu XXIV Year, Third Intercalary Moon, 17th. Day.
Russian Calendar April 25th. 1898.

language the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers have placed their signatures and seals. Should there hereafter be any dispute as to the meaning the Russian text shall be authoritative.

Kuangsu XXIV Year, Third Intercalary Moon, 17th. Day.
Russian Calendar April 25th. 1898.

DEPT OF STATE
MAR
8
1904
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To War & Navy
for information.
Ack.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1489.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 9 1904
BUREAU

January 28, 1904.

Ackd and
to War &
Navy Depts
March 9
1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR
8
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Subject:

Transmitting copy of Imperial Edict increasing strength and efficiency of Chinese Army.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 8 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 15 1904
FILED

No. 1489.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 28th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of an Imperial Edict of the 25th instant, on increasing the strength and efficiency of the Chinese Army.

To those who are looking for practical progress, or any manner of substantial improvement, the simple array of words, of only words, in this document, will be a considerable disappointment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure as stated.

Enclosure No. In despatch No. 1489.

Imperial Edict of January 25, 1904.

.....

The present time is one of many difficulties; the strength of the Empire daily grows weaker; the troubles in various provinces have not yet been settled and there is incipient sedition fraught with danger. Without well-drilled troops there is nothing upon which to depend for the protection of the State; yes, without well-drilled troops there is no way to protect the people. In recent years WE have repeatedly issued Edicts directing the various provincial authorities to reorganize their forces and to change the tactics of the Regulars and the Reserves. Recently WE especially selected I-K'uang, Prince of Ch'ing, and others to take charge of affairs connected with the drilling of the troops and established at Peking a General Headquarters, in the hope of securing a uniform re-organization. But the drilling of troops is a most urgent matter and the appropriation of their pay is still more difficult. The rations and supplies of the various armies are not to be obtained from the bones and blood of the people. The peasantry are already in distress. How then can we bear to still further reduce their means of support! Some time ago the Bureau of Military Tactics reported a series of regulations with regard to appropriations for military expenses. Among the suggestions made WE accepted only that proposing to increase the duty on tobacco, opium and liquors, and orders were issued to the various provincial authorities to act accordingly. WE afterwards issued another Edict commanding the Board of Revenue to at once put a stop to leakages from certain corrupt practices in the handling of the revenues belonging to the Imperial Family, and to this end to consult together and devise some efficient measures. Now, having received various detailed

reports

Enclosure No. 1 in despatch No. 1479.

Imperial Edict of January 25, 1904.

****

The present time is one of many difficulties; the strength of the Empire daily grows weaker; the troubles in various provinces have not yet been settled and there is incipient sedition fraught with danger. Without well-drilled troops there is nothing upon which to depend for the protection of the State; yea, without well-drilled troops there is no way to protect the people. In recent years WE have repeatedly issued Edicts directing the various provincial authorities to reorganize their forces and to change the tactics of the Regulars and the Reserves. Recently WE especially selected I-K'uang, Prince of Ch'ing, and others to take charge of affairs connected with the drilling of the troops and established at Peking a General Headquarters, in the hope of securing a uniform re-organization. But the drilling of troops is a most urgent matter and the appropriation of their pay is still more difficult. The rations and supplies of the various armies are not to be obtained from the bones and blood of the people. The peasantry are already in distress. How then can we bear to still further reduce their means of support!

Some time ago the Bureau of Military Tactics reported a series of regulations with regard to appropriations for military expenses. Among the suggestions made WE Accepted only that proposing to increase the duty on tobacco, opium and liquors, and orders were issued to the various provincial authorities to act accordingly. WE afterwards issued another Edict commanding the Board of Revenue to at once put a stop to leakages from certain corrupt practices in the handling of the revenues belonging to the Imperial Family, and to this end to consult together and devise some efficient measures. Now, having received various detailed

reports

reports, WE order that the matter be dealt with as suggested The Court in all its planning is deeply concerned for the welfare of the people, toiling and harassed night and day, finding it difficult to sleep or eat. WE look up with gratitude to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager, who has given us the benefit of her instructions and who has personally practiced self-denying economy for the sake of the Empire. During recent years the Court has exerted itself to practice the strictest economy in its expenditures Notwithstanding this WE now again direct the Department of the Imperial Household to again take the matter into consideration and reduce the proposed annual appropriation. We also direct the Board of Works and the Department of the Imperial Household to at once suspend all works that are not of pressing importance, that the money thus saved may be used to relieve pressing needs. Aside from this should any officials, high or low, or any wealthy merchants or traders be willing to subscribe considerable sums of money it is permitted to bestow extraordinary rewards upon them according to the regulations.

As to the various items of the proposal submitted by the Board of Revenue, they are all in accordance with established regulations. They do not, by any means, constitute a demand of an extraordinary kind. The various Viceroys and Governors must personally share the burden of prosperity or misfortune. The Provincial High Commissioners, too, have all received benefits from the State and ought to show loyalty and trust-worthiness in the discharge of their duties having regard to the difficutlies of the times. The essence of the matter is that with hearts pure and upright they shall lead those under them and not allow themselves to be swayed by the passions of the multitude nor deceived by their flatteries. Should slippery officials or members of the gentry attempt to control or obstruct, they should be punished with unusual severity. If it be possible with

earnestness

reports, WE order that the matter be dealt with as suggested
The Court in all its planning is deeply concerned for the
welfare of the people, toiling and harassed night and day,
finding it difficult to sleep or eat. WE look up with
gratitude to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager, who
has given us the benefit of her instructions and who has
personally practiced self-denying economy for the sake of
the Empire. During recent years the Court has exerted
itself to practice the strictest economy in its expenditures
Notwithstanding this WE now again direct the Department of
the Imperial Household to again take the matter into con-
sideration and reduce the proposed annual appropriation.
We also direct the Board of Works and the Department of
the Imperial Household to at once suspend all works that
are not of pressing importance, that the money thus saved
may be used to relieve pressing needs. Aside from this
should any officials, high or low, or any wealthy merchants
or traders be willing to subscribe considerable sums of
money it is permitted to bestow extraordinary rewards upon
them according to the regulations.

As to the various items of the proposal submitted by
the Board of Revenue, they are all in accordance with estab-
lished regulations. They do not, by any means, constitute
a demand of an extraordinary kind. The various Viceroys
and Governors must personally share the burden of prosperity
or misfortune. The Provincial High Commissioners, too,
have all received benefits from the State and ought to show
loyalty and trust-worthiness in the discharge of their duties
having regard to the difficulties of the times. The es-
sence of the matter is that with hearts pure and upright
they shall lead those under them and not allow themselves
to be swayed by the passions of the multitude nor deceived
by their flatteries. Should slippery officials or members
of the gentry attempt to control or obstruct, they should
be punished with unusual severity. If it be possible with

earnestness

earnestness to carry out such a course, success will be assured. Not only will there be funds for the pay of the troops, but the vexatious exactions of the past few years in the provinces will be gradually removed. In a word we may hope that for every fraction of old abuse taken away there will be added a fraction to the sources of revenue and one fraction more of My people's welfare will be secured. There must not be entertained any purpose to perfunctorily discharge one's duty by glossing over negligence and extravagance, if support is to be given to MY purpose to establish a well-drilled army, a genuine relief for the misery of the people.

Respect This.

reports, We order that the matter be dealt with as suggested -

-3-

earnestness to carry out such a course, success will be assured. Not only will there be funds for the pay of the troops, but the vexations of the past few years in the provinces will be gradually removed. In a word we may hope that for every fraction of old abuse taken away there will be added a fraction to the sources of revenue and one fraction more of My people's welfare will be secured. There must not be entertained any purpose to perfunctorily discharge one's duty by glossing over negligence and extravagance, if support is to be given to My purpose to establish a well-drilled army, a genuine relief for the misery of the people.

Respect This.

direct the Board of Works and the Department of the Imperial Household to at once suspend all works that may be used to relieve pressing needs. Aside from this should any officials, high or low, or any wealthy merchants or traders be willing to subscribe considerable sums of money it is permitted to confer extraordinary rewards upon them according to the regulations.

As to the various items of the proposal submitted by the Board of Revenue, they are all in accordance with established regulations. They do not, by any means, constitute a demand of an extraordinary kind. The various Viceroys and Governors must personally share the burden of prosperity or misfortune. The Provincial High Commissioners, too, have all received benefits from the State and ought to show loyalty and trust-worthiness in the discharge of their duties having regard to the difficulties of the times. The essence of the matter is that with hearts pure and upright they shall lead those under them and not allow themselves to be swayed by the passions of the multitude nor deceived by their flatteries. Should slippery officials or members of the gentry attempt to contract or obstruct, they shall be punished with unusual severity. If it be possible with

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 11 1904
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
MAR
10
1904
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAR
8
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 1490.

Secretary of State.
MAR 10 1904

January 30, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

acted.

Subject:

China has sought informally to secure joint mediation of France, Great Britain and the United States to avert war between Japan and Russia. Unsuccessful in Peking, China will instruct her Ministers at London, Paris and Washington to take up the matter. French Minister says his Government willing to act.

(Confirming telegram sent January 28, 1904.)

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 11 1904
FILED

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 8 1904
Department of State.

No. 1490.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

January 30th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm overleaf my telegram of the 28th instant.

H.E. Chang Po-hsi, Bureau of Administration, H. E. Lien-fang, H. E. Hu Yu-fen, and Mr. Liang, a representative of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, have, at various times recently, called upon the British and French Ministers, and upon me, and in behalf of their colleagues informally sought through us, the mediation of our several Governments between Russia and Japan, for the purpose, if possible, of avoiding war.

The French Minister has signified the willingness of his Government and himself to do whatever may properly be done in the matter.

The British Minister told them that it is now too late; that mediation would not be accepted by either Power, and gave them to understand that his Government could not consent to act.

In their interviews with me they said that it was an unusual situation, where two foreign Powers were likely to invade Chinese territory to conduct a war thereon, and that while China was absolutely powerless to prevent, she felt that she must do whatever was possible to prevent it; that all she could see that it was possible for her to do, was, in view of her helpless condition, and for the interest of the peace of the world, to beseech some of the other Powers to intercede with Russia and Japan. They asked if I would not cable such a request for them to my Government.

I replied that no country cherished more sincere

friendship

friendship for China than did the United States, but that I believed it would be useless; that mediation would not be accepted, especially since it is believed that Japan has already given notice that she did not desire any mediation whatever; and at any rate, that the Governments at Washington, London and Paris were much better informed of what was going on at St. Petersburgh and Tokio than we were here, and if China thought best to ask for such mediation she had better do so through her own Ministers at those places.

They enquired if I thought my Government would not approach the other Powers on this question. I replied that it seemed to me that since the French Minister had already informed them of the readiness of his Government to act, it would seem politic for them to seek the initiative at Paris.

They informed me on the 28th instant that they would take no action until they ascertained, through the French Minister, that his Government would in fact take the matter up.

Yesterday H. E. Chang Po-hsi, the member of the Bureau of National Administration, called upon me again, and informed me that they had not yet heard definitely from the French Government, but that they had about concluded to simultaneously instruct their Ministers to take up the matter at Washington, London and Paris.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram sent (Cipher).

Peking, January 28th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Twentyeighth. Chinese Officials have informally approached the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and United States on the question of joint mediation by their Governments between Russia and Japan. Ministers of Great Britain and United States give no encouragement. French Minister says his Government is willing, but Chinese Government concludes that it will not make formal request for mediation, except upon definite assurance that French Government will take the initiative with the other Governments.

(Signed) Conger.

282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 4 1904
BUREAU.

From Peking,

February 2, 1904.

Received 1.28 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

(Need not reply) Confirmed Feb. 13

Confidential. Second.

Chinese Government, since serving notice of treaty termination, suggests extension of the treaty for not more than year.

If you desire, and feasible plan can be devised, would it not be better to begin negotiations for a new treaty some time next summer, to be concluded after November 8th? Advise me.

CONGER

Inc. of Feb 11
#763 of Feb 19.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 16 1904
FILED

phered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 9.45 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Peking,

February 3, 1904.

Received 1.25 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Confidential. Second.

Chinese Government, since serving notice of treaty termination, suggests extension of the treaty for not more than year. If you desire, and feasible plan can be devised, would it not be better to begin negotiations for a new treaty some time next summer, to be concluded after November 8th? Advise me.

COLCORD

the Chief Clerk's Office, 9.45 A. M.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAR 28 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1491.

February 4, 1904.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 1 1904
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAR 26
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Acknd Ans 26
6 encl
To Fah. Ans 26

Subject:

Proposed Regulations for Port of Canton.
Enclosing copy of with changes made by
Diplomatic Corps.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 6 1904
FILED

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 26 1904
Department of State.

No. 1491.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 4th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Some time since the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps received a communication from the Senior Consul at Canton, enclosing a draft of Regulations proposed for the Port of Canton, prepared by the Consular Corps and the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, asking the approval of the same by the Diplomatic Corps.

After considerable discussion the Diplomatic Corps finally decided to approve them by making two slight changes; simply striking out the word "or" in Article 22, and adding an Art. providing for the approval of any modification of the Rules by the Consular Corps before putting them in force.

These changes will more definitely appear in the copy of the Dean's reply to the Consular Corps, enclosed.

I enclose copy of the Regulations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Regulations for the Port of Canton.
2. The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Dean of the Consular Corps at Canton.

Enclosure No./, In Despatch No./491.

Draft of Proposed Harbor Regulations for the Port of Canton.

--- o ---

1. The Canton Anchorage is within the following boundaries:

On the South:p- A line drawn due East and West through the centre of Macao Fort.

On the West:-- A line drawn S. 66 W. from the Five Storied Pagoda across the river on both sides of Belcher Island.

On the East:--A line drawn due South from Execution Point to Navy Yard, Honan.

The Whampoa Anchorage is included between a straight line drawn from the N. W. point of No. 2 Flat Island to a mound on the Eastern end of Louisa Island, for the Eastern or Lower Limit; and a line drawn from Gully Point on the South side of American Reach to a Creek on the North Side, and from Sulphur Point E.N.E. to the North Bank of the Main River, for the Western or Upper Limit.

2. Vessels entering the Anchorage will be boarded by the Berthing Officer, who will direct them to proper berths.

3. River and Coast Steamers having determined berths, are allowed, on arrival, to proceed to such berth without stoppage.

4. Regular river and coast steamers having explosive, dangerous or inflammable cargo on board are to be governed by Clauses 13, 14 and 21 of these Regulations.

5. Vessels are to moor in accordance with the orders received from the Harbor Master, and not to shift their berths or remove from the anchorage without a special permit except when outward bound and after having obtained their clearance papers.

6. Applications for berths or for permission to shift must be made at the Harbor Master's Office at the Custom House

Enclosure No.1. In Despatch No.1401.

Draft of Proposed Harbor Regulations for the Port of Canton.

--- o ---

1. The Canton Anchorage is within the following boundaries:

On the South:- A line drawn due East and West through the centre of Macao Fort.

On the West:-- A line drawn S. 66 W. from the Five Storied Pagoda across the river on both sides of Belcher Island.

On the East:--A line drawn due South from Exception Point to Navy Yard, Honan.

The Whampoa Anchorage is included between a straight line drawn from the N. W. point of No. 2 Flat Island to a mound on the Eastern end of Louisa Island, for the Eastern or Lower Limit; and a line drawn from Gully Point on the South side of American Reach to a Creek on the North Side, and from Sulphur Point N.N.E. to the North Bank of the Main River, for the Western or Upper Limit.

2. Vessels entering the Anchorage will be boarded by the Berthing Officer, who will direct them to proper berths.

3. River and Coast Steamers having determined berths, are allowed, on arrival, to proceed to such berth without stopping.

4. Regular river and coast steamers having explosive, dangerous or inflammable cargo on board are to be governed by Clauses 13, 14 and 21 of these Regulations.

5. Vessels are to moor in accordance with the orders received from the Harbor Master, and not to shift their berths or remove from the anchorage without a special permit except when outward bound and after having obtained their clearance papers.

6. Applications for berths or for permission to shift must be made at the Harbor Master's Office at the Custom Houses

House by the Shipmaster, the First Officer or Pilot in charge, when necessary instructions concerning the berth will be given.

7. Vessels are required to exhibit lights as laid down in the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

8. No vessels except men-of-war may use swinging booms. The swinging booms of men-of-war shall be rigged in from sunset until sunrise.

9. Vessels are required to keep their chains clear, especially towards the full and change of the moon.

10. Vessels are required not to have lines out to buoys, wharves, or other vessels any longer than necessary when shifting their berths.

11. Lighters and other boats are not to be made fast to vessels in such a manner or in such numbers as to interfere with the safe passage of other boats or vessels through the Harbor.

12. Merchant vessels shall not fire cannon or small arms within the limits of the Port without written permit from the Harbor Master.

13. Vessels arriving at this Port and having on board, as cargo, in whatever quantity, explosive goods, such as nitro-glycerine, dynamite, blasting powder, etc., shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same. Such vessels shall fly a red flag at the fore and shall anchor below Macao Fort at Canton, and at Whampoa at a distance of not less than a mile outside the lower limit.

Vessels having to receive on board any such explosives as cargo from the Port shall observe similar precautions in all respects.

14. Vessels arriving at the Port and having on board any dangerous goods, such as loaded shell or more than one hundred pounds of Gunpowder, or any quantity of Fixed Ammunition

Enclosure No.1, to Despatch No.[illegible].

Houses by the Shipmaster, the First Officer or Pilot in charge, when necessary instructions concerning the berth will be given.

7. Vessels are required to exhibit lights as laid down in the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

8. No vessels except men-of-war may use swinging booms. The swinging booms of men-of-war shall be rigged in from sunset until sunrise.

9. Vessels are required to keep their chains clear, especially towards the full and change of the moon.

10. Vessels are required not to have lines out to buoys, wharves, or other vessels any longer than necessary when shifting their berths.

11. Lighters and other boats are not to be made fast to vessels in such a manner or in such numbers as to interfere with the safe passage of other boats or vessels through the Harbor.

12. Merchant vessels shall not fire cannon or small arms within the limits of the Port without written permit from the Harbor Master.

13. Vessels arriving at this Port and having on board, as cargo, in whatever quantity, explosive goods, such as nitro-glycerine, dynamite, blasting powder, etc., shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same. Such vessels shall fly a red flag at the fore and shall anchor below Macao Fort at Canton, and at Whampoa at a distance of not less than a mile outside the lower limit.

Vessels having to receive on board any such explosives as cargo from the Port shall observe similar precautions in all respects.

14. Vessels arriving at the Port and having on board any dangerous goods, such as loaded shell or more than one hundred pounds of Gunpowder, or any quantity of Fixed Ammunition

munition in excess of twenty thousand rounds or the aggregate powder charges of which exceed one hundred pounds, etc etc., and vessels having to receive on board as cargo any such articles in quantity or number exceeding what is above specified in this Regulation, shall, as regards berthing and other precautions, be governed by Clause 13 of these Regulations.

15. Vessels shall only by special permit be allowed to take on board or discharge explosive, dangerous or inflammable goods between sunset and sunrise.

16. No lighters or other boats, except those which have permanent decks or coverings, shall be allowed to receive any of the articles mentioned in Clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulations from on board any vessel bringing such articles to this Port; and all such articles when received on board any such lighter or boat must be stowed under deck or within the permanently closed-in space.

17. Every craft, of whatever description, conveying explosive, dangerous or inflammable goods through any part of the waters of the Port shall exhibit a red flag, not less than 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, at the fore most head or where it can best be seen and in the case of all boats or lighters thus employed and which are not fitted with masts, the flag must be exhibited at a height of not less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

18. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere in the Harbor nor to delay on the way to its destination.

19. No fires, for cooking or any other purpose, and no smoking shall be allowed on board any lighter or other boat when going alongside a vessel that has explosives on board, nor while there are any explosives on board such lighters or boat.

lighters or boat.

20. No vessel shall be allowed to go alongside a vessel that has explosives on board, nor while there are any explosives on board such lighters or boat when going alongside a vessel that has explosives on board.

21. No fires, for cooking or any other purpose, and no smoking shall be allowed on board any lighter or other craft in the Harbor nor to delay on the way to its destination.

22. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere in the Harbor nor to delay on the way to its destination.

23. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

24. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

25. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

26. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

27. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

28. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

29. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

30. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

31. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

32. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

33. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

34. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

35. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

36. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

37. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

38. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

39. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

40. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

41. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

42. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

43. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

44. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

45. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

46. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

47. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

48. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

49. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

50. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

51. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

52. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

53. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

54. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

55. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

56. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

57. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

58. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

59. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

60. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

61. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

62. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

63. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

64. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

65. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

66. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

67. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

68. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

69. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

70. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

71. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

72. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

73. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

74. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

75. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

76. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

77. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

78. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

79. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

80. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

81. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

82. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

83. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

84. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

85. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

86. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

87. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

88. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

89. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

90. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

91. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

92. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

93. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

94. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

95. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

96. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

97. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

98. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

99. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

100. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

20. Explosives of any sort shall not be stored anywhere on or near the shores of the Harbor, except with the permission of the Customs Authorities.

21. Vessels arriving at this Port and having on board inflammable goods, such as mineral oil, calcium carbide, etc. shall be berthed in a special anchorage set apart from time to time by the Harbor Authorities, and shall remain there until such goods have been discharged. Until further notice, this special Anchorage will be between Bird's Nest Fort and Macao Fort at Canton, and at Whampoa outside the lower limits. Vessels with inflammable cargo shall hoist "H.Z.F." "Inflammable Cargo" on entering the Harbour and keep it flying during daylight.

A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board shall not come nearer than the lower limits of the Harbor, shall fly at the fore a yellow flag, and shall not allow anyone to disembark or come on board without permission of the Harbour Master's Office.

22. No Hulks or Pontoons may be moored, Piles driven, Jetties built or encroachment made on the waters of the Harbour before plans have been submitted to the Customs, and until after due consideration and sanction of the competent Authorities, Chinese and/or Consular, concerned.

23. No ballast, ashes, rubbish, etc., may be thrown overboard.

24. All vessels in Port must keep on board a sufficient number of hands to clear and pay out chain, etc., when required.

25. Vessels on arriving in Port must, as soon as possible, rig in their jibbooms, and must not subsequently rig them out, while within the harbour limits, without permission from the Harbour Master.

26. No buoys or fixed moorings may be laid down without

the

20. Explosives of any sort shall not be stored anywhere on or near the shores of the Harbor, except with the permission of the Customs Authorities.

21. Vessels arriving at this Port and having on board inflammable goods, such as mineral oil, calcium carbide, etc. shall be berthed in a special anchorage set apart from time to time by the Harbor Authorities, and shall remain there until such goods have been discharged. Until further notice, this special Anchorage will be between Bird's Nest Port and Macao Port at Canton, and at Whampoa outside the lower limits. Vessels with inflammable cargo shall hoist "H.Z.T." "Inflammable Cargo" on entering the Harbour and keep it flying during daylight.

A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board shall not come nearer than the lower limits of the Harbor, shall fly at the fore a yellow flag, and shall not allow anyone to disembark or come on board without permission of the Harbour Master's Office.

22. No Hulks or Pontoons may be moored, Piles driven, jetties built or encroachment made on the waters of the Harbour before plans have been submitted to the Customs, and until after due consideration and sanction of the competent Authorities, Chinese and/or Consular, concerned.

23. No ballast, ashes, rubbish, etc., may be thrown overboard.

24. All vessels in Port must keep on board a sufficient number of hands to clear and pay out chain, etc., when required.

25. Vessels on arriving in Port must, as soon as possible, rig in their jibbooms, and must not subsequently rig them out, while within the Harbour limits, without permission from the Harbour Master.

26. No buoys or fixed moorings may be laid down without

the

the sanction of the Harbour Master, and his approval of the moorings by which they are to be held in position. Unoccupied buoys must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.

27. Buoys that are already laid down are subject to the control of the Harbour Master, and where they are so placed as to obstruct the passage of vessels through the Harbour, or are not moored in such a way as to economize berthing space, the Harbour Master will be at liberty to order them to be shifted. In case of refusal or neglect on the part of the owners of a buoy to shift its position as directed by the Harbour Master, the latter may cause it to be removed at the risk of the owners thereof.

28. In case of fire occurring on board of a vessel in Port the bell must be rung immediately by that vessel and by those above and below her, and the signal "N.M." International Code, (" I am on fire") hoisted by the burning vessel if possible, during the day, or the light lowered and hoisted continually during the night. Notice should be sent immediately to the Custom House.

29. The blowing of steam whistles or sirens, except for the purpose of signalling in accordance with the Regulations for preventing Collisions at sea, or for the purpose of warning vessels of danger, is forbidden.

30. No steamer or steam launch may steam at such a speed as may render its wash dangerous to other craft or other property afloat or ashore.

No boat or other vessel shall, without authority, make fast to a vessel under way.

Cargo boat licenses are issued by the Harbour Master; they are numbered and not transferable. Such licenses are valid for one year only, and must be renewed in April every year. They are issued and renewed without fee.

Cargo boats are not permitted to remain alongside vessels not working.

Cinder

vessels not working.

Cargo boats are not permitted to remain alongside

Under

No boat or other vessel shall, without authority, make fast to a vessel under way.

Cargo boat licenses are issued by the Harbour Master; they are numbered and not transferable. Such licenses are valid for one year only, and must be renewed in April every year. They are issued and renewed without fee.

30. No steamer or steam launch may steam at such a speed as may render its wash dangerous to other craft or other property afloat or ashore.

29. The blowing of steam whistles or sirens, except for the purpose of signalling in accordance with the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, or for the purpose of warning vessels of danger, is forbidden.

vessel if possible, during the day, or the light lowered and hoisted continually during the night. Notice should be sent immediately to the Custom House.

28. In case of fire occurring on board of a vessel in Port the bell must be rung immediately by that vessel and by those above and below her, and the signal "M.M." International Code, (" I am on fire") hoisted by the burning

moved at the risk of the owners thereof.

by the Harbour Master, the latter may cause it to be re-

of the owners of a buoy to shift its position as directed

to be shifted. In case of refusal or neglect on the part

space, the Harbour Master will be at liberty to order them

or are not moored in such a way as to economize berthing

as to obstruct the passage of vessels through the Harbour,

control of the Harbour Master, and where they are so placed

27. Buoys that are already laid down are subject to the

occupied buoys must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.

the sanction of the Harbour Master, and the approval of the moorings by which they are to be held in position. Un-

Cinder boat licenses will be issued by the Harbour Master.

31. Vessels infringing Clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulations by coming within the Harbour limits with explosive or dangerous cargo on board in excess of the quantity therein allowed, will be notified by the Harbour Master to proceed to the Anchorages indicated in these clauses, and their entrance, working and clearance will be stopped by the Customs until this notice is complied with. All other vessels not occupying the berth assigned to them as required by the 2nd and 5th Clauses of the above Regulations, are likewise liable to have their entrance, working and clearance stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master reports them as berthed in accordance with his direc-tions.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the other Regulations will be dealt with by Consular or other Authority concerned; and infringements by any lighter or other boat will be dealt with by the Authority to whom the owner of such lighter or boat is amenable.

Under boat licenses will be issued by the Harbour Master.

31. Vessels infringing Clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulations by coming within the Harbour limits with explosive or dangerous cargo on board in excess of the quantity therein allowed, will be notified by the Harbour Master to proceed to the Anchorages indicated in these clauses, and their entrance, working and clearance will be stopped by the Customs until this notice is complied with. All other vessels not occupying the berth assigned to them as required by the 2nd and 5th Clauses of the above Regulations, are likewise liable to have their entrance, working and clearance stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master reports them as berthed in accordance with his directions.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the other Regulations will be dealt with by Consular or other Authority concerned; and infringements by any lighter or other boat will be dealt with by the Authority to whom the owner of such lighter or boat is amenable.

Draft Harbour Regulations.

In the interpretation of Clause 24 it is understood that, the berth lying between a pair of buoys which have been laid down at the expense of a private firm or Company, will, if vacant, be reserved for a designated vessel of that firm or Company for a period of twenty four hours following the production at the Harbour Master's Office of a telegram or letter stating that the vessel has already reached Hongkong or is between Hongkong and Canton; and further that a vessel not belonging to the firm or Company, occupying such berth, shall be required to shift its berth within thirty hours following notice given to that effect.

H. B. Morse
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House
Canton, 23rd July, 1903.

Memo. This Clause 24 appears as Rule 27 in the Draft Harbour Regulations of the Consular Representatives in Canton.

Draft Harbour Regulations.

In the interpretation of Clause 24 it is understood that the berth lying between a pair of buoys which have been laid down at the expense of a private firm or Company, will, if vacant, be reserved for a designated vessel of that firm or Company for a period of twenty four hours the production at the Harbour Master's Office of a telegram or letter stating that the vessel has already reached Hongkong or is between Hongkong and Canton; and further that a vessel not belonging to the firm or Company, occupying such berth, shall be required to shift its berth within thirty hours following notice given to that effect.

H. B. Morse

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House

Canton, 23rd July, 1903.

Memo. This Clause 24 appears as Rule 27 in the Draft Harbour Regulations of the Consular Representatives in Canton.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1491.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Doyen du Corps Consulaire,

C a n t o n.

Monsieur:

Vous avez bien voulu, par votre lettre en date du 2 Octobre, 1903, me communiquer le projet de règlement du port de Canton, élaboré par le Corps Consulaire et le Commissaire des Douanes Maritimes Impériales; Vous m'avez prié de le soumettre à l'examin de mes Collègues.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaitre que le Corps Diplomatique donne son approbation à ce projet, sous less réserves suivantes:

Il désire que dans l'article 22, "..... after due consideration and sanction of the Competent authorities, Chinese and of Consular, etc., ..." le mot and soit seul maintenu.

Il regarde également comme utile d'ajouter un article additional ainsi conçu:

"Art. 32. Toute modification qui pourra être proposée dans la suite aux règlements actuels devra être approuvée par le corps consulaire avant d'être mise en viguere.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No. 149.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Doyen du Corps Consulaire,

C a n t o n.

Monsieur:

Vous avez bien voulu, par votre lettre en date du 2 Octobre, 1903, me communiquer le projet de reglement du port de Canton, elabore par le Corps Consulaire et le Commissaire des Douanes Maritimes Imperiales; Vous m'avez prie de le soumettre à l'examin de mes Collègues.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaitre que le Corps Diplomatique donne son approbation à ce projet, sous les reserves suivantes:

Il desire que dans l'article 22, "..... after due consideration and sanction of the Competent authorities, Chinese and of Consular, etc., ..." le mot and soit seul maintenu.

Il regarde également comme utile d'ajouter un article additional ainsi conçu:

"Art. 32. Toute modification qui pourra être proposee dans la suite aux reglements actuels devra être approuvee par le corps consulaire avant d'être mise en vigueur.

Translation of Enclosure with Despatch No. 1491

Dean of the Consular Corps,

Canton.

Sir:

You have been good enough by your letter dated October 2, 1903, to forward to me the draft of the regulations proposed for the port of Canton prepared ~~for~~ by the Consular Corps and the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs; you have asked me to submit it to the consideration of my colleagues.

I have the honor to inform you that the Diplomatic Corps approves this draft with the following reservations:

It desires that in Article 22 " ..... after due consideration and sanction of the competent authorities, Chinese and / or Consular, etc....." the word "and" only should be retained.

The Diplomatic Corps is also of the opinion that an additional article should be added, in these terms:

" Art. 32. Every modification which may be proposed in the future to the existing rules must be approved by the Consular Corps before being put in force."

Translation of Enclosure with Despatch No. 1491

Dean of the Consular Corps,

Canton.

Sir:

You have been good enough by your letter dated October 2, 1908, to forward to me the draft of the regulations proposed for the port of Canton prepared ~~by~~ the Consular Corps and the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, you have asked me to submit it to the consideration of my colleagues.

I have the honor to inform you that the Diplomatic Corps approves this draft with the following reservations:

It desires that in Article 22 " ..... after due consideration and sanction of the competent authorities, Chinese and \ or Consular, etc....." the word "and" only should be retained.

The Diplomatic Corps is also of the opinion that an additional article should be added, in these terms:

" Art. 32. Every modification which may be proposed in the future to the existing rules must be approved by the Consular Corps before being put in force."

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 29 1904
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAR 28 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1492.

February 6, 1904

INDEX BUREAU RECD. MAR 26 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Ack'g'd 3/29 file D.H.P.

ackd. March 30

Subject:

Enclosing copy of despatch from Consul Miller in matter of promotion from New-Chwang. His good record.

INDEX BUREAU APR 1 1904 FILED

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 26 1904
Department of State.

No. 1492.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 6th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a despatch just received from Consul Miller, concerning the promotion of various Consuls from Newchwang to other more important posts.

Mr. Miller's record at Newchwang, his valuable service in carefully watching and intelligently reporting all operations in Manchuria, and especially in discerning and bringing to public attention the possibilities as well as the difficulties of commercial development throughout that region, mark him as the ablest foreign Consul there, and he certainly merits any reward that our Government may properly bestow upon him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger, February 3rd, 1904.

1942.

Enclosure No.- In Despatch No. 1492

No. 255. Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China, February 3rd, 1904.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E.E.& M.P. of the U.S.A.,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have to report that Mr. H. E. Fulford H.B.M. Consul at this port has been promoted and goes as Consul General to Tientsin. This will leave me for the second time Senior Consul of the port.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that this is the fourth promotion in the Consular service from here for meritorious work at this port during my occupancy of this Consulate.

The Russian Consul Mr. Ostrovekhow was promoted from here to Consul General at Hankow.

The Japanese Consul Mr. Tanabe was promoted to Consul General at Banckok. Mr. Hosie the British Consul who came to this port after I arrived, was promoted to Consul General at Chengtu for good services here. You will observe that every Consul eligible, who has served here, excepting myself, has received promotion for his work.

In view of this I beg to ask if it is not possible for a Consul in the service of the United States to receive for equally good performance of duty the same recognition as is accorded by all other countries?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller,

Consul, Newchwang.

Enclosure No.- In Despatch No. 1492

No. 255. Mr. Miller to Mr. Conger.

Consulate of the United States,

Newchwang, China, February 3rd, 1904.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E.E.& M.P. of the U.S.A.,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have to report that Mr. H. E. Fulford H.B.M. Consul at this port has been promoted and goes as Consul General to Tientsin. This will leave me for the second time Senior Consul of the port.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that this is the fourth promotion in the Consular service from here for meritorious work at this port during my occupancy of this Consulate.

The Russian Consul Mr. Ostrovskhow was promoted from here to Consul General at Hankow.

The Japanese Consul Mr. Tanabe was promoted to Consul General at Bangkok. Mr. Hoare the British Consul who came to this port after I arrived, was promoted to Consul General at Chengtu for good services here. You will observe that every Consul eligible, who has served here, excepting myself, has received promotion for his work.

In view of this I beg to ask if it is not possible for a Consul in the service of the United States to receive for equally good performance of duty the same recognition as is accorded by all other countries?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller,

Consul, Newchwang.

Ack. and file.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAR 29 1904

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, MAR 28 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1493.

File D.P.

February 6, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

acked. Inch. 30

INDEX BUREAU RECD. MAR 26 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

Subject:

Audience for Prof. Jenks asked for, date of, will be fixed subsequently to Feb. 16th.

(Department telegrams received February 2, and 3 1904 confirmed)

INDEX BUREAU APR 1 1904 FILED

CHIEF CLERK, MAR 26 1904 Department of State.

No. 1493.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 6th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm overleaf your undated telegrams received February 2nd and 3rd.

Complying with your instructions I at once requested an audience for Prof. Jenks, and have been informed that the time of the Emperor is so occupied with functions already arranged for, that an audience will be impossible until after the Chinese New Years, which occurs on the 16th instant. After that a day will be fixed.

In the meantime Prof. Jenks will go to Tientsin for consultation with His Excellency, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, and return upon notice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram received.

Washington, ---------- 1904.

Conger, Peking.

Ask audience for Jenks.

(Signed) Loomis.

Telegram received.

Washington, ---------- 1904.

Conger, Minister,

P e k i n g.

Jenks is on official mission created by Act of Congress, in response to initiative of China and Mexico. Vouch for his official character and ask for him personal audience with Emperor.

(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAR 28 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1494.

February 6, 1904.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 5 1904
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAR 26 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Chinese Immigration Treaty. Chinese Government willing to postpone discussion of renewal of treaty until next year, if method can be devised.

(Legation telegram of Feb. 2, 1904 confirmed)

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 26 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 6 1904
FILED

No. 1494.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 6th, 1904.

CONFIDENTIAL

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 2nd instant as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

Confidential. Second. Chinese Government, since serving notice of Treaty termination, suggests extension of the Treaty for not more than one year if you desire, and feasible plan can be devised. Would it not be better to begin negotiations for a new Treaty sometime next Summer, to be concluded after November 8th? Advise me.

(Signed) Conger.

On February 2nd Mr. Wu T'ing-fang called upon me, and said he was sent by Prince Ch'ing to tell me that it had just occurred to them that since this was Presidential election year in the United States, their notice of the proposed termination of the immigration Treaty, on December 7th, next, might be embarrassing to our Government, and that if so, they would be willing to join in any satisfactory method which might put the discussion of the question of the renewal of the Treaty over until next year, if such a method could be devised.

I replied that I had no information from the Department, but that it would have been much better if they had mentioned the matter to me before filing their former

notice

notice of the termination of the Treaty. He replied that they were sorry they did not do so, but this matter had not occurred to them.

I said to him finally, that I would communicate with the Secretary of State, and that if it was necessary I would confer with them again; hence my telegram as above.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

-2-

tions of the termination of the Treaty. He replied
that they were sorry they did not do so, but this matter
had not occurred to them.

I said in the finally, that I would communicate
with the Secretary of State, and that if it was necessary
I would confer with them again; before my telegram as
above.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Bonyn

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 29 1904
BUREAU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAR 28 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1495.

February 6, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State,

RECEIVED
MAR 26 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

rec'd. Mch. 31

To Com. & Labor
" Treasury
" Interior

To La. Purch. Exp.
To Treas and Supt of Coins
To Dept of Labor Mch. 30.

Ans. again April 16

Subject:

Enclosing copy of Note from Chinese Foreign office with reference to visit of Officials of Province of Szechuen to Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 26 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 6 1904
FILED

No. 1495.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 6th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my despatch No. 1478, of January 20th last, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of an additional note from the Foreign Office, informing me that certain other Officials had been appointed from the Province of Szechuen to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. I respectfully request that such notice may be given to the Department of Commerce as will properly facilitate their landing at San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure as stated.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1495.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

We have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's recent reply concerning the appointment by the Viceroy of Szechuen of a delegation to visit the St. Louis Exposition, examine machinery, etc. in which you say that you have already informed the State Department of your honorable country of the matter. We have now received another telegram from the Viceroy of Szechuen, saying that he has added to the delegation the Expectant Prefect of Lihe Shao-te, the District Magistrate, Pai Ch'i, the Receiver of the Salt Department, Chuang Yin-hsin, and the Secondary Ninth Grade Official, Ku Liang-chun, who will accompany the Taot'ai Chang to the various places which he is to visit to inspect machinery, and that they will start at once. As in duty bound, we again write to Your Excellency to inform you and hope that you will also in this case inform the State Department of the United States that they may notify the Department of Commerce.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Twelfth Moon, 20th.Day.

(Feb.5th.1904)

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1495.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

****

We have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's recent reply concerning the appointment by the Viceroy of Szechuen of a delegation to visit the St. Louis Exposition, examine machinery, etc. in which you say that you have already informed the State Department of your honorable country of the matter. We have now received another telegram from the Viceroy of Szechuen, saying that he has added to the delegation the Expectant Prefect [illegible] Shao-te, the District Magistrate, Pai Ch'i, the Receiver of the Salt Department, Chuang Yin-hsin, and the Secondary Ninth Grade Official, Ku Liang-chun, who will accompany the Tsot'ai Chang to the various places which he is to visit to inspect machinery, and that they will start at once. As in duty bound, we again write to Your Excellency to inform you and hope that you will also in this case inform the State Department of the United States that they may notify the Department of Commerce.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Twelfth Moon, 20th.Day.

(Feb.5th.1904)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From

Peking.

1 CB.WG.KC. 44 G. 3 C., Via Pac

(Received 5:10 A.M., February 7, 1904.)

SECSTATE,
Washington.

Seventh. We have not yet

received bids for interior finish any materials advertised for through Roberts at San Francisco but if the lowest bid exceeds thirty thousand dollars including freight the excess must be added to our estimate of twenty five thousand.

Conger.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAR 28 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 6 1904

No. 1496.

To Treasury Apl. 16

February 8, 1904

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAR 26 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

See instruction of April 9 to China
File 5.1.

Subject:

Enclosing letter from Mr. van Walree upon subject of method of fixing rate of exchange at which indemnity payments shall be made.

(No. 1469 of January 2, 1904 referred to)

INDEX BUREAU
APR 15 1904
FILED

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 26 1904
Department of State.

No. 1496.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 8th, 1904.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1469, of January 2nd last, concerning the method of fixing the rate of exchange at which indemnity payments are made to the Bankers' Commission at Shanghai, I have the honor to enclose copy and translation of a very interesting letter upon this subject from Mr. van Walree, the present Manager of the branch of the Bank called the Netherlands Trading Company, at Shanghai.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;
Mr. van Walree to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps,
February 3rd, 1904.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 1496.

Koninklijk Gezantschap der Nederlanden,

No. 162. Peking le 3 fevrier, 1904.

Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue:

Je prie Votre Excellence de vouloir bien porter à la connaissance de nos honorables Collègues le contenu de la lettre que l'ancien Consul-Général des Pays Bas, M. van Walree, qui gère à présent l'agence de la banque dite Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij à Shanghai, vient de m'addresser par rapport à la proposition de Son Excellence Sir Ernest Satow, à laquelle avait trait la circulaire No. 58.

Cette lettre que j'ai traduite en la langue francaise a la teneur suivante:

"J'ai pris connaissance avec un vif interêt de l'office que Votre Excellence m'a addressé en date du 28 decembre 1903 et je partage sous tous les rapports l'avis de Son Excellence Sir Ernest Satow, d'après lequel les taux du change adoptés par la Commission des banquiers pour la remise de l'indemnité ont été trop élevés les deux dernières fois.

Il parait que plusieurs banquiers veulent utiliser la remise de l'indemnité pour procurer à leurs banques d'énormes profits sans tenir compte toutefois du fait que ces profits seront à la charge de leurs gouvernements respectifs, si la Chine persiste à refuser de payer sur la base d'or ou si éventuellement elle manquera à satisfaire ses engagements.

Pour bien juger cette question il est nécessaire de prendre en considération dans une certaine mesure le point de vue des banquiers qui ne peuvent pas effectuer les remises en risquant de subir des pertes et qui fixeront

Enveloppe de Dépêche No. 1646.

Koninklijk Gezantschap der Nederlanden,

No. 182. Peking le 3 février, 1904.

Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue:

Je prie Votre Excellence de vouloir bien porter à la connaissance de nos honorables Collègues le contenu de la lettre que l'ancien Conseil-Général des Pays Bas, M. van Walree, qui gère à présent l'agence de la banque dite Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij à Shanghai, vient de m'adresser par rapport à la proposition de Son Excellence Sir Ernest Satow, à laquelle avait trait la circulaire No. 58.

Cette lettre que j'ai traduite en la langue française a la teneur suivante:

"J'ai pris connaissance avec un vif intérêt de l'office que Votre Excellence m'a adressé en date du 28 décembre 1903 et je partage sous tous les rapports l'avis de Son Excellence Sir Ernest Satow, d'après lequel les taux du change adoptés par la Commission des banquiers pour la remise de l'indemnité ont été trop élevés les deux dernières fois.

Il paraît que plusieurs banquiers veulent utiliser la remise de l'indemnité pour procurer à leurs banques d'énormes profits sans tenir compte toutefois du fait que ces profits seront à la charge de leurs gouvernements respectifs, si la Chine persiste à refuser de payer sur la base d'or ou si éventuellement elle manquera à satisfaire ses engagements.

Pour bien juger cette question il est nécessaire de prendre en considération dans une certaine mesure le point de vue des banquiers qui ne peuvent pas effectuer les remises en risquant de subir des pertes et qui fixeront

donc toujours le taux du change de manière à ce qu'ils ne soient jamais exposés, sauf dans les cas tout a fait exceptionnels, à des pertes.

Selon le système actuellement en vigueur le taux du change doit être fixé deux fois par an pour un montant de 1,500,000 livres sterling environ. Ce montant, quelque entendu que soit le marché de Shanghai ou plutôt celui de la Chine septentrionale, est très considérable et comme pour le couvrir par l'achat de lettres de change ou autres valeurs les banques ont besoin d'au moins deux semaines, il est évident qu'elles ne peuvent pas fixer les remises à effectuer, d'après le taux du jour du décompte et qu'elles tachent se protéger contre une baisse éventuelle du prix de l'argent en se reservant une certaine marge.

En principe rien ne s'opposerait à fixer le taux pour les remises 1 ou 2% au dessous du taux du jour; le fait cependant qui donne lieu à des plaintes consiste en ceci, que les banques les plus intéressées tachent et ont reussi les deux dernieres fois de baisser vers la fin de chaque semestre le prix de l'argent sur les grands marchés (Londres, Bombay, etc.) et de faire descendre les taux locaux au dessous du pair. Au mois de janvier et de juillet une tactique inverse et practiquée, de sorte que les comptes pour la remise de l'indemnité peuvent être soldés avec un profit de 6, 8 ou 10%.

A part des pertes que la Chine et/ou les Puissances subissent par suite de ces manipulations, les fluctuations artificielles du prix de l'argent et des taux du change constituent un grand détriment pour le commerce et déjà pour cette raison seule un changement du système actuel de liquidation serait très désirable.

Le système d'adjudication recommandé par le Gouvernement Britannique pourra sans doute servir à remédier aux

Le système d'adjudication recommandé par le Gouvernement Britannique pourra sans doute servir à remédier aux désordres de liquidation serait très désirable. Pour cette raison seule un changement du système actuel constituerait un grand détriment pour les commerce et déjà perturbations artificielles du prix de l'argent et des taux du change subissent par suite de ces manipulations, les fluctuations

A part des pertes que la Chine et/ou les Puissances font pour la remise de l'indemnité peuvent être soldée avec un profit de 6, 8 ou 10%.

tactique inverse et pratiquée, de sorte que les comptes semestre le prix de l'argent sur les grands marchés(Londres, Bombay, etc.) et de faire descendre les taux locaux au dessous du pair. Au mois de janvier et de juillet une les deux dernières fois de baisser vers la fin de chaque que les banques les plus intéressées tachent et ont réussi cependant qui donne lieu à des plaintes constate en ceci,

les remises 1 ou 2% au dessous du taux du jour; le fait

Un principe rien ne s'opposerait à fixer le taux pour du prix de l'argent en se réservant une certaine marge. qu'elles tachent de protéger contre une baisse éventuelle à effectuer, d'après le taux du jour du décompte et il est évident qu'elles ne peuvent pas fixer les remises valeurs les banques ont besoin d'au moins deux semaines, pour le couvrir par l'achat de lettres de change ou autres la Chine septentrionale, est très considérable et comme entendu que soit le marché de Shanghai ou plutôt celui de 1,500,000 livres sterling environ. Cependant, quelque change doit être fixé deux fois par an pour un montant de Le système actuellement en vigueur le taux du

exceptionnels, à des pertes.

ne soient jamais exposés, sauf dans les cas tout à fait

donc toujours le taux du change de manière à ce qu'ils

griefs susmentionnes: tout dépendra toutefois de la manière dont il sera réglé.

D'après la proposition de Son Excellence Sir Ernest Satow chaque gouvernement changerait son délégué de faire fixer le taux de la remise par adjudication. Comme cependant il serait impraticable de forcer une banque à faire des remises à un taux du change fixé par d'autres, je suppose que c'est l'intention que chaque délégué mette à l'enchère le montant des Shanghai taels qu'il a reçu pour son gouvernement, et que celui qui fait l'offre la plus élevée sera chargé de la remise.

Il est évident qu'il ne pourrait être question de libre concurrence que pour les remises destinées à Londres, Paris et quelques autres villes et que pour celles destinées à St. Petersbourg, Rome, La Haye, etc., la concurrence serait beaucoup plus limitée, vu que les banques en Chine ne disposent pas de fonds dans ces dernières villes.

Si en réalité les Gouvernements veulent s'assurer par libre concurrence le taux du change le plus élevé, ils doivent se contenter de faire remettre les montants dûs à l'endroit dont les rélations sont les plus fréquentés et les plus étendues avec Shanghai, c'est à dire à Londres.

Si le système susmentionné sera adopté, il sera de grande importance de régler les adjudications de manière à ce qu'il soit possible en premier lieu d'obtenir un taux aussi élevé que possible et en second lieu d'éviter de troubler le marché et le commerce en général le moins possible. Il ne sera tout de même pas practicable de remplir ces conditions, si les remises à effectuer seront mises à l'enchère tous les six mois ou même tous les mois, attendue que les montants comme a été allégué déjà ci-dessus, sont trop élevés et que par conséquent les fluctuations des taux du change ne disparaitront probablement pas.

A mon avis la meilleure manière de régler cette af-

A mon avis la meilleure manière de régler cette affaire est que par conséquent les fluctuations des taux du change ne disparaîtront probablement pas.

Elevés et que par conséquent les fluctuations des taux du change ne disparaîtront probablement pas.

montants comme a été allégué déjà ci-dessus, sont trop élevés pour les six mois ou même tous les mois, attendu que les dites, si les remises s'effectuer seront mises à l'encontre Il ne sera tout de même pas pratiquable de remplir ces conler le marché et le commerce en général le moins possible.

aussi élevé que possible et en second lieu d'éviter de trou-

ce qu'il soit possible en premier lieu d'obtenir un taux grande importance de régler les adjudications de manière à

Si le système susmentionné sera adopté, il sera de

les plus étendues avec Shanghai, c'est à dire à Londres. l'endroit dont les relations sont les plus fréquentes et doivent se contenter de faire remettre les montants dûs à libre concurrence le taux du change le plus élevé, ils

Si en réalité les Gouvernements veulent s'assurer par

ne disposent pas de fonds dans ces dernières villes.

serait beaucoup plus limitée, vu que les banques en Chine

libre concurrence que pour les remises destinées à Londres, Paris et quelques autres villes et que pour celles destinées à St. Petersbourg, Rome, La Haye, etc., la concurrence

Il est évident qu'il ne pourrait être question de

plus élevée sera chargé de la remise.

pour son gouvernement, et que celui qui fait l'offre la à l'encontre le montant des Shanghai taels qu'il a reçu

supposé que c'est l'intention que chaque délégué mette des remises à un taux du change fixé par d'autres, je pendant il serait impraticable de forcer une banque à faire

fixer le taux de la remise par adjudication. Comme ce-

Satow chaque gouvernement changerait son délégué de faire

D'après la proposition de Son Excellence Sir Ernest

tère dont il sera réglé.

prises susmentionnés: tout dépendra toutefois de la man-

faire serait d'introduire à Shanghai des adjudications dans le genre de celles qui sont en usage à Londres, où regulièrement chaque semaine le India Council met à l'enchère une partie du montant que des Indes Anglaises sont dûes à la metropole.

Je suis convaincu qu'un montant de ₹50,000 à ₹60,000 adjugé hebdomadairement à Shanghai ferait disparaitre le danger que le marché de l'argent et le taux du change seraient manipulés spécialement en vue de la remise de l'indemnité chinoise.

Comme à Londres pour les "India Council bills" il serait nécessaire de statuer:

1. que le montant exact, qui hebdomadairement sera offert, sera publié quelques jours d'avance;

II que les inscriptions ne peuvent surpasser le montant offert, et

III que les inscriptions au même taux seront partagées pro rata en montants de ₹1,000.

Par la stipulation sous II toute appréhension que la Hongkong& Shanghai Banking Corporation ou quelque autre banque obtienne une prépondérance non désireé sera écartée.

Le montant à offrir hebdomadairement, pour lequel un maximum de ₹100,000 pourrait être fixé, devra être arrêté en tenant compte de la condition du marché à Shanghai et des perspectives du marché de l'argent.

Un plan exact ne pourra toutefois pas être delivré avant qu'il soit décidé que la Chine paye soit en or soit en argent.

Votre Excellence sait que le Taotai paye actuellement un montant de HkTls 1,820,000,-par mois et que la commission des banquiers, qui lui délivre tous les six mois un décompte sur la base d'or, dont il refuse cependant de prendre note, verse cette somme pro rata dans les caisses des différentes banques.

des différentes banques.

Votre Excellence sait que le Taotai paye actuellement un montant de Mk/Tls 1,820,000.-par mois et que la commission des banquiers, qui lui délivre tous les six mois un décompte sur la base d'or, dont il retire cependant de première note, verse cette somme pro rata dans les caisses

en argent.

avant qu'il soit décidé que la Chine paye soit en or soit

Un plan exact ne pourra toutefois pas être établi

des perspectives du marché de l'argent.

en tenant compte de la condition du marché à Shanghai et

maximum de $100,000 pourrait être fixé, devra être arrêté

Le montant à offrir hebdomadairement, pour lequel un

banque obtienne une prépondérance non désirée sera écartée.

la Hongkong& Shanghai Banking Corporation ou quelque autre

Par la stipulation sous II toute appréhension que

tagées pro rata en montants de $1,000.

III que les inscriptions au même taux seront par-

montant offert, et

II. que les inscriptions ne peuvent surpasser le

offert, sera publié quelques jours d'avance;

I. que le montant exact, qui hebdomadairement sera

serait nécessaire de statuer:

Comme à Londres pour les "India Council bills" il

demnité chinoise.

aient manipulés spécialement en vue de la remise de l'in-

danger que le marché de l'argent et le taux du change ser-

adjugé hebdomadairement à Shanghai ferait disparaître le

Je suis convaincu qu'un montant de $50,000 à $80,000

dées à la métropole.

chère une partie du montant que des Indes Anglaises sont

régulièrement chaque semaine le India Council met à l'en-

dans le genre de celles qui sont en usage à Londres, où

faire serait d'introduire à Shanghai des adjudications

Au cas que la Chine consentât eventuellement à faire les payements sur la base d'or, il serait juste, que le Taotai pût fixer hebdomadairement dans les limites établies lesmontant à verser, de sorte que les Puissances s'abstiendraient de juger sur l'état plus ou moins advantageux du taux du jour.

Au cas que la Chine continue à payer en argent de sorte que les taux du change exercera son influence sur les montants versés, il serait recommandable que le montant à verser hebdomadairement ne soit pas fixé par des banquiers mais qu'à cet effet soient designées des personnes impartiales comme par example des agents consulaires et des commerçants, qui seront à même de se renseigner amplement concernant le cours du marché. En recourant à des banqiers à cette fin on risquera toujours de susciter des combinaisons au detriment des Puissances.

Vu qu'une douzaine de banques operent actuellement à Shanghai et que la mise à l'enchère des inscriptions attirerait probablement des ordres pour le Compte de Hongkong, du Japon et d&autres endroits, qui sont en relations avec Shanghai, il n'est pas douteux que pour des montants n'excédant pas ₹100,000 la valeur reélle serait obtenue.

J'ai l'honneur, etc."

En remerciant Votre Excellence d'avance de la suite qu'Elle voudra bien donner à cette demande, j'ai l'honneur de Vous réitérer, Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

(Signée) A.v.Citters.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Baron Czikann de Wahlborn

Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

P é k i n .

Au cas que la Chine consentât éventuellement à faire les payements sur la base d'or, il serait juste, que le Tael pût fixer hebdomadairement dans les limites établies lesmontant à verser, de sorte que les Puissances s'abstiendraient de juger sur l'état plus ou moins avantageux du taux du jour.

Au cas que la Chine continue à payer en argent de sorte que les taux du change exerceraient son influence sur les montants versés, il serait recommandable que le montant à verser hebdomadairement ne soit pas fixé par des banquiers mais qu'à cet effet soient désignées des personnes impartiales comme par exemple des agents consulaires et des commerçants, qui seront à même de se renseigner amplement concernant le cours du marché. En recourant à des banquiers à cette fin on risquera toujours de rencontrer des combinaisons au détriment des Puissances.

Vu qu'une douzaine de banques opèrent actuellement à Shanghai et que la mise à l'enchère des inscriptions attirerait probablement des offres pour le Compte de Hongkong, du Japon et d'autres endroits, qui sont en relations avec Shanghai, il n'est pas douteux que pour des montants n'excédant pas $100,000 la valeur réelle serait obtenue.

J'ai l'honneur, etc."

En remerciant Votre Excellence d'avance de la suite qu'Elle voudra bien donner à cette demande, j'ai l'honneur de Vous réitérer, Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

(Signée) A.v.Clttera.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Baron Gatkamn de Vanlborn

Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

P é k i n.

Translation.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1496

No. 162. Royal Netherlands Legation,

Peking, February 3rd, 1904.

Mr. Dean & Dear Colleague:

I beg Your Excellency to kindly bring to the attention of our Honorable Colleagues the contents of the letter which the former Netherlands Consul, Mr. van Walree, who is at present Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Bank called the Netherlands Trading Company, has addressed to me with regard to the proposition of His Excellency, Sir Ernest Satow, which forms the subject of Circular No. 58.

This letter, which I have translated into French, is to the following purpose:

"I have read with the greatest interest the communication which Your Excellency addressed to me under date of December 28th, 1903, and I share in all respects the opinion of His Excellency, Sir Ernest Satow, that the rates of exchange adopted by the Bankers' Commission for the remittal of the indemnity were too high on the last two occasions.

It appears that several Bankers wish to utilize the remittal of the indemnity for the purpose of procuring for their Banks enormous profits, without reference to the fact that these profits will be at the expense of their respective Governments if China persists in refusing to pay on a gold basis, or if in the end she fails to fulfill her engagements.

To judge this question fairly, it is necessary to take into consideration to a certain extent the point of view of the Bankers who cannot run the risk of loss in handling the remittances, and who will consequently always fix the rate of exchange in such a manner that they will never be exposed to loss, unless circumstances are wholly

exceptional.

Translation.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1491

No. 162. Royal Netherlands Legation,

Peking, February 3rd, 1904.

Mr. Dean & Dear Colleague:

I beg Your Excellency to kindly bring to the attention of our Honorable Colleagues the contents of the letter which the former Netherlands Consul, Mr. van Waltree, who is at present Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Bank called the Netherlands Trading Company, has addressed to me with regard to the proposition of His Excellency, Sir Ernest Satow, which forms the subject of Circular No. 38.

This letter, which I have translated into French, is to the following purpose:

"I have read with the greatest interest the communication which Your Excellency addressed to me under date of December 28th, 1903, and I share in all respects the opinion of His Excellency, Sir Ernest Satow, that the rates of exchange adopted by the Bankers' Commission for the remittal of the indemnity were too high on the last two occasions.

It appears that several Bankers wish to utilize the remittal of the indemnity for the purpose of procuring for their Banks enormous profits, without reference to the fact that these profits will be at the expense of their respective Governments if China persists in refusing to pay on a gold basis, or if in the end she fails to fulfill her engagements.

To judge this question fairly, it is necessary to take into consideration to a certain extent the point of view of the Bankers who cannot run the risk of loss in handling the remittances, and who will consequently always fix the rate of exchange in such a manner that they will never be exposed to loss, unless circumstances are wholly exceptional.

exceptional.

According to the system at present in use the rate of exchange must be fixed twice a year for a sum amounting to 1,500,000 pounds sterling. This total, however extensive may be the market of Shanghai, or rather that of North China, is a very important sum; and as the Banks need at least two weeks to cover it by the purchase of letters of exchange, or other commercial paper, it is evident that they cannot fix the remittances to be made according to the rate of the day of settlement, and that they try to protect themselves against a fall in the price of silver by reserving for themselves a certain margin.

In principle there is no objection to fixing the rate for the remittances at one or two per cent below the rate of the day. What gives rise to criticism consists in this; that the Bankers most interested try, and have succeeded on the last two occasions, to cause a fall in the price of silver in the great markets (London, Bombay, etc.,) at the end of each semestre, and to bring down the local rates below par. In the months of January and July the opposite policy is pursued, with the result that the accounts for the remittances of the indemnity can be settled at a profit of six, eight, or ten per cent.

Leaving out of the question the loss which China and/or the Powers sustain as a result of these manipulations, these artificial fluctuations of the price of silver and of the rates of exchange cause a great injury to commerce, and for this reason alone a change in the present system of liquidation would be very desirable.

The system of alottment recommended by the British Government will, without doubt, remedy the defects mentioned above, but all will depend, nevertheless, on how it is managed.

According to the proposition of His Excellency, Sir Ernest

exceptional.

According to the system at present in use the rate of exchange must be fixed twice a year for a sum amounting to 1,600,000 pounds sterling. This total, however extensive may be the market of Shanghai, or rather that of North China, is a very important sum; and as the Banks need at least two weeks to cover it by the purchase of letters of exchange, or other commercial paper, it is evident that they cannot fix the remittances to be made according to the rate of the day of settlement, and that they try to protect themselves against a fall in the price of silver by reserving for themselves a certain margin.

In principle there is no objection to fixing the rate for the remittances at one or two per cent below the rate of the day. What gives rise to criticism consists in this; that the Bankers most interested try, and have succeeded on the last two occasions, to cause a fall in the price of silver in the great markets (London, Bombay, etc.), at the end of each semester, and to bring down the local rates below par. In the months of January and July the opposite policy is pursued, with the result that the accounts for the remittances of the indemnity can be settled at a profit of six, eight, or ten per cent.

Leaving out of the question the loss which China and/or the Powers sustain as a result of these manipulations, these artificial fluctuations of the price of silver and of the rates of exchange cause a great injury to commerce, and for this reason alone a change in the present system of liquidation would be very desirable.

The system of allotment recommended by the British Government will, without doubt, remedy the defects mentioned above, but all will depend, nevertheless, on how it is managed.

According to the proposition of His Excellency, Sir Ernest

Ernest Satow, each Government could charge its delegate to fix the rate of the remittance by alottment(~~to the highest bidder~~). As, however, it will be impossible to force a bank to make remittances at a rate of exchange fixed by others, I suppose that the intention is that each delegate shall put up at auction the amount of Shanghai Taels which he has received for his Government, and that the highest bidder should be entrusted with the remittance.

It is evident that there could only be free competition for the bids destined for London, Paris, and some other cities, and that for those destined for St. Petersburgh, Rome, The Hague, etc., competition would be much more limited, because the banks in China have no funds at their disposal in the last named cities.

If the Governments really wished to be assured of the highest rate of exchange through free competition, they should content themselves with having the amounts due them remitted to the place having the most frequent and extensive commercial relations with Shanghai; that is to say, to London.

If the system mentioned above is adopted, it will be of great importance to regulate the alottments so that it may be possible, in the first place, to obtain the highest rate of exchange; and in the second place to avoid disturbing the money market and general commerce more than is absolutely necessary.

It will not be possible to fill these conditions if the handling of the remittances is put up at auction once in six months, or even monthly, because the amounts, as has already been mentioned above are too great, and inconsequence the fluctuations of the rates of exchange will probably not disappear.

In

Ernest Satow, each Government could charge its delegate to fix the rate of the remittance by allotment(to the highest bidder). As, however, it will be impossible to force a bank to make remittances at a rate of exchange fixed by others, I suppose that the intention is that each delegate shall put up at auction the amount of Shanghai Taels which he has received for his Government, and that the highest bidder should be entrusted with the remittance.

It is evident that there could only be free competition for the bids destined for London, Paris, and some other cities, and that for those destined for St. Petersburgh, Rome, The Hague, etc., competition would be much more limited, because the banks in China have no funds at their disposal in the last named cities.

If the Governments really wished to be assured of the highest rate of exchange through free competition, they should content themselves with having the amounts due them remitted to the place having the most frequent and extensive commercial relations with Shanghai; that is to say, to London.

If the system mentioned above is adopted, it will be of great importance to regulate the allotments so that it may be possible, in the first place, to obtain the highest rate of exchange; and in the second place to avoid disturbing the money market and general commerce more than is absolutely necessary.

It will not be possible to fill these conditions if the handling of the remittances is put up at auction once in six months, or even monthly, because the amounts, as has already been mentioned above are too great, and in consequence the fluctuations of the rates of exchange will probably not disappear.

In

In my opinion the best way of dealing with this matter would be to establish at Shanghai allotments on the same system as those in London where regularly every week the India Council puts up at auction a portion of the amount which is due by the British Indias to the Metropolis. I am convinced that an amount of 50,000 to 60,000 pounds allotted weekly at Shanghai would do away with the danger that the price of silver and the rate of exchange would be specially manipulated in anticipation of the remittance of the Chinese indemnity.

As in London in the case of the India Council Bills, it would be necessary to rule:

1. that the exact amount to be offered each week shall be published some days in advance;

2. the tenders shall not be for more than the amount offered;

3. that the tenders offered at the same rate shall be divided pro rata in round figures of thousands of pounds.

By stipulation 2, all danger that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or some other Bank might obtain an undesirable preponderance would be avoided.

The amount to be offered weekly for which a maximum of one thousand pounds could be fixed, should be agreed upon with reference to the money market at Shanghai and the probable value of silver.

An exact plan cannot, however, be formulated before it is decided whether China shall pay in gold or silver.

Your Excellency knows that the Taotai is now paying a monthly sum of Hk.Tls.1,820,000, and that the Bankers' Commission which delivers to him every six months a settlement on a gold basis, which, however, he refuses to recognize,

In my opinion the best way of dealing with this matter would be to establish at Shanghai allotments on the same system as those in London where regularly every week the India Council puts up at auction a portion of the amount which is due by the British India to the Metropolis. I am convinced that an amount of 50,000 to 60,000 pounds allotted weekly at Shanghai would do away with the danger that the price of silver and the rate of exchange would be specially manipulated in anticipation of the remittance of the Chinese indemnity.

As in London in the case of the India Council Bills, it would be necessary to rule:

1. that the exact amount to be offered each week shall be published some days in advance;

2. the tenders shall not be for more than the amount offered;

3. that the tenders offered at the same rate shall be divided pro rata in round figures of thousands of pounds.

By stipulation 2, all danger that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or some other Bank might obtain an undesirable preponderance would be avoided.

The amount to be offered weekly for which a maximum of one thousand pounds could be fixed, should be agreed upon with reference to the money market at Shanghai and the probable value of silver.

An exact plan cannot, however, be formulated before it is decided whether China shall pay any in gold or silver.

Your Excellency knows that the Taotai is now paying a monthly sum of Hk.Tls.1,820,000, and that the Bankers' Commission which delivers to him every six months a settlement on a Gold basis, which, however, he refuses to recog-

nize,

nize, pays this sum pro rata into the coffers of the different Banks.

In case China were to consent eventually to make the payments on a gold basis, it would be just that the Taotai should fix weekly within the limits established, the amount to be paid, with the result that the Powers would abstain from judging the more or less advantageous conditions of the rate of the day.

In case China continues to pay in silver with the result that the rate of exchange will exert its influence on the amounts paid, it is desirable that the amount to be paid weekly should not be fixed by Bankers, but that impartial persons should be chosen for this purpose; as for instance persons connected with the Consulates, or merchants who will be in a position to obtain the fullest information concerning the fluctuations of the market. In using Bankers for this purpose there would always be danger of giving rise to combinations injurious to the Powers.

As a dozen or so Banks do business at present in Shanghai, and the putting at auction of the allotments would probably attract orders from Hongkong, Japan, and other places which have business connections with Shanghai, it is quite certain that for sums not exceeding 100,000 pounds Sterling the true value would be obtained.

I have the honor, etc."

(Signed)

Thanking Your Excellency beforehand for the steps which you will take in accordance with this request, I have the honor to reiterate to you, Mr. Dean and dear Colleague, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) A. v. Citters.

pays this sum pro rata into the coffers of the dif-
t Banks.

In case China were to consent eventually to make the
nts on a gold basis, it would be just that the Taotai
d fix weekly within the limits established, the
t to be paid, with the result that the Powers would
in from judging the more or less advantageous con-
ns of the rate of the day.

In case China continues to pay in silver with the
t that the rate of exchange will exert its influence
e amounts paid, it is desirable that the amount to
id weekly should not be fixed by Bankers, but that
tial persons should be chosen for this purpose; as
nstance persons connected with the Consulates, or
nts who will be in a position to obtain the fullest
mation concerning the fluctuations of the market. In
Bankers for this purpose there would always be dan-
f giving rise to combinations injurious to the Powers.

As a dozen or so Banks do business at present in
hai, and the putting at auction of the allotments
probably attract orders from Hongkong, Japan, and
places which have business connections with Shanghai,
quite certain that for sums not exceeding 100,000
Sterling the true value would be obtained.
I have the honor, etc."

thanking Your Excellency beforehand for the steps
you will take in accordance with this request, I
he honor to reiterate to you, Mr. Dean and dear Col-
, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) A. V. Latters.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 28 1904

No. 1497,

February 8, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAR
26
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Rec'd for file
AUG 28 1908
for 3rd Asst. Dep't room

Subject:

Receipt of Department Circular of December 18th last with reference to employment of Counsel of Legation. No counsel available in Peking. In view of extraterritorial privileges in China and the exercise of important judicial powers by our consuls it is necessary that the consuls should be lawyers of ability.

FILED
INDEX BUREAU

No. 1497.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 8th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Department Circular of December 18th last, concerning the retention in each Capital of eminent legal Counsels, to be known as "Counsel of the Embassy(or Legation) of the United States," and enquiring as to the probable cost of employing such Counsels, is received.

Frequent occasions have arisen in my experience, particularly in Brazil, where I found it advisable to consult, at my own expense, local Counsel on questions both of public importance, and of the individual interests of citizens of the United States.

The increasing development of our foreign trade, and number of our citizens residing abroad, make the necessity of reliable legal advice more frequent and important than heretofore, and suitable appropriations by Congress for this purpose would be wise legislation.

At this Capital there is no such Counsel, hence none could be employed.

There are lawyers of high reputation at Shanghai, who, I apprehend, could be readily retained, but that is too far away to be of advantage to this Legation; and the important judicial powers given by the extraterritorial provisions of our Treaty make it necessary that the Consul-General there should himself be a man learned in the law. In fact every Consul in China should be an experienced and able lawyer, and the salaries should be so increased that such men could be secured for appointment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
RECEIVED
FEB 11 1904
BUREAU

From Peking,

February 10, 1904.

Received 1.50 A. M.

CONSULAR BUREAU
FEB
11
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Tenth.

Cheshire and Davidson exequaturs are granted.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 16 1904
FILED

phered by

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 11 1904
BUREAU

From PEKING,

Feb. 10th, 1904.

Received 2:10 P.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Feb. 10. The representatives of England, France, Germany and Italy, powers whose troops occupy points between Peking and Shanhaikwan, in view of the fact that China has decided to observe neutrality and that since China has agreed heretofore to keep her troops at a distance from these occupied points the foreign troops must insure neutrality at such points, and also in order to reassure the imperial court and prevent its fleeing in a momentary panic, have asked their respective governments to suggest to the belligerents that they agree not to send any troops into Chi-li.

CONGER.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 16 1904
FILED

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

PEKING.

Feb. 10th, 1904.

Received 2:10 P.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Feb. 10. The representatives of England, France, Germany and Italy powers whose troops occupy points between Peking and Shanhaikwan, in view of the fact that China has decided to observe neutrality and that since China has agreed heretofore to keep her troops at a distance from these occupied points the foreign troops must insure neutrality at such points, and also in order to reassure the Imperial court and prevent its fleeing in a momentary panic, have asked their respective governments to suggest that belligerents that they agree not to send any troops into Chi-li.

CONGER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 28 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1498.

February 10, 1904.

RECEIVED
MAR 26
1904
DEPT. OF STATE.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

To Dept. of Agriculture
" Com. & Labor
" Mail & Files

FILED

Subject:

Invitation to the Government of China to be represented by a delegate at International Congress on Electrcity at St. Louis extended, referred by Chinese Government to their Chief Commissioner at St. Louis.

(Dep't Instruction (unnumbered) of December 17th 1904, complied with)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1498.

February 10, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department unnumbered instruction of December 17, directing me to extend to the Government of China an invitation to be represented by a delegate at the International Congress on Electricity to be held in connection with the Universal Exposition at St. Louis in September, 1904.

I have the honor to report that I have extended the invitation, with the result that I am informed by the Chinese Government that their Chief Commissioner at St.Louis has been communicated with concerning this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. Conger

No. 1493.

February 10, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department numbered instruction of December 17, directing me to extend to the Government of China an invitation to be represented by a delegate at the International Congress on Electricity to be held in connection with the Universal Exposition at St. Louis in September, 1904.

I have the honor to report that I have extended the invitation, with the result that I am informed by the Chinese Government that their Chief Commissioner at St. Louis has been communicated with concerning this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. Rockhill

Ack. and file.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAR 28 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1499.

February 10, 1904.

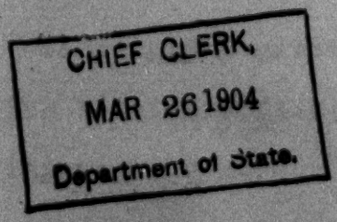
Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Recognition by Chinese Government of Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson, Consul General at Mukden and Consul at Antung, respectively.

(Dep't telegrams received February 6, and Legation telegram sent Feb. 10th confirmed)



No. 1449.

No. 1499.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 10th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your undated telegrams received here on the 6th instant, and mine of the 10th, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

Apply at once for exequatur Fleming D. Cheshire, Consul General Mukden, and James W. Davidson, Consul Antung. Commissions forwarded by mail.

(Signed) Loomis.

Conger, Peking.

Ask at once temporary recognition of Fowler as Consul General Chefoo pending receipt of his Commission and issuance of formal exequatur.

(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

Secstate, Washington.

Tenth. Cheshire and Davidson exequaturs are granted.

(Signed) Conger.

Immediately upon receipt of these telegrams, by formal notes I requested that the usual authorization for these officials to perform their functions be granted, and besides had a personal interview with the Ministers of the Foreign Office, in which I urged the importance of issuing the authorization at once for the Consul General and Consul at Mukden and Antung, respectively, in order that the Provincial Officials might be notified before the breaking out of war.

My request was promptly complied with, and the usual instructions have been sent to the Tartar General at Mukden,

No. 1847

Cancellation of certain classes of passport applications.

February 10th, 1920.

Sir:

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your verbal instruction received here on the forty-second, and also of the 10th, as follows:

Cancel, Beating.

Apply at once for emergency visaing by Secretary, Consul Dual Chinese) Ruhlen, and James W. Davidson, Consul Antung, Cancellations forwarded by mail.

(Signed) Dodds.

Cancel, Beating.

Add at once temporary recognition of Zouler as Chinese General Office pending receipt of his Commission and issuance of formal exequatur.

(Signed) Lansing, Acting.

Secretary, Washington.

Sent, Counting and Shanghai exequatur are granted.

(Signed) Cooper.

I received upon receipt of these telegrams, by direction of the Secretary of State, the Consul at Antung and a personal interview with the Minister of the Foreign Office, in which I urged the importance of issuing the authorization at once for the Consul General and Consul at Mukden and Antung, respectively, to cancel the Provincial Certificate which he verified before the breaking out of war.

He replied that promptly complied with, and the verbal

den, in the case of Mr. Cheshire and Mr. Davidson; and to the Governor of Shantung as to Mr. Fowler.

Of course you understand that it is not the practice in China to grant formal exequaturs. They simply direct the Provincial Officials to recognize the Consuls, and notify this Legation accordingly.

With this action, the Ports of Mukden and Antung may now be considered as actually opened to foreign residence and trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. Conger

den, in the case of Mr. Cheshire and Mr. Davidson; and to the Governor of Shantung as to Mr. Porter.

Of course you understand that it is not the practice in China to grant formal exequatur. They simply direct the Provincial Officials to recognize the Consul, and notify this Legation accordingly.

With this action, the Ports of Mukden and Antung may now be considered as actually opened to foreign residence and trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 28 1904
Department of State

No. 1500.

February 10th 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAR
26
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 30 1904
BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 1 1904
FILED

Subject:

Ministers of the Powers whose troops occupy points between Peking and Shanhaikwan ask their Governments to suggest to Russia and Japan that they agree not to send troops into Chihli. It is believed Japan would agree but Russia would refuse.

(Confirming telegram sent February 10h, 1904)

No. 1500.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 10th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of to-day as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

Tenth. The Representatives of England, France, Germany and Italy, Powers whose troops occupy points between Peking and Shanhaikwan, in view of the fact that China has decided to observe neutrality, and that since China agreed heretofore to keep her troops at a distance from these occupied points, the foreign troops must insure neutrality at such points, and also to reassure the Imperial Court and prevents its fleeing in a momentary panic, have asked their respective Governments to suggest to the belligerents that they agree not to send any troops into Chihli.

(Signed) Conger.

I enclose a copy of the identic telegram sent by the several Ministers to their respective Governments.

This action was made known to me by the Ministers taking part, but it was not thought best to ask those who had no troops stationed along theline to join therein.

It is believed here that the Japanese will readily agree to the suggestion made, but that the Russian Government will not. I am sure, however, that such a limitation of the sphere of war would be most beneficial.

I have on several occasions recently, improved the opportunity to impress upon the Chinese Government the very serious consequences that would result, if at any time the Court should become frightened and leave Peking;

saying

No. 1508.

February 10th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of to-day as follows:

Peking, February 10th, 1900.

Secretary, Washington.

Tenth. The Representatives of England, France, Germany and Italy, Powers whose troops occupy points between Peking and Shanhaiwan, in view of the fact that China has decided to observe neutrality, and that since China agreed heretofore to keep her troops at a distance from these occupied points, the foreign troops must insure neutrality at such points, and also to reassure the Imperial Court and prevents its fleeing in a momentary panic, have asked their respective Governments to suggest to the belligerents that they agree not to send any troops into China.

(Signed) Conger.

I enclose a copy of the identic telegram sent by the several Ministers to their respective Governments.

This motion was made known to me by the Ministers taking part, but it was not thought best to ask those who had no troops stationed along Chihli to join therein.

It is believed here that the Japanese will readily agree to the suggestion made, but that the Russian Government will not. I am sure, however, that such a limitation of the sphere of war would be most beneficial.

I have on several occasions recently, improved the opportunity to impress upon the Chinese Government the very serious consequences that would result, if at any time the Court should become frightened and leave Peking

anything

saying to them that should the Court flee from this Capital, anarchy would at once be installed here, unless prevented by the foreign Legation Guards, and that respect for the authority of the Court would be very much lessened in all parts of the Empire, and Imperial Decrees would be much less potent when issued by a fleeing Court from another point than its usual seat of Government.

The Ministers agreed with me, and said that the Court had no intention of leaving, and that all the members of the Cabinet and Grand Council would at all times impress this view upon Their Imperial Majesties, and they believed that they could be induced to remain here whatever might happen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. Conger

Enclosure:

Copy of identic telegram as stated.

saying to them that should the Court flee from this Capital, anarchy would at once be installed here, unless prevented by the Foreign Legation Guards, and that request for the authority of the Court would be very much lessened in all parts of the Empire, and Imperial Decrees would be much less potent when issued by a fleeing Court from another point than its usual seat of Government.

The Ministers agreed with me, and said that the Court had no intention of leaving, and that all the members of the Cabinet and Grand Council would at all times express this view upon Their Imperial Majesties, and they believed that they could be induced to remain here whatever might happen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Copy of identic telegram as stated.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1500.

Identic Telegram of

The Representatives of France, England, Germany, and Italy.

The Ministers of the Powers whose troops occupy various points in Tchili from Peking to Shanhankwan, that is to say England, France, Germany and Italy, have been considering the incidents and perhaps conflicts which might eventually arise if the forces of one of the belligerents were to enter Tchili. They have also taken into consideration the fact that China has announced her decision to observe neutrality; that as the occupation resulting from the Protocol imposes on China the obligation to keep her own troops at a distance from occupied points, the obligation to insure the neutrality of these points would devolve upon the foreign troops stationed there(at them). Consequently, we have agreed to ask our respective Governments if they would not deem it advisable, in order to avoid all difficulties, to suggest to the belligerents that they declare that they will avoid sending their troops into Tchili. This step(action)would moreover have the advantage of reassuring the Imperial Court and of preventing the Government from fleeing in a moment of panic, a contingency which might easily involve the most serious consequences throughout the whole of China.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1510.

Identic Telegram of

The Representatives of France, England, Germany, and Italy.

The Ministers of the Powers whose troops occupy various points in Tonkin from Peking to Shanhankwan, that is to say England, France, Germany and Italy, have been considering the incidents and perhaps conflicts which might eventually arise if the forces of one of the belligerents were to enter Tonkin. They have also taken into consideration the fact that China has announced her decision to observe neutrality; that as the occupation resulting from the Protocol imposes on China the obligation to keep her own troops at a distance from occupied points, the obligation to insure the neutrality of these points would devolve upon the foreign troops stationed there(at them). Consequently, we have agreed to ask our respective Governments if they would not deem it advisable, in order to avoid all difficulties, to suggest to the belligerents that they declare that they will avoid sending their troops into Tonkin. This step(action)would moreover have the advantage of reassuring the Imperial Court and of preventing the Government from fleeing in a moment of panic, a contingency which might easily involve the most serious consequences throughout the whole of China.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
FEB 15 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

CHIEF CLERK,
FEB 12 1904
Department of State.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 15 1904
BUREAU.

From Peking,

February 11, 1904.

Received 9 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Eleventh.

Your telegram of the tenth received and instructions complied with.

Russian and Japanese Ministers yesterday handed declaration of war to the Chinese Government. It will issue proclamation of neutrality at once.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 26 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 10 A. M., 12th.

1

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE
MAR 28 1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 28 1904
BUREAU

No. 1501.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 28 1904
Department of State.

February 12, 1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEXED & FILED
MAR 28 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Met. Amb'g
Inaug. Dinner
March 30
C.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 6 1904
FILED

Subject:

Complying with Dep't instruction No. 741 of December 24, Chinese Government has been informed that United States Consuls at Chefoo, Newchwang and Tientsin have been instructed to certify the health certificates of Chinese Immigrants embarking for Mexico; Chinese Officials instructed accordingly.

No. 1501.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1501. February 12, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction No. 741 of December 24, informing me that the United States Consuls at Chefoo, Newchwang and Tientsin have been instructed to certify the health certificates of Chinese emigrants embarking for Mexico.

I have the honor to report that I have conveyed this information to the Foreign Office, and in reply I am informed that word has been sent to the Tartar General at Moukden and the Superintendents of Trade for the North and South, directing them to order the local officials concerned to require such Chinese as may be going to Mexico to comply with this arrangement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1501. February 12, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction No. 741 of December 24, informing me that [illegible] have been instructed to certify the health certificates of Chinese emigrants embarking for Mexico.

I have the honor to report that I have conveyed this information to the Foreign Office, and in reply I am informed that word has been sent to the Tartar General at Mukden and the Superintendents of Trade for the North and South, directing them to order the local officials concerned to require such Chinese as may be going to Mexico to comply with this arrangement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
FEB 15 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 15 1904
BUREAU

From Peking,

Received 3:43 A.M.,

February 13, 1904.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

FOR RELS 1904

FOR RELS. 1904.

Thirteenth.

Imperial declaration of neutrality issued yesterday.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 23 1904
FILED

No. 1501.

February 12, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Imperial declaration of neutrality issued yesterday.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

CHIEF CLERK.
MAR 28 1904
Department of State

No. 1502.

February 13, 1904

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAR 26 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 1 1904
FILED

Subject:

Confirming Dep't telegram of 10th inst. in re neutrality of China, and limitation of hostilities and Legation telegrams of 11th and 13th. Transmitting Correspondence with Foreign Office on the subject and Imperial Edict declaring neutrality of China.

No. 1502.

February 13, 1904

Mr. Cooper

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirming Dept's telegram of 10th inst. In re neutrality of China, and limitation of hostilities and Legation telegrams of 11th and 12th.

Transmitting Correspondence with various Offices on the subject and Imperial Edict declaring neutrality of China.

No. 1502.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 13th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm herewith Department telegram of the 10th instant, and mine of the 11th and 13th, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

You will express to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the earnest desire of the Government of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan, the neutrality of China, and in all practicable ways, her administrative entity shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful intercourse of the world may be occasioned.

(Signed) Hay.

Secstate, Washington.

Eleventh. Your telegram of the tenth received and instructions complied with.

Russian and Japanese Ministers yesterday handed declaration of war to the Chinese Government. It will issue proclamation of neutrality at once.

(Signed) Conger.

Secstate, Washington.

Thirteenth. Imperial declaration of neutrality issued yesterday.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1512.

February 13th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm [redacted] Department telegram of the 10th instant, and mine of the 11th and 12th, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

You will express to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the earnest desire of the Government of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan, the neutrality of China, and in all practicable ways, her administrative entity shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful intercourse of the world may be occasioned.

(Signed) Hay.

Secretary, Washington.

Eleventh. Your telegram of the tenth received and instructions complied with.

Russian and Japanese Ministers yesterday handed declaration of war to the Chinese Government. It will issue proclamation of neutrality at once.

(Signed) Conger.

Secretary, Washington.

Thirteenth. Imperial declaration of neutrality issued yesterday.

(Signed) Conger.

Immediately on receipt of your instructions I complied therewith by sending to Prince Ch'ing the note a copy of which I enclose.

I enclose also, 1: Note from Prince Ch'ing embodying the Imperial Edict declaring China's neutrality; 2: Note from Prince Ch'ing emphasizing the desire of China to observe strict neutrality in all the Empire, including Mongolia, but acknowledging her inability to do so in that part of Manchuria still under the military occupation of Russia, and presenting the question of the protection of her territorial sovereignty for the consideration of the other foreign Powers; 3: notification by the Chinese Government that foreign troops occupying various localities provided for by the Final Protocol should continue to observe the original intent of the general agreement, and not concern themselves with the aspect of affairs at present changed by the breaking out of war between Russia and Japan.

It certainly seems most desirable that the zone of hostilities should be limited geographically as much as possible, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Powers mentioned in my despatch No. 1500, of the 10th, but which appear to be along the same line with your own, may prove successful.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, Feb. 11th, 1904.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Feb. 12th, 1904.
3. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Feb. 12th, 1904.
4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, February 12th, 1904.

Immediately on receipt of your instructions I complied therewith by sending to Prince Ch'ing the note a copy of which I enclose.

I enclose also, 1: Note from Prince Ch'ing embodying the Imperial Edict declaring China's neutrality; 2: Note from Prince Ch'ing emphasizing the desire of China to observe strict neutrality in all the Empire, including Manchuria, but acknowledging her inability to do so in that part of Manchuria still under the military occupation of Russia, and presenting the question of the protection of her territorial sovereignty for the consideration of the other Foreign Powers; 3: notification by the Chinese Government that foreign troops occupying various Mongolian provided for by the Final Protocol should continue to observe the original intent of the general agreement, and not concern themselves with the aspect of affairs at present changed by the breaking out of war between Russia and Japan.

It certainly seems most desirable that the zone of hostilities should be limited geographically as much as possible, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Powers mentioned in my despatch No. 1800, of the 10th, may prove successful.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, Feb. 11th, 1904.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Feb. 12th, 1904.
3. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Feb. 12th, 1904.
4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, February 12th, 1904.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1502.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

F. O. No. 605.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. February 11th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am just in receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State of the United States, directing me to express to Your Imperial Highness the earnest desire of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan the neutrality of China and, in all practicable ways, her administrative entity shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful intercourse of the world may be occasioned.

In communicating these sentiments of my Government to Your Imperial Highness I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highness consideration.

E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing.

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1502.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

P. O. No. 605.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. February 11th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am just in receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State of the United States, directing me to express to Your Imperial Highness the earnest desire of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan the neutrality of China and, in all practicable ways, her administrative entity shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful intercourse of the world may be occasioned.

In communicating these sentiments of my Government to Your Imperial Highness I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highness consideration.

E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing.

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 892.

F.O.No.608. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27th of the Twelfth Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuanghsu(Feb. 12 1904)I received the following Imperial Edict:-

"Now Russia and Japan having severed their peaceful relations and appealed to arms, and the Court reflecting that both are friendly Powers, China ought to observe the laws of neutrality. Let the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors of the various Provinces issue general instructions to the civil and military officials under them and notify troops and people that all must uniformly and reverently comply so as to strengthen international relations and promote the general welfare. There must be no carelessness. Let this be circulated for general information." "Respect this."

As in duty bound, I have reverently copied the above and send it to Your Excellency that you may transmit it to your honorable Government for its information.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27th Day.

(February 12th, 1904) (SEAL).

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 492.

F.O.No.608. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27th of the Twelfth Moon of the XXIX Year of Kuangsu(Feb. 12 1904)I received the following Imperial Edict:-

"Now Russia and Japan have severed their peaceful relations and appealed to arms, and the Court reflecting that both are friendly Powers, China ought to observe the laws of neutrality. Let the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors of the various Provinces issue general instructions to the civil and military officials under them and notify troops and people that all must uniformly and reverently comply so as to strengthen international relations and promote the general welfare. There must be no carelessness. Let this be circulated for general information." "Respect this."

As in duty bound, I have reverently copied the above and send it to Your Excellency that you may transmit it to your honorable Government for its information.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuangsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27th Day.

(February 12th, 1904). (SEAL).

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1502.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

.....

F. O. No. 610.

At present Russia and Japan have severed their peaceful relations and appealed to arms. China is on friendly relations with both. The Court remembers well their neighborly kindness, and has already issued an Edict declaring neutrality and instructing the various Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors in the provinces to uniformly and reverently observe the same.

Orders have already been sent throughout the empire commanding a uniform observance of this Edict and the strictest instructions have been given to maintain the peace and to give thorough protection to all foreign commerce and mission work, of which there is record.

The "Three Eastern Provinces" (Manchuria) are Chinese frontier territory; Moukden, the capital of Shengking, and Hsing-ching are the sites of the graves and temples of the Imperial Ancestors and the palaces of the Secondary Capital. Their importance is therefore very great and it ought naturally to be the duty of the Tartar General of Moukden to carefully and reverently guard them.

The two Powers (Russia and Japan) must not injure the cities and public buildings of these "Three Provinces" nor the lives and property of the people, nor should the Chinese troops stationed there come in conflict with either of them.

The territory west of the Liao River is that from which Russia has already withdrawn her troops and the Superintendent of Trade for the North has sent military forces there to take charge. Throughout the provinces and along the frontiers including Inner and Outer Mongolia the two

Powers

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1502.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

.....

P. O. No. 610.

At present Russia and Japan have severed their peaceful relations and appealed to arms. China is on friendly relations with both. The Court remembers well their neighborly kindness, and has already issued an Edict declaring neutrality and instructing the various Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors in the provinces to uniformly and reverently observe the same.

Orders have already been sent throughout the empire commanding a uniform observance of this Edict and the strictest instructions have been given to maintain the peace and to give thorough protection to all foreign commerce and mission work, of which there is record.

The "Three Eastern Provinces" (Manchuria) are Chinese frontier territory; Moukden, the capital of Shengking, and Hsing-ching are the sites of the graves and temples of the Imperial Ancestors and the palaces of the Secondary Capital. Their importance is therefore very great and it ought naturally to be the duty of the Tartar General of Moukden to carefully and reverently guard them.

The two Powers (Russia and Japan) must not injure the cities and public buildings of these "Three Provinces" nor the lives and property of the people, nor should the Chinese troops stationed there come in conflict with either of them.

The territory west of the Liao River is that from which Russia has already withdrawn her troops and the Superintendent of Trade for the North has sent military forces there to take charge. Throughout the provinces and along the frontiers including Inner and Outer Mongolia the two

Powers

Powers (Russia and Japan) must avoid any invasion of Chinese territory inasmuch as China is observing the laws of neutrality. But at such places in Manchuria as are still in charge of a foreign Power and from which its troops have not yet withdrawn, China's strength is insufficient, and it will be perhaps difficult to strictly observe the laws of neutrality there. No matter which of the two Powers may be victorious or defeated the sovereignty of the frontier territory of Manchuria will still revert to China as an independent Government. Neither of the two Powers may usurp it. In this earnest effort to protect the general interests we ought to receive the lenient judgment of all the Powers who ought to bear in mind all the circumstances.

Besides sending despatches to the Ministers for Russia and Japan in Peking, as in duty bound I send this to Your Excelleney that you may transmit it to your honorable Government for its consideration.

A Necessary Despatch .

Kuanghsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27 Day.

(February 12th.1904)

(SEAL)

Powers (Russia and Japan) must avoid any invasion of Chinese territory inasmuch as China is observing the laws of neutrality. But at such places in Manchuria as are still in charge of a foreign Power and from which its troops have not yet withdrawn, China's strength is insufficient, and it will be perhaps difficult to strictly observe the laws of neutrality there. No matter which of the two Powers may be victorious or defeated the sovereignty of the former territory of Manchuria will still revert to China as an independent Government. Neither of the two Powers may usurp it. In this earnest effort to protect the general interests we ought to receive the lenient judgment of all the Powers who ought to bear in mind all the circumstances.

Besides sending despatches to the Ministers for Russia and Japan in Peking, as in duty bound I send this to Your Excellency that you may transmit it to your Honorable Government for its consideration.

A Necessary Despatch.

Kuangsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27 Day.

(February 12th. 1904)

(SEAL)

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1502.

F.O.No. 611. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

According to the provisions of the 7th and 9th Articles of the Protocol entered into by the Powers on the 25th of the Seventh Moon, of the XXVII Year of Kuanghsu, that is the 7th of September 1901 of the Western Calendar, China agreed that the various Powers might keep troops in Peking and along the road from Peking to the sea.

It appears therefore that the troops now stationed at Peking, Tientsin, Shan-hai Kuan and such places are so stationed in accordance with this general agreement. Now that Russia and Japan have unfortunately severed their peaceful relations these troops of the allies retained at said places ought still to observe the original intent of this general agreement and must not concern themselves with the present changed aspect of affairs.

Besides sending despatches to the Ministers of all the other Powers, as in duty bound, I have prepared this despatch for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27th Day.
(February 12th, 1904) (Seal).

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 1502;
F.O.No. 811.Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

According to the provisions of the 7th and 9th Articles of the Protocol entered into by the Powers on the 25th of the Seventh Moon, of the XXVII Year of Kuangsu, that is the 7th of September 1901 of the Western Calendar, China agreed that the various Powers might keep troops in Peking and along the road from Peking to the sea.

It appears therefore that the troops now stationed at Peking, Tientsin, Shan-hai Kuan and such places are so stationed in accordance with this general agreement. Now that Russia and Japan have unfortunately severed their peaceful relations these troops of the allies retained at said places ought still to observe the original intent of this general agreement and must not concern themselves with the present changed aspect of affairs.

Besides sending despatches to the Ministers of all the other Powers, as in duty bound, I have prepared this despatch for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuangsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27th Day.
(February 12th, 1904). (Seal).

MAR 28 1904

DEPT OF STATE
MAR
28
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

CONSULAR BUREAU
note
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 28 1904
Department of State.

No. 1503.

February 13, 1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

acknd. March 30

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 1 1904
FILED

Subject:

Complying with telegraphic instructions of the Department Consul Miller at Newchwang has been instructed, with assent of Chinese Government, to take charge of Japanese interests in his jurisdiction.

(Dep't telegram received Feb. 10th confirmed)

No. 1593.

February 15, 1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Complying with telegraphic instructions of the Department Consul Miller at Newchwang has been instructed, with consent of Chinese Government, to take charge of Japanese interests in his jurisdiction.

No. 150

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 13th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your undated telegram received Fenruary 10th, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

Chinese Government assenting, instruct Consul Newchwang at the request of Japanese Government, to take charge Japanese interests in case of Japanese Consul withdrawn. He is to confine his duties to use of good offices for the protection of Japanese subjects and their interests, and is not charged with any Japanese Consular functions or authority.

(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

The Chinese Government have readily consented, and I have sent telegraphic instructions to Consul Miller to take charge of Japanese interests in his jurisdiction in accordance with your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1523

February 15th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram received February 10th, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

Chinese Government assenting, instruct Consul Newchwang at the request of Japanese Government, to take charge Japanese interests in case of Japanese Consul withdrawn. He is to confine his duties to use of good offices for the protection of Japanese subjects and their interests, and is not charged with any Japanese Consular Functions or authority.

(Signed) Loomis, Acting.

The Chinese Government have readily consented, and I have sent telegraphic instructions to Consul Miller to take charge of Japanese interests in his jurisdiction in accordance with your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 16 1904
BUREAU.

From Peking,

February 14, 1904.

Received 10.30 A. M.

(2/16/04)

Secretary of State,

Washington.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Fourteenth.

Miller telegraphs that all Japanese people reaching New Chwang from the interior and trying to leave Manchuria are arrested and taken to Port Arthur. Japanese Minister is informing his Government in order that the matter may be in some way presented at St. Petersburg.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 29 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Peking,

February 14, 1904.

Received 12.30 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Fourteenth.

Minister telegraphs that all Japanese people residing New Chwang from the interior and trying to leave Manchuria are arrested and taken to Port Arthur. Japanese Minister is informing his Government in order that the matter may be in some way presented at St. Petersburg.

G.D.K.E.N.

Deciphered by the Cipher Clerk.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

acknd. Smith. 31

No. 1504.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 28 1904
Department of State.

February 15, 1904

File

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAR 26 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 1 1904
FILED

Subject:

Transmitting copies of two notes from Foreign Office expressing purpose of Imperial Court to remain in Peking and preserve order.

No. 1514.

February 18, 1904

Mr. Cooper

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting copies of two notes from Foreign
Office expressing surprise of Imperial Court to
remain in Peking and Preserve order.

No. 1504.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Since writing my despatch No. 1500, of February 10th, 1904, I have received two notes from the Foreign Office expressing the fixed purpose of the Imperial Court to remain in Peking and preserve order. I enclose copies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, February 11th, 1904.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, February 12th, 1904.

No. 159.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Since writing my dispatch No. 1590, of February 10th, 1904, I have received two notes from the Foreign Office expressing the fixed purpose of the Imperial Court to remain in Peking and preserve order. I enclose copies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, February 11th, 1904.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, February 12th, 1904.

Enclosure No./ In Despatch No. 1504.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

We have the honor to state that recently Your Excellency mentioned in conversation that you had lately heard reports outside to the effect that in the event of war breaking out between Russia and Japan, Their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor would leave Peking.

The one fixed purpose of the Court is to remain here and preserve order. Extra care is being taken strictly to prevent the reckless manufacture of idle rumors.

The Capital is of great importance and there must not be any journeying of the Imperial Chariot. We have therefore to beg Your Excellency to set your mind at rest.

In sending this information we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

Twelfth Moon, 26th Day.

(February 11th, 1904.

Enclosure No.1 In Despatch No.150+

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

We have the honor to state that recently Your Excellency mentioned in conversation that you had lately heard reports outside to the effect that in the event of war breaking out between Russia and Japan, Their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor would leave Peking.

The one fixed purpose of the Court is to remain here and preserve order. Extra care is being taken strictly to prevent the reckless manufacture of idle rumors.

The Capital is of great importance and there must not be any journeying of the Imperial Chariot. We have therefore to beg Your Excellency to set your mind at rest.

In sending this information we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

Twelfth Moon, 26th Day.

(February 11th, 1904.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.1504

F.O.No.612. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27th of the Twelfth Moon, XXIX Year of Kuanghsu (Feb. 12th, 1904) I received the following Imperial Edict:

"The Censor, Wang Feng-ch'ih, has submitted a secret memorial, saying that he had heard it said that owing to the present war between Japan and Russia perhaps the Court would move westward on account of the disturbed condition of the East, and that he presumed to trouble the Imperial ear to listen to his words; that if WE should make the mistake of listening to such a proposal men would become frightened and the affections of the people would become divided."

Japan and Russia at present have severed their peaceful relations, but they have no quarrel with China. Both the Capital and the provinces are quiet and peaceful as usual; why then should a removal of the Court be suggested? The said Censor in thus hastily taking up a baseless report has shown carelessness in submitting his memorial, which evidences a lack of intelligence in managing affairs. Wang Feng-ch'ih is hereby warned by OUR command. Hereafter should any one recklessly manufacture false rumors, confusing and deceiving those that listen to them, let the Commandant of the Gendarmerie, the Prefect of Shun-t'ien (Peking) and the Censors of the Five Cities(Five Divisions of Peking)all use strict measures to seize them and punish them so as to tranquilize the people. Respect this."

As in duty bound I have reverently copied the above Edict and send it to Your Excellency for your Consideration.

A Necessary Despatch.

KUANGHSU XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27th Day.

(February 12th, 1904)

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.150.

F.O.No.612. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27th of the Twelfth Moon, XXIX Year of Kuangsu (Feb. 12th, 1904) I received the following Imperial Edict:

"The Censor, Wang Teng-ch'ih, has submitted a secret memorial, saying that he had heard it said that owing to the present war between Japan and Russia perhaps the Court would move westward on account of the disturbed condition of the East, and that he presumed to trouble the Imperial ear to listen to his words; that if WE should make the mistake of listening to such a proposal men would become frightened and the affections of the people would become divided. In sending this information we avail ourselves of

Japan and Russia at present have severed their peaceful relations, but they have no quarrel with China. Both the Capital and the provinces are quiet and peaceful as usual; why then should a removal of the Court be suggested? The said Censor in thus hastily taking up a baseless report has shown carelessness in submitting his memorial, which evidences a lack of intelligence in managing affairs. Wang Teng-ch'ih is hereby warned by OUR command. Hereafter should any one recklessly manufacture false rumors, contacting and deceiving those that listen to them, let the Commandant of the Gendarmerie, the Prefect of Shun-t'ien (Peking) and the Censors of the Five Cities(Five Divisions of Peking)all use strict measures to seize them and punish them so as to tranquillize the people. Respect this."

As in duty bound I have reverently copied the above Edict and send it to Your Excellency for your Consideration.

A Necessary Despatch.

KUANGHSU XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27th Day.

(February 12th, 1904)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

archd. Encl. 3/

File

No. 1505.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 28 1904
Department of State.

February 15, 1904.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU Mar 30 1904

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED MAR 26 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU JUL 1 1904 FILED

Subject:

Transmitting translation of Imperial Edict of February 12, 1904; in continuation of my No. 1502 of 13th instant.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.150.

F.O.No.612. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 27th of the Twelfth Moon, XXIX Year of Kuangsu (Feb. 12th, 1904) I received the following Imperial Edict:

"The Censor, Wang Feng-ch'ih, has submitted a secret memorial, saying that he had heard it said that owing to the present war between Japan and Russia perhaps the Court would move westward on account of the disturbed condition of the East, and that he presumed to trouble the Imperial ear to listen to his words; that if WE should make the mistake of listening to such a proposal men would become frightened and the affections of the people would become divided. In sending this information we avail ourselves of

Japan and Russia at present have severed their peaceful relations, but they have no quarrel with China. Both the Capital and the provinces are quiet and peaceful as usual; why then should a removal of the Court be suggested? The said Censor in this hastily taking up a baseless report has shown carelessness in submitting his memorial, which evidences a lack of intelligence in managing affairs. Wang Feng-ch'ih is hereby warned by OUR command. Hereafter should any one recklessly manufacture false rumors, contacting and deceiving those that listen to them, let the Commandant of the Gendarmerie, the Prefect of Shun-t'ien (Peking) and the Censors of the Five Cities(Five Divisions of Peking)all use strict measures to seize them and punish them so as to tranquillize the people. Respect this."

As in duty bound I have reverently copied the above Edict and send it to Your Excellency for your Consideration.

A Necessary Despatch.

KUANGHSU XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 27th Day.

(February 12th, 1904)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

archd. Encl. 31

File

No. 1505.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 28 1904
Department of State.

February 15, 1904.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAR 30 1904

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED MAR 26 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

For Rels.

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 1 1904
FILED

Subject:

Transmitting translation of Imperial Edict of February 12, 1904; in continuation of my No. 1502 of 13th instant.

No. 1505.

February 15, 1904.

Mr. Cooper

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting translation of Imperial Edict of February 12, 1904; in continuation of my No. 1502 of 13th instant.

No. 1505.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my No. 1502, of the 13th instant, I have the honor to transmit translation of another note received from Prince Ch'ing, embodying an Imperial Edict of February 12th, 1904.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, February 13th, 1904.

No. 1502.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA

February 18th, 1904.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my No. 1500, of the 15th instant, I have the honor to transmit translation of another note received from Prince Ch'ing, embodying an Imperial Edict of February 12th. 1904.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, February 18th, 1904.

F.O.No.[redacted].

Enclosure No.[redacted] in Despatch No.[redacted]

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

On February 12th, 1904, I received the following Edict:

"Although at present Japan and Russia are at war, they have no quarrel with China. The Capital and the provinces ought to maintain their usual tranquility. To-day WE have issued an Edict proclaiming neutrality. Now let the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of the various provinces and in the territories along the frontiers exercise extra caution in guarding their territories and with watchfulness and firmness maintain them in security and peace. Wherever there are ports for international trade or persons of foreign nationality or property belonging to foreigners or mission stations, let conscientious efforts be made to give due protection, and let such measures be taken as circumstances may require to prevent trouble.

Should any disorderly persons circulate false rumors and stir up trouble, let them be seized at once and severely punished. As the Government of the Capital is of great importance let the yamen of the Commandant of the Gendarmerie, the General Bureau of Works and Police, the Prefect of Shun-t'ien, and the Censors of the Five Cities(five divisions of Peking) make secret and strict inspection and thoroughly suppress all attempts at disturbance so as to cause the people in their shops and homes each to peacefully pursue his own calling. As to the Legations of the several foreign countries and the various Missions, extra care ought to be taken for their protection. Should any worthless characters recklessly circulate false rumors and take advantage of the situation to stir up trouble, let them at once be seized and tried. If the offence be a light one, let the guilty person be punished accordingly as the law requires;

Should

F.O.No.413.

Enclosure No. in Despatch No.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

On February 12th, 1904, I received the following Edict:

"Although at present Japan and Russia are at war, they have no quarrel with China. The Capital and provinces ought to maintain their usual tranquility. To-day WE have issued an Edict proclaiming neutrality. Now let the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of the various provinces and in the territories along the frontiers exercise extra caution in guarding their territories and with watchfulness and firmness maintain them in security and peace. Wherever there are ports for international trade or persons of foreign nationality or property belonging to foreigners or mission stations, let considerations efforts be made to give due protection, and let such measures be taken as circumstances may require to prevent trouble.

Should any disorderly persons circulate false rumors and stir up trouble, let them be seized at once and severely punished. As the Government of the Capital is of great importance let the Yamen of the Commandant of the Gendarmerie, the General Bureau of Works and Police, the Prefect of Shun-t'ien, and the Censors of the Five Cities(five divisions of Peking) make secret and strict inspection and thoroughly suppress all attempts at disturbance so as to cause the people in their hopes and hopes each to peacefully pursue his own calling. As to the Legations of the several foreign countries and the various Missions, extra care ought to be taken for their protection. Should any worthless characters recklessly circulate false rumors and take advantage of the situation to stir up trouble, let them at once be seized and tried. If the offence be a light one, let the guilty person be punished accordingly as the law requires; Should

should the offence be a serious one, let him at once be beheaded, so as to furnish a warning. The Yamens in the Capital and the Provinces are each responsible for its own district and ought to issue strict prohibitions and thus prevent the first appearance of trouble. Let there not be the least carelessness or neglect, but let assistance be given US in OUR purpose to promote harmony between China and foreign Powers and to tranquilize the peasantry."

"Respect this."

As in duty bound, I have reverently copied the above Edict and transmit it to Your Excellency for your information.

A Necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 28th Day.
(February 13th, 1904) (SEAL)

should the offence be a serious one, let him at once be beheaded, so as to furnish a warning. The Yamens in the Capital and the Provinces are each responsible for its own district and ought to issue strict prohibitions and thus prevent the first appearance of trouble. Let there not be the least carelessness or neglect, but let assistance be given US in OUR purpose to promote harmony between China and foreign Powers and to tranquillize the peasantry."

"Respect this."

As in duty bound, I have reverently copied the above Edict and transmit it to Your Excellency for your information.

A Necessary Despatch.

(February 13th, 1904) (SEAL)

Kuangsu XXIX Year, Twelfth Moon, 28th Day.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1904
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEPT. OF STATE

APR 2 1904
BUREAU

No. 1506.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 28 1904
Department of State.

February 16, 1904

DIPLOMATIC
JUN 6 1904
BUREAU

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAR 26
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

D Aug June 14.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 16 1904
FILED

Subject:

Enclosing account for purchase of books, and list of books needed for Legation Library.

(Referring to Department Instruction No. 700 of July 29, 1903)

No. 1506.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 16th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department Instructions No. 700, of July 29th last, I have the honor to enclose herewith an account for the purchase of books directed therein, to the amount of $25.00, and to say that I have drawn on you for that sum.

I also enclose a list of books selected by Mr. Williams, our Chinese Secretary, from the list suggested by the Bureau of Rolls and Library, and from the catalogue and pamphlets enclosed in your No. 700, which it is very desirable that the Legation library should contain.

Apprehending that the whole list cannot be purchased, I have divided it into four parts and numbered them in accordance with their value and desirability, and should be very glad if the Department could furnish the first portion marked "A," and as many more as possible, and send to the Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Account as stated.
2. List of books as stated.

Rec'd Bu. Rolls T. L.

February 16th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department Instructions No. 700, of July 29th last, I have the honor to transmit an itemized statement of the disbursements of Deputy Attorney General Crawford in the amount of $25.00, and to say that I have drawn on you for that sum.

I also enclose a list of books selected by Dr. Hill-ier, our Chinese Secretary, from the list suggested by the Bureau of Rolls and Library, and from the catalogue and pamphlets enclosed in your No. 700, which it is very desirable that the Legation Library should contain.

Apprehending that the whole list cannot be purchased, I have divided it into four parts and numbered them in accordance with their value and desirability, and should be very glad if the Department could furnish the first portion marked "A," and as many more as possible, and send to the Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Account as stated.

2. List of books as stated.

List of Books required for
the Library of the U. S.
Legation at Peking, China.

A:-

Hart's "Foundations of American Foreign Policy",

George Frederick Wright's "Asiatic Russia"; New York, 1902.

Tartary, Thibet and China, Huc, Open Court, Chicago.

Marco Polo, New Edition edited by Cordier, Yule.

Up the Yangtse, Parker.

Tai-ping Tien-kwoh, Lin-li; Day & Son, London.

Life of Gordon, Boulger; Fisher Unwin.

Life of Sir Harry Parkes, Lane-Poole; Macmillan.

Li Hung-chang, Douglas; Bliss, Sands & Foster.

America in the East, Griffis; Barnes.

Chinese Characteristics, Smith: Revell & Co.

China in Convulsion, Smith: Revell & Co.

The Land of the Lamas, Rockhill.

The Tartar Conquest of China, Hakluyt Society.

The Manchus, Rose; J.R.Parlane, Paisley.

Mongolia, Prejevalsky; Sampson Lowe & Co.

Corea the Hermit nation, Griffis; Scribners.

The Mikado's Empire, Griffis; Harpers.

The Philippine Islands, Foreman; Sampson Lowe & Co.

Turkestan, Schuyler; Sampson Lowe & Co.

The Empire of the Tsars, Leroy-Beaulieu; Putnam's Sons.

Manchuria, Hosie;

The Indian Empire, Hunter; Smith, Elder & Co.

International Geography, Mill; Geo. Newnes.

Periodicals:-

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

Archives Diplomatiques,

Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review,

North American Review,

Political Science Quarterly,

(List for Library)

B:-

Fiske's Historical Works,

Paul Labbe's "La Region du Fleuve Amour"; (Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales, tome xiv) .

" " "La Transbaikalie et la Colonisation" " "

The Philippines; (I) "The First Civil Governor"; Roosevelt.

(2) Civil Government in the Philippines, Taft

James Brown Scott's "Cases on International Law" Boston, 1902.

Donald Stuart's "The Struggle for Persia"; London 1902.

Cathay and the Way Thither, Yule.

China, General Wilson; Appleton & Co.

Historic China, Giles; Thos. de la Rue, 1882.

China's Only Hope, Chang Chih-tung (Woodbridge) Oliphant, Anderson and Ferier.

China in Decay, Krausse; George Bell & Sons.

The new Pacific, Bancroft; Bancroft & Co. New York.

The Englishman in China, Michie; Blackwood & Sons.

Problems of the Far East, Curzon; Constable.

China in Transformation, Colquhoun, Harpers.

Lore of Cathay, Martin; Revell & Co.

Among the Mongols, Gilmour; Religious Tract Society.

The Haart of Asia, Skrine and Ross; Methuen & Co.

Kashgaria, Kuropatkin; Thacker, Spink & Co. Calcutta.

Java, or How to Manage a Colony; Money: Hurst & Blackett.

Periodicals:-

Century Magazine.

Current History.

Forum.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.

Revue Generale de Droit International Public.

(List for Library)

C:-

Giles "China and the Chinese"? New York, 1902.

Morfill's "A History of Russia from Peter the Great to Nicholas II"; New York, 1902.

Henry Norman's "All the Russias"; New York, 1902.

Albert Saunder's "Maritime Law"; London 1901.

History of China, Boulger, Thacker & Co. London.

Chinese Empire, Huc.

Through the Yangtze Gorges, A Little; Sampson Lowe & Co.

Three Years in Western China, Hosie; Philip & Son, London.

Across Chryse, Colquhoun,

China-Japan War, Vladimir; Sampson Lowe & Co.

The Chinese and Their Rebellions, Meadows; Smith, Elder & Co.

La Province Chinoise du Yunnan, Rocher; Ernest Leroux.

Journey of A. R. Margary, Alcock; Macmillan.

Li Hung-chang, Douglas; Bliss, Sands & Foster.

China and the Roman Orient, Hirth;

The Life of the Buddha, Rockhill; Trübner & Co.

The Long White Mountain, H.E.M. James; Longmans, Green & Co.

Russia Against India, Colquhoun; Harpers.

The Russians on the Amur, Ravenstein; Trübner & Co.

Forty-one Years in India, Lord Roberts; MacMillan & Co.

Periodicals

Atlantic Monthly.

Edinburgh Review.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

Nineteenth Century and After.

(List for Library)

D:-

Bate's "A Century of Law Reform",

S.P.H. Duggan's "The Eastern Question"; A Study in Diplomacy".

W.S. Hall's "A Manual of Japanese Laws and Rules Relating to Patents, Trade-marks and Designs, London & New York.

Hatoyama's "Civil Code of Japan compared with the French Civil Code"; Reprint from Yale Law Journal, 1902.

Kinosita's "The Past and Present of Japanese Commerce"; N.Y.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's "De la Colonisation chez les Peuples Modernes"; Paris, 1902.

Reinsch's "Colonial Government"; New York, 1902.

"Who's Who".

Across America and Asia, Pumpelly;

The Real Chinaman, Holcombe; Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Awakening of the East, Leroy-Beaulieu, Heineman.

The Real Chinese Question, Holcombe; Methuen.

Across Thibet, Hamilton Bower; Rivington, Percival & Co.

Life of Magellan; Guillemard: London.

Control of the Tropics, Kidd.

Stanford's Compendium of Geography, Asia; Edwd. Stanford, London.

Periodicals:-

Quarterly Review,

Scribner's Magazine.

(List for Library)

E:- Books that may be bought in China.

Varieties Sinologiques, (18 Numbers published [illegible] Shanghai.

Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Old Series, 2 Vols.--New Series 34 Vols.

China Review, 26 Vols.

Chinese Repository, ? Vols.

Discourses and Sayings of Confucius, Ku [illegible]

Shantung, Armstrong, Mercury Office.

Tea, Special Report of I.M. Customs.

Silk, " " "

Opium " " "

The Boxer Rising, Mercury.

Description of Peking, Edkins; Mercury.

A Thousand Years of the Tartars, Parker; [illegible]

Journal of the Pekin Oriental Society.

IN CHINESE.

Chinese Text of Treaties Between China and the Powers.

Notes on Commercial Treaties with China, [illegible]

Mr. Conger's No. 1506.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Adee:

I don't know what these books are wanted for; if for the every day work of the legation, I think that nine-tenths of them are quite useless; if for the student interpreters, I think that over half of them, at least, are useless, because they will never be read; if for the solace of the members of the legation to relieve the monotony of their tedious and ill-paid exile, then I think it is a pretty good choice. But I should think that anybody who had been living in China for a few years, would have in his own private library, in case he was enough interested in things Chinese to read publications on them, most of these books.

March 29, 1904.

W. W. Rockhill

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
MEMORANDUM
Mr. Conger's No. 1506.

Dear Smith:

I have checked off on the enclosed lists of books (A, B, C, and D) a certain number of works - 13 in all - which I think might be of use for the working library of the legation; also a few works on List E, which the legation might be authorized to buy.

W. W. Rockhill

April 1, 1904.

Bureau of Accounts.

MEMORANDUM.

DIPLOMATIC
JUN 18 1904
BUREAU.

June 13, 1904.

Mr. Smith:-

I have already sent you list of books selected for the Legation in China by Mr. Rockhill. Of the number, the following named books have been received and will be sent this week to Mr. Conger:

Wright's Asiatic Russia, 2 vols.,
Douglas, Li Hung Chang,
Smith, Chinese Characteristics,
Smith, China in Convulsion, 2 vols.,
Hosie, Manchuria,
Bancroft, The New Pacific,
Hart, Foundations of American Foreign Policy,
Scott's Cases on International Law.

The remainder will be sent as soon as received from the Book dealers, in four or six weeks.

T. M.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

archd. Encl. 3

No. 1497.

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED MAR 28 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK, MAR 28 1904 Department of State.

February 17, 1904

File

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU MAR 1 1904 FILED

Subject:

Transmitting copy of Neutrality Regulations of the Chinese Government.

(In connection with No. 1502. of Feb. 13, 1904)

No. 1527.

February 17, 1904

Sir: Consular

To the Secretary of State.

Subject: Your

Transmitting copy of Vacancy Regulations
of the Chinese Government.

In connection with No. 1502, of Feb. 13, 1904.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. [illegible]

February 17, 1904.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

For the enforcement of the neutrality Edict transmitted in my No. [illegible] of the [illegible] instant the Chinese Government have now published a series of regulations, a copy of which I enclose herewith and have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:
Neutrality Regulations.

No. 1902.

February 27, 1904.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Under the enforcement of the Penalties Extra Compensation Act of 1902 at the Port Sudan the Chinese Consulate have now published a series of regulations, a copy of which I enclose herewith and have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1501

Neutrality Regulations.

The Chinese Government has adopted the following Regulations in definition of its proclamation of neutrality:

1. The troops of the various foreign Powers left to secure a clear road to the sea, stationed between Peking and Shan-hai-kuan, are so placed in accordance with the Protocol agreed upon by the Powers on the 25th of the Seventh Moon, XXVII Year of Kuanghsu, that is Sept. 7th, 1901 of the Western Calendar, and must continue to observe the original intent of the said Protocol and must not concern themselves with the present changed aspect of affairs.

2. If any foreigners living within the limits of the neutral territory of this Empire shall secretly supply the belligerents with contraband of war to the prejudice of this country's responsibilities as a neutral, the local authorities must take measures to prohibit it or notify the Consular authorities concerned that they may investigate and take action.

Chinese officials and people must uniformly observe the following Regulations prohibiting actions that interfere with neutrality:

3. Chinese subjects must not meddle in the war nor enlist as soldiers.

4. Vessels belonging to Chinese subjects shall not enlist in the service of the belligerents nor at their invitation engage in such official services as privateering or transport.

5. It is not permitted one to lease or sell a vessel to a belligerent, nor to load such vessel with munitions of war for a belligerent nor equip it for such Power, nor otherwise assist in such transaction so as to furnish it with such vessel and supplies for use in war or in privateering.

6. It is not allowed to buy up contraband of war

for

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1207

Neutrality Regulations.

The Chinese Government has adopted the following Regulations in definition of its proclamation of neutrality:

1. The troops of the various foreign Powers left to secure a clear road to the sea, stationed between Peking and Shan-hai-kuan, are so placed in accordance with the Protocol agreed upon by the Powers on the 25th of the Seventh Moon, XXVII Year of Kuangsu, that is Sept. 7th, 1901 of the Western Calendar, and must continue to observe the original intent of the said Protocol and must not concern themselves with the present changed aspect of affairs.

2. If any foreigners living within the limits of the neutral territory of this Empire shall secretly supply the belligerents with contraband of war to the prejudice of this country's responsibilities as a neutral, the local authorities must take measures to prohibit it or notify the Consular authorities concerned that they may investigate and take action.

Chinese officials and people must uniformly observe the following Regulations prohibiting actions that interfere with neutrality:

3. Chinese subjects must not meddle in the war nor enlist as soldiers.

4. Vessels belonging to Chinese subjects shall not enlist in the service of the belligerents nor at their initiation engage in such official services as privateering or transport.

5. It is not permitted one to lease or sell a vessel to a belligerent, nor to load such vessel with munitions of war for a belligerent nor equip it for such Power, nor otherwise assist in such transaction so as to furnish it with such vessel and supplies for use in war or in privateering.

6. It is not allowed to buy up contraband of war

for

for the belligerents nor to manufacture contraband of war within the boundaries(of the neutral territory) to be forwarded for sale to the armies or navies of the belligerents. Goods that are contraband of war are included under the following heads:

(a) Cannon shot, lead balls, powder and all sorts of weapons.

(b) Saltpetre, sulphur, and all materials used in the manufacture of powder.

(c) All vessels that may be used in fighting or materials used in their construction.

(d) Official despatches relating to the war.

7. It is not allowed to transport officers or soldiers for the belligerents.

8. It is not allowed to loan funds to the belligerents.

9. Vessels, except when fleeing from a tempest, may not dare to enter a port blockaded by a belligerent.

10. Vessels entering the area of hostilities may not oppose their being searched by a belligerent.

11. It is not allowed to act as a spy for a belligerent to make report of military conditions.

12. It is not allowed to sell provisions, coal or charcoal to belligerents, in Chinese ports, except that vessels of all sorts belonging to belligerents may purchase such supplies as may be needed for the working of the vessels, subject to the special regulations given below.

The rights enjoyed by China as a neutral Power are as follows:

13. China maintains diplomatic relations with the two belligerents as heretofore.

14. China is permitted to employ troops to guard her own frontiers.

15. The belligerent Powers must not invade that portion

for the belligerents nor to manufacture contraband of war within the boundaries(of the neutral territory) to be forwarded for sale to the armies or navies of the belligerents. Goods that are contraband of war are included under the following heads:

(a) Cannon shot, lead balls, powder and all sorts of weapons.

(b) Saltpetre, sulphur, and all materials used in the manufacture of powder.

(c) All vessels that may be used in fighting or materials used in their construction.

(d) Official despatches relating to the war.

7. It is not allowed to transport officers or soldiers for the belligerents.

8. It is not allowed to loan funds to the belligerents.

(9) Vessels, except when fleeing from a tempest, may not dare to enter a port blockaded by a belligerent.

10. Vessels entering the area of hostilities may not oppose their being searched by a belligerent.

11. It is not allowed to act as a spy for a belligerent to make report of military conditions.

12. It is not allowed to sell provisions, coal or charcoal to belligerents, in Chinese ports, except that vessels of all sorts belonging to belligerents may purchase such supplies as may be needed for the working of the vessels, subject to the special regulations given below.

The rights enjoyed by China as a neutral Power are as follows:

13. China maintains diplomatic relations with the two belligerents as heretofore.

14. China is permitted to employ troops to guard her own frontiers.

15. The belligerent Powers must not invade that por-

tion

tion of the Chinese Empire which has been declared to be neutral territory.

16. The belligerent Powers must not blockade Chinese ports.

17. All passports and certificates issued by China must be recognized by the two belligerent Powers.

18. Chinese subjects may still trade with the belligerent countries as usual, and may visit for commercial purposes any place where military operations are not being conducted.

19. It is expected that the belligerent Powers will protect all Chinese subjects dwelling within their borders, both in person and property. They must not seize their wealth nor compel them to do military service.

20. Should there be Chinese subjects sojourning within a port blockaded by a belligerent Power, this Government may send a war-ship to give them protection or to take them from the port.

21. Chinese vessels may give transportation to Envoys or noncombatant citizens of a belligerent Power.

22. Goods of a belligerent country carried in Chinese ships, and Chinese goods carried in ships of a belligerent Power, except such as are contraband of war, may pass to and fro without hindrance.

23. Arms and ammunition carried by Chinese ships, if intended simply for self defense, must not be considered as prohibited.

24. Although Chinese ships may be carrying prohibited goods, if they are being shipped to a neutral country or being brought from a neutral country, they may not be detained.

25. If a Chinese vessel shall have already been seized by a belligerent Power it must not at once be confiscated.

tion of the Chinese Empire which has been declared to be neutral territory.

16. The belligerent Powers must not blockade Chinese ports.

17. All passports and certificates issued by China must be recognized by the two belligerent Powers.

18. Chinese subjects may still trade with the belligerent countries as usual, and may visit for commercial purposes any place where military operations are not being conducted.

19. It is expected that the belligerent Powers will protect all Chinese subjects dwelling within their borders, both in person and property. They must not seize their wealth nor compel them to do military service.

20. Should there be Chinese subjects sojourning within a port blockaded by a belligerent Power, this Government may send a war-ship to give them protection or to take them from the port.

21. Chinese vessels may give transportation to Mandarins or noncombatant citizens of a belligerent Power.

22. Goods of a belligerent country carried in Chinese ships, and Chinese goods carried in ships of a belligerent Power, except such as are contraband of war, may pass to and fro without hindrance.

23. Arms and ammunition carried by Chinese ships, if intended simply for self defense, must not be considered as prohibited.

24. Although Chinese ships may be carrying prohibited goods, if they are being shipped to a neutral country or being brought from a neutral country, they may not be detained.

25. If a Chinese vessel shall have already been seized by a belligerent Power it must not at once be confiscated.

cated. There must first be an investigation by a court of the belligerent Power, and only, if there shall have been a violation of prohibitions, may the vessel be condemned according to precedent. If there shall have been a mistaken seizure, compensation for damages must be paid by the belligerent Power; the amount of such compensation to be determined by the court of said belligerent.

26. China may send officers to observe the military operations, but there must be no interference on their part.

Should there be land or naval forces of a belligerent within the limits of that portion of China declared to be neutral territory they must observe the following regulations:

27. Should any of the land forces of a belligerent, owing to defeat, flee across the boundaries into China, they must give up their arms and submit to the restraint of the Chinese officials; they must not presume to move about of their own accord.

28. Should there be any fugitive soldiers of a belligerent Power within the borders of China in need of clothing and food, the Chinese Government will undertake to supply them, and at the conclusion of hostilities the said belligerent must make due compensation.

29. Privateers of a belligerent Power, may not sail into a Chinese port. But such as seek temporary shelter from a tempest, or wish to repair damages or obtain necessary provisions, if there really be no alternative, are exempted from this prohibition. Immediately upon the conclusion of their business they must leave said port.

30. War-ships of a belligerent Power must not engage in hostilities in any port of China nor seize merchant vessels therein nor make such port a base for naval operations.

cated. There must first be an investigation by a court of the belligerent Power, and only, if there shall have been a violation of prohibitions, may the vessel be condemned according to precedent. If there shall have been a mistaken seizure, compensation for damages must be paid by the belligerent Power; the amount of such compensation to be determined by the court of said belligerent.

26. China may send officers to observe the military operations, but there must be no interference on their part.

Should there be land or naval forces of a belligerent within the limits of that portion of China declared to be neutral territory they must observe the following regulations:

27. Should any of the land forces of a belligerent, owing to defeat, flee across the boundaries into China, they must give up their arms and submit to the restraint of the Chinese officials; they must not presume to move about of their own accord.

28. Should there be any fugitive soldiers of a belligerent Power within the borders of China in need of clothing and food, the Chinese Government will undertake to supply them, and at the conclusion of hostilities the said belligerent must make due compensation.

29. Privateers of a belligerent Power, may not sail into a Chinese port. But such as seek temporary shelter from a tempest, or wish to repair damages or obtain necessary provisions, if there really be no alternative, are exempted from this prohibition. Immediately upon the conclusion of their business they must leave said port.

30. War-ships of a belligerent Power must not engage in hostilities in any port of China nor seize merchant vessels therein nor make such port a base for naval operations.

(Enclosure with Mr. Conger's No. 1507, Feb. 17, 1904.).

31. Should any war-ships or transports of a belligerent desire to enter a Chinese sea-port, if it be for no other purpose than that of touching at the port as in an ordinary voyage, they will be permitted to enter such ports as are ordinarily touched at. Within twenty-four hours they must leave. If on account of dangerous weather it be difficult for them to put to sea, or if their repair of damages be not completed, or if the supply of necessary provisions and coals purchased be insufficient to enable them to reach the nearest port, they must obtain an extension of the time limit from the Chinese Naval Commandant or the local official. Immediately upon the conclusion of their business they must take their departure.

32. War vessels and transports of belligerents must not bring ships which they have ~~not~~ captured into a Chinese port. But should they be seeking shelter from a storm or desiring to repair damages or buy necessary provisions, and there really be no alternative course, they shall be exempted from this prohibition, and immediately upon the conclusion of their business they must take their departure. During their stay, however, they must not land their captives nor sell captured vessels or materials.

33. A belligerent Power must not attempt to enroll troops in a Chinese sea-port, nor inland within the boundaries of neutral territory, nor buy arms, ammunition, or other military supplies in such places. If there should be a war vessel of a belligerent repairing damages at a Chinese sea-port the work must be such only as may be required to enable it to reach the nearest port.

34. Should war vessels or transports of the two belligerent Powers meet in one port, the vessel arriving last must wait until the first vessel shall have left the port one day and one night, and must receive the permission

of

(Enclosure with Min. Despatch No. 1527
Feb. 17, 1904.)

31. Should any war-ships or transports of a belligerent desire to enter a Chinese sea-port, if it be for no other purpose than that of touching at the port as in an ordinary voyage, they will be permitted to enter such ports as are ordinarily touched at. Within twenty-four hours they must leave. If on account of dangerous weather it be difficult for them to put to sea, or if their repair of damages be not completed, or if the supply of necessary provisions and coals purchased be insufficient to enable them to reach the nearest port, they must obtain an extension of the time limit from the Chinese Naval Commandant or the local official. Immediately upon the conclusion of their business they must take their departure.

32. War vessels and transports of belligerents must not bring ships which they have ⟵ captured into a Chinese port. But should they be seeking shelter from a storm or desiring to repair damages or buy necessary provisions, and there really be no alternative course, they shall be exempted from this prohibition, and immediately upon the conclusion of their business they must take their departure. During their stay, however, they must not land their captives nor sell captured vessels or materials.

33. A belligerent Power must not attempt to enroll troops in a Chinese sea-port, nor inland within the boundaries of neutral territory, nor buy arms, ammunition, or other military supplies in such places. If there should be a war vessel of a belligerent repairing damages at a Chinese sea-port the work must be such only as may be required to enable it to reach the nearest port.

34. Should war vessels or transports of the two belligerent Powers meet in one port, the vessel arriving last must wait until the first vessel shall have left the port one day and one night, and must receive the permission

of

of the Chinese Naval Commandant or the local official before it may proceed.

38. In matters not fully provided for the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors of the various Provinces shall, as occasion may arise, investigate the circumstances and examine the provisions of International Law and direct their subordinates what action to take.

From the day on which the above regulations shall be communicated in despatches and published, they shall be of force, and action must at once and uniformly be taken in accordance with them. There must be no disobedience.

of the Chinese Naval Commandant or the local official before it may proceed.

39. In matters not fully provided for the Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors of the various Provinces shall, as occasion may arise, investigate the circumstances and examine the provisions of International Law and direct their subordinates what action to take.

From the day on which the above regulations shall be communicated in despatches and published, they shall be of force, and action must at once and uniformly be taken in accordance with them. There must be no disobedience.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

asked Mch. 31.

No. 1598

February 17, 1904.

File

INDEXED
RECORDED
MAR 26
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK,
MAR 28 1904
Department of State.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 1904
BUREAU

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

For Rels.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Subject:

Transmitting copy of Foreign Office Note acknowledging expression of views of United States Government as to neutrality of China, etc.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 1 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1508.

February 17, 1904.

To the Honorable,
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

S i r :

I have the honor to enclose translation of a note received from the Foreign Office gratefully acknowledging receipt of the kind expressions of the Government of the United States concerning the neutrality of China and the necessity of limiting as much as possible the zone of hostilities in the war now existing between Russia and Japan.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:
Foreign Office to Mr. Conger dated
February 15, 1904.

Enclosure with Despatch No. 1508 of Feb. 17, 1904.

Note from Foreign Office to Mr. Conger
dated February 15, 1904.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note saying that you had received a telegram from the United States Secretary of State to the effect that in the war just begun between Russia and Japan it was the one desire of the United States Government that the neutrality of China and, so far as possible, her administrative entity should be respected by both powers, and that the area of hostilities should be limited and localized as much as possible, lest the Chinese people should become unduly excited and the commerce between China and other countries should suffer injury or the peaceful relations of China with other powers be disturbed. Your Excellency forwarded this statement to us for our consideration.

We, the Prince and Ministers, have read with care this statement and note that it gives evidence of your honorable Government's concern for the public interests and its efforts to the full extent of its influence to support them. For this expression of its sentiments which are in thorough acccord with those of the Chinese Government we are deeply grateful.

As in duty bound we send this reply to your Excellency that you may forward it to your Honorable Government for its information and in doing so avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

February 15 1904.

Enclosure with Despatch No. 1597 of Feb. 17, 1904.

Note from Foreign Office to Mr. Conger

dated February 15, 1904.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note saying that you had received a telegram from the United States Secretary of State to the effect that in the war just begun between Russia and Japan it was the one desire of the United States Government that the neutrality of China and, so far as possible, her administrative entity should be respected by both powers, and that the area of hostilities should be limited and localized as much as possible, lest the Chinese people should become unduly excited and the commerce between China and other countries should suffer injury or the peaceful relations of China with other powers be disturbed. Your Excellency forwarded this statement to us for our consideration.

We, the Prince and Ministers, have read with care this statement and note that it gives evidence of your honorable Government's concern for the public interests and its efforts to the full extent of its influence to support them. For this expression of its sentiments which are in thorough accord with those of the Chinese Government we are deeply grateful.

As in duty bound we send this reply to your Excellency that you may forward it to your Honorable Government for its information and in doing so avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

February 15th 1904.

Confirm with answer. H.J.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU FEB 19 1904

From Peking,

February 19, 1904.

Received 11;20 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

February 19th. Bid interior finish etcetera just received. Nealy thinks it very much too high and advises rejection and readvertising. This would postpone completion of buildings until 1906. Would it not be better if additional appropriation can be secured to accept this bid than to continue so long expenses of architect, other unavoidable expenditures, risk of fire, etcetera? The only other alternative is to finish interior with cheap Chinese material. Early reply necessary.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU MAR 3 1904 FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,

Enclosure with Despatch No. 1572 of Feb. 17, 1904.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Peking,

February 19, 1904.

Received 21;20 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

February 19th. Mid Interior Finish etcetera just received. Nealy thinks it very much too high and advises rejection and readvertising. This would postpone completion of buildings until 1905. Would it not be better if additional appropriation can be secured to accept this bid than to continue no long expenses of architect, other unavoidable expenditures, risk of fire, etcetera? The only other alternative is to finish interior with cheap Chinese material. Early reply necessary.

CONGER

Received in the Chief Clerk's Office.

58TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | DOCUMENT No. 154.

UNITED STATES LEGATION AT PEKING, CHINA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE SUBMITTING AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO COMPLETE THE NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE UNITED STATES LEGATION AT PEKING, CHINA.

FEBRUARY 10, 1904.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 9, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of State, of the 8th instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation to complete the new buildings for the United States legation at Peking, China, and for purposes of securing a suitable supply of water, $50,000.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 8, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch from the minister of the United States to China, with a copy of its accompanying inclosure, requesting an additional appropriation to complete the new buildings for the United States legation at Peking, and for the purpose of procuring a suitable supply of water.

The amount suggested by Mr. Nealy in his report to Mr. Conger, $25,000, is based upon an estimate of cost of the interior finish of the buildings of $30,000. It is found necessary, however, to obtain the

interior finish in the United States, and the lowest bid for the work, upon Mr. Nealy's specifications, was $68,000, delivered in Tientsin, of which fact Mr. Nealy was not informed at the date of his report, as will be seen from the copies of two cablegrams between the Department and the minister, also herewith inclosed.

In accordance with the minister's request, I have the honor to recommend that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated for the purposes above indicated.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

P. S.—I have to state for your information that this dispatch from Mr. Conger has just been received.

No. 1459.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Peking, China, December 19, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, with my hearty approval, copy of a letter from Mr. Nealy, the architect and superintendent of our new legation buildings, showing the necessity of an additional appropriation in order to complete properly the buildings, construct the necessary approaches, and appropriately lay out and ornament the grounds, and to bore an artesian well.

According to Mr. Nealy's estimates and the contracts for material and labor, the bare buildings, plainly finished and ready for occupancy, can be constructed with the funds already appropriated. But when this is done we will still lack a suitable entrance or gateway, which is usually the most striking and beautiful part of a compound. Ours will be at the head of and looking down a broad and handsome street and should therefore be proportionally imposing.

The buildings, as you have seen from the plans, are being built on three sides of our compound, fronting on an open square, which should be made into a charming little park, with trees, shrubbery, grass, walks, etc.

Proper stables must be built and, most important of all, a suitable water supply must be obtained. It is believed that good artesian water can be found here at a reasonable depth. We are fortunate in having with us Prof. Bailey Willis, of the Geological Survey and Carnegie Institution, who, availing himself of the permission granted through your good offices, will next week begin a thorough survey in order to, as far as possible, definitely determine the question.

Had we been able to begin our work when the first appropriation was made I believe it all could have been completed with the present amount. But materials are much higher now, and Mr. Nealy is building much better buildings than we expected, or than have ever been built in China. Our legation buildings are not so showily constructed, nor nearly so large as the buildings of the other legations, but are incomparably more substantial.

The Russians and French are each expending three times as much as we are, and the Austrian, Italian, and Belgian legations are each costing more than ours. Our buildings, as you are aware, are none of them

larger than is actually necessary. There is not a tree, shrub, or spear of grass in the grounds, and the necessity of getting these started at the earliest possible moment is plainly apparent.

Mr. Nealy is the only man in China who ever succeeded in getting the Chinese to do real foreign work, and therefore ours will be the only real foreign buildings here. If possible, he should be retained on the work until everything is completed, so that the buildings, approaches, grounds, etc., may be finished after a symmetrical and harmonious plan. He has most intelligently and satisfactorily prepared the plans, has instructed the Chinese workmen, is constructing the buildings most successfully and economically, and can much better and more cheaply than any other person plan and execute the approaches and landscape improvements. Hence funds should be provided and authority given in order that all may be finished and he be permitted to return home at the earliest possible moment.

I therefore earnestly urge an additional appropriation by the present Congress of $25,000 for the purpose named. With this appropriation and Mr. Nealy to complete the work, our new legation will be a credit to our country; without it, the contrast with the other legations will be humiliating.

The progress of the work and the expenditures up to the present time have been fully reported in previous dispatches.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. H. CONGER.

Hon. JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

PEKING, CHINA, *December 17, 1903.*

SIR: I most respectfully and earnestly call your attention to the necessity of an additional appropriation by Congress for the final completion of the United States legation buildings now being constructed under my charge.

The amount I found available when I arrived in Peking was not sufficient to properly construct and finish five buildings of the size required, including a chair house and servants' quarters.

My designs for these buildings were made with a view to keeping within the appropriation, and no building was made larger than actually necessary. But there have been various matters of expense in building in China that would not be encountered to such a degree in America. Much of the material entering into the construction has of necessity been brought from America, and the excessive freight rates have eaten into the already meager sum until it becomes a question of doing the interior finish in the cheapest and most unsatisfactory manner unless we receive additional money.

On lumber which cost us $4,541 in San Francisco, the freightage to Tientsin alone was $3,550. It was utterly impossible to obtain even a fair quality of lumber in China. The very best submitted was unseasoned, sappy, and full of knots, and would not have kept in shape a year. It was not fit for use.

Neither could I obtain steel or good cast iron from any place short of San Francisco. A few odd shapes of beams were to be had in Shanghai and castings of a very inferior grade, and for this poor stock extortionate prices were asked.

I have utilized, as far as practicable, materials to be had here in Peking, but it would have been a useless waste of money to use either steel, cast iron, or lumber—such as I found in China.

The cheap brick, stone, and labor alone have made it possible for one to build substantial and creditable residences for the United States minister, first secretary, second secretary, Chinese secretary, and a chancery, together with outbuildings. And acting upon the belief that in shabbily constructed public buildings the money is simply wasted, I have used my best endeavors to make good superstructures. But in the interior finishing I must necessarily use the cheapest and most unsatisfactory

materials in order to complete the work within the appropriation. This done, there will be nothing left for approaches or a suitable gate and gatehouse to the American compound.

The brick wall surrounding the compound is cheaply built and suffers by comparison with other walls in the legation quarter. But this is not so vital a question as that of interior finish and approaches.

It has been my earnest desire, since becoming acquainted with conditions here in Peking, to finish our legation buildings—among so many other legation buildings recently erected—in a manner creditable to our Government; and, too, as my designation by the Treasury Department to undertake this work came to me entirely unsolicited, I should like to render it complete and creditable to myself as architect and superintendent.

I should fail to do my full duty if I neglected to call attention to the urgent need of an artesian well. There is not an ounce of water in Peking fit to drink in its natural state. It is impregnated with alkali, and as city upon city have gone to decay upon the site of the present Peking, all city wells receive, through the 20 feet of filled-in rubbish, the seepage from all sorts of dirt and filth.

A well 1,000 or not less than 900 feet deep should be bored. Artesian conditions are good here, and I am satisfied that at about this depth a flowing and inexhaustible well could be obtained. I estimate that such a well could be bored and completed for $3,000.

I most sincerely hope that you will urge an additional appropriation of $25,000. This sum, with the balance available, would enable me to complete the entire work, including interior finish, approaches, gatehouse, and artesian well. I estimate the cost as follows:

Approaches, including gatehouse, and brick and stone gateway, main entrance, with wrought-iron inner gates and three-eighths steel-plated heavy exterior gates; wrought-iron gates, 2-leaf, between United States legation and barracks compounds; three-eighths steel-plated gates at south entrance; balustrade and wall connecting all legation buildings at fronts facing compound; six cisterns; removing filled-in rubbish and substituting earth therefor and planting trees and shrubbery; grading and driveways	$11,000
Artesian well and fixtures	3,000
Stables	3,000
Interior finish, additional	8,000
Total	25,000

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

SID. H. NEALY, *Architect in Charge.*

Hon. E. H. CONGER, *United States Minister.*

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 6, 1904.

CONGER, *Peking:*

Fourteen fifty-nine received. On basis accounts and drafts received here, also proposal of Warren Manufacturing Company, which Roberts recommends, for interior finish of buildings, Department estimates $50,000 to complete buildings instead estimate $25,000. Reply by cable.

LOOMIS.

[Telegram.]

PEKING, *February 7, 1904.*

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington:*

We have not yet received bids for interior finish any materials advertised for through Roberts at San Francisco, but if the lowest bid exceeds $30,000, including freight, the excess must be added to our estimate of $25,000.

CONGER.

O

DEPT OF STATE
APR
6
1904
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BU

Ack & file

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1509.

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

February 23, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

FOR [illegible] 1904.

Subject:

Confirming Department telegram of 19th inst. communicating Russian reply with regard to neutrality of China on named conditions, and your reply. Chinese Government informed.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 13 1904
FILED

No. 1509.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 23rd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to confirm your cipher telegram of the 19th instant, as follows:

Conger, Minister,
Peking.

Nineteenth. I receive this morning the following telegram from St. Petersburg communicating the Russian reply:

"The Imperial Government shares completely the desire to insure tranquility in China. Is ready to adhere to an understanding with other Powers for the purpose of safeguarding the neutrality of that Empire, on the following conditions: Firstly, China must herself strictly observe all the clauses of neutrality; Secondly, the Japanese Government must loyally observe the engagements entered into with the Powers, as well as the principles generally recognized by the Law of nations. That it is well understood that neutralization in no case can be extended to Manchuria, the territory of which, by the force of events, will serve as the field of military operations."

To this I have to-day made the following response:

"The answer of the Russian Government is viewed as responsive to the proposal made by the United States, as well as by the other Powers, and in a friendly manner, and will have pleasure in communicating it forthwith to the Governments of China and Japan, each of which has already informed us its adherence to the principles set forth in our circular proposal."

I have communicated this correspondence to the Japanese Government, and to London, Paris and Berlin.
(Signed) Hay.

I have communicated this information to the Chinese Government in a note, copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, February 22nd, 1904.

No. 1504.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1509.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

F.O.No. 610.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, February 22nd, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have received a cablegram from my Government, communicating to me the reply of the Russian Government to the note circulated by the United States a few days ago among the Powers, which reply is to the effect that the Russian Government is as desirous as other Powers for the preservation of peace in China, and is quite willing to enter into an agreement with other Governments to secure the neutrality of China, provided that the obligations of a neutral Power are carefully fulfilled by the Chinese Government, and provided that the agreement with the Powers must be faithfully kept by Japan, which Government must also carefully observe the general principles set forth in the law of Nations; but that as Manchuria must be included within the area of hostilities, that territory cannot by any means be regarded as within the neutral boundaries. To this statement of Russia the Secretary of State of the United States replied that he regarded the response of the Russian Government as a friendly one, and as in accord with the intent of the circular note issued by the United States and other Powers; that the Chinese and Japanese Governments had already agreed to the principles set forth in the said note, and that he would have pleasure in informing them of this response on the part of Russia.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to communicate the above at once to Your Imperial Highness, and in so doing, I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
E.E.& M.P., U.S.A.,

To His Imperial Highness, the Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1509.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

P.O.No. 810.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, February 22nd, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I have received a cablegram from my Government, communicating to me the reply of the Russian Government to the note circulated by the United States a few days ago among the Powers, which reply is to the effect that the Russian Government is as desirous as other Powers for the preservation of peace in China, and is quite willing to enter into an agreement with other Governments to secure the neutrality of China, provided that the obligations of a neutral Power are carefully fulfilled by the Chinese Government, and provided that the agreement with the Powers must be faithfully kept by Japan, which Government must also carefully observe the general principles set forth in the law of Nations; but that as Manchuria must be included within the area of hostilities, that territory cannot by any means be regarded as within the neutral boundaries.

To this statement of Russia the Secretary of State of the United States replied that he regarded the response of the Russian Government as a friendly one, and as in accord with the intent of the circular note issued by the United States and other Powers; that the Chinese and Japanese Governments had already agreed to the principles set forth in the said note, and that he would have pleasure in informing them of this response on the part of Russia.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to communicate the above at once to Your Imperial Highness, and in so doing, I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
E.E.& M.P., U.S.A.,
To His Imperial Highness, the Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
APR
6
1904
ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

No. 1510. February 23, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

Subject:

Additional appropriation for Legation buildings. Bids for interior finish too high, rejected, until appropriation secured. Will proceed with absolutely necessary wood-work, etc leaving suitable interior finish until advised of action of Congress.

(Confirming telegrams received February 7 and 19 and telegrams sent Feb.7 and 19.)

No. 1610.

LEGATION OF THE

Bureau of Accounts.

——— Apr 7, 1904.

MEMORANDUM.

Hold for action of Congress on additional appropriation requested of $50,000.—
To be included in Gen'l Deficiency bill.
Thos Cowgill.

The Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary

Sir:

I have the honor

correspondence as foll

Minister, Peking.

Fourteen fifty-

and drafts received b

ing Company, which Bo

of buildings, Department estimates fifty thousand dollars to complete buildings instead estimate twenty-five thousand Reply by cable.

(Signed) Loomis.

Peking, February 7th, 1904.

Secretary, Washington.

No. 1510.

LEGATION OF TH[redacted]

February 23rd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm our recent telegraphic correspondence as follows:

Washington, February ----------

Conger, Peking.

Fourteen fifty-nine received. On basis accounts and drafts received here, also proposal of Warren Manufacturing Company, which Roberts recommends for interior finish of buildings, Department estimates fifty thousand dollars to complete buildings instead estimate twenty-five thousand. Reply by cable.

(Signed) Loomis.

Peking, February 7th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Seventh. We have not yet received the bids for interior finish and other materials advertised for through Roberts at San Francisco, but if the lowest bid exceeds thirty thousand dollars including freight, the excess must be added to our estimate of twenty-five thousand.

(Signed) Conger.

Peking, February 19th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Nineteenth. Bid for interior finish, etc., just received. Nealy thinks it very much too high, and advises rejection and readvertising. This would postpone completion of buildings until nineteen hundred six. Would it not be better if additional appropriation can be secured

to

1910.

to accept this bid, than to continue so long the expenses of Architect, other unavoidable expenditures, risk of fire, etc?, The only other alternative is to finish interior with cheap Chinese material. Early reply necessary.

(Signed) Conger.

Washington, February 19th, 1904.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Nineteenth. On receipt of your despatch No. 1459 Department asked for additional appropriation of fifty thousand dollars from Congress, February eighth.

(Signed) Hay.

We have received bids for interior finish, etc., from San Francisco, and find that the lowest, Warren Manufacturing Company, the amount of which you have already been informed, is nearly one hundred per cent higher than what Mr. Nealy insists would have been a fair price at the date of his departure from the United States.

Of course we cannot accept this bid, nor contract for these materials until the additional appropriation is made. We have, therefore, telegraphed Mr. Roberts the rejection of the bids, and requested him to have bid so amended as to include only the window and door frames, sash and doors, galvanized iron work, flooring, roofing materials, hardware and rough piping for heating and plumbing, and to cable us the amount. If this should not be too high, we will cable acceptance and the work can go right on. If, in due time, the additional appropriation is granted, suitable and appropriate interior finish can be put in; if not, then we will be compelled to finish with cheap Chinese material.

I apprehend that Mr. Nealy is not so much to blame

for

to accept this bid, then to come to Hong Kong the expenses of Architect, other unavoidable expenditure, delay of time, etc. The only other alternative is to finish interior with cheap Chinese material. Early reply necessary.

(Signed) Cooper.

"Washington, February 12th, 1908.

Cooper, Minister,

Peking.

Department asked for additional appropriation of fifty thousand dollars from Congress, February eighth.

(Signed) Hay.

We have received bids for Interior Finish, etc., from San Francisco, and find that the lowest, Warren Shattuck Company, the amount of which you have already been informed, is nearly one hundred per cent higher than what Mr. Healy insists would have been a fair price at the date of his departure from the United States.

Of course we cannot accept this bid, nor contract for those materials until the additional appropriation is made. We have, therefore, telegraphed to Roberts the rejection of the bids, and requested him to have his engineers so to include only the window and door frames, sash and doors, galvanized iron work, flooring, roofing materials, hardware and rough piping for heating and plumbing, and to cable us the amount. If this should not be too high, we will cable acceptance and the work can go right on. If, in due time, the additional appropriation is granted, suitable and appropriate interior finish can be put in; if not, then we will be compelled to finish with cheap Chinese material.

I apprehend that Mr. Healy is not so much to blame

for

for the apparent error in estimates, because the newspapers from home indicate that on account of labor strikes and various other reasons the price of material has greatly advanced in the last year. It is probable, too, that the imminence of war caused freight rates to materially advance.

The great rise in the price of silver is operating against us here, altogether making an increase in the appropriation absolutely necessary.

Hoping to receive telegraphic information that Congress has appropriated the additional amount,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. Conger

for the apparent error in estimates, between the newspapers from some indicate that on account of labor scarcity and various other reasons the price of material has greatly advanced in the last year. It is probable, too, that the influence of war caused freight rates to materially advance.

The great rise in the price of silver is operating against us here, although making an increase in the appropriation absolutely necessary.

Hoping to receive favorable information from Congress has appropriated the additional amount,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 6 1904
BUREAU

No. 1511.

February 23, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Subject:

Annual Imperial New Year Audience to Diplomatic Corps February 20th. Addresses enclosed.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 8 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1611.

February 23, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the customary Imperial audience on the occasion of the New Year was given to the Diplomatic Corps on Saturday, February 20th.

The dean was absent through indisposition and I acted in his place. The audience was devoid of incident. The Empress Dowager, as has heretofore been the case, occupied the central throne, with the Emperor on a lower seat on her left. The speeches, copies of which are enclosed, were the usual formal expressions of good will. Spain and Korea were not represented on account of illness and the same cause explained the absence of the Minister of Austro Hungary and the Russian Minister and First Secretary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Address of the Diplomatic Body to the Throne.
2. Reply of the Throne.
3. Remarks of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager

No. 1511.

February 22, 1904.

To the Secretary
of
State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the customary Imperial audience on the occasion of the New Year was given to the Diplomatic Corps on Saturday, February 20th.

The scene was absent through indisposition and I acted in his place. The audience was devoid of interest. The Empress Dowager, as has heretofore been the case, occupied the central throne, with the Emperor on a lower seat on her left. The ordinary, copies of which are enclosed, were the usual formal expressions of good will. Spain and Korea were not represented in account of illness and the same cause explained the absence of the Minister of Austro-Hungary and the Russian Minister and Vice Registrar.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Address of the Diplomatic Body to the Throne.
2. Reply of the Throne.
3. Remarks of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager

Enclosure No./. In Despatch No. 1511

Address of the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at the New Years Audience.

Sire,

Les Représentants des Puissances amies de la Chine sont heureux de pouvoir profiter de l'occasion que la fête de nouvel an Chinois leur donne pour présenter à Votre Majesté et à l'Auguste famille Impériale leurs hommages respectueux et leurs félicitations les plus sincères pour la santé et le bonheur de Votre Majesté, et pour la prospérité de la Chine. Ils esperent et souhaitent surtout, que les bonnes rélations existant entre leurs Gouvernements et celui de la Chine continueront à être amicales, et ils considerent comme leur tâche principale de contribuer à ce qu'elles deviennent de plus en plus cordiales pour le bien mutuel de la Chine et de leurs pays. Tels sont les sentiments que les Représentants des Puissances résidant à Pékin m'ont chargé d'exprimer et que je prie Votre Majesté de vouloir bien agréer.

Enclosure No.1. In Despatch No. 1511

Address of the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at the New Years Audience.

Les Représentants des Puissances amies de la Chine ont heureux de pouvoir profiter de l'occasion que la fête de nouvel an Chinois leur donne pour présenter à Votre Majesté et à l'Auguste famille Impériale leurs hommages respectueux et leurs félicitations les plus sincères pour la santé et le bonheur de Votre Majesté, et pour la prospérité de la Chine. Ils espèrent et souhaitent surtout, que les bonnes relations existant entre leurs Gouvernements et celui de la Chine continueront à être amicales, et ils considèrent comme leur tâche principale de contribuer à ce qu'elles deviennent de plus en plus cordiales pour le bien mutuel de la Chine et de leurs pays. Tels sont les sentiments que les Représentants des Puissances résidant à Pekin m'ont chargé d'exprimer et que je prie Votre Majesté de vouloir bien agréer.

Translation of Encl. No 1 in Despatch No. 1511

Your Imperial Majesty:

The Representatives of the Powers friendly to China are happy in being able to profit by the opportunity which the feast of the Chinese New Year gives them to present to Your Majesty and the August Imperial Family their respectful homage, and their most sincere good wishes for the health and happiness of Your Majesty and for the prosperity of China. They hope, and above all desire that the relations existing between their Governments and the Government of China may continue to be friendly, and they consider it to be their principal duty to assist in making them more and more cordial for the mutual welfare of China and their Governments. Such are the sentiments which the Representatives of the Powers residing in Peking have charged me to express, and which I beg of Your Majesty to graciously accept.

Translation of Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 1511

Your Imperial Majesty:

The Representatives of the Powers friendly to China are happy in being able to profit by the opportunity which the feast of the Chinese New Year gives them to present to Your Majesty and the August Imperial Family their respectful homage, and their most sincere good wishes for the health and happiness of Your Majesty and for the prosperity of China. They hope, and above all desire that the relations existing between their Governments and the Government of China may continue to be friendly, and they consider it to be their principal duty to assist in making them more and more cordial for the mutual welfare of China and their Governments. Such are the sentiments which the Representatives of the Powers residing in Peking have charged me to express, and which I beg of Your Majesty to graciously accept.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.1511,

Reply to the Address at the New Year's Audience.

.....

The coming of Your Excellencies together to this audience at this season of the Chinese New Year and the felicitous remarks which you have diligently prepared and presented to US, evidence the sincerity of united friendship and afford cause for great gratification. China and the various Powers have enjoyed pleasant relations for many years, and our international intercourse is daily growing more intimate. WE only desire for the Emperors, Princes and Presidents of your honorable countries that national prosperity may be prolonged and that our cordial relations may prove firm and lasting. WE wish also for Your Excellencies that the passing years may increase your happiness and that you may all enjoy prosperity and peace, which will fulfill OUR earnest hopes.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 151,

Reply to the Address at the New Year's Audience.

****

The coming of Your Excellencies together to this audience at this season of the Chinese New Year and the felicitous remarks which you have diligently prepared and presented to US, evidence the sincerity of united friendship and afford cause for great gratification. China and the various Powers have enjoyed pleasant relations for many years, and our international intercourse is daily growing more intimate. WE only desire for the Emperors, Princes and Presidents of your honorable countries that national prosperity may be prolonged and that our cordial relations may prove firm and lasting. WE wish also for Your Excellencies that the passing years may increase your happiness and that you may all enjoy prosperity and peace, which will fulfill OUR earnest hopes.

Enclosure No. 3. In Despatch No. 1511.

The Gracious Remarks of H. I. M. the Empress Dowager.

.....

The fortunate sentiments expressed by Your Excellencies have given me very deep pleasure.

I only wish for the Emperors, Empresses, Princes and Presidents of your honorable countries that the New Year upon whose threshold we stand may bring them abundant joy and bless them by prolonging their happiness; that China and the foreign Powers may enjoy peace and lasting friendship, and that Your Excellencies may have a felicitous new year that shall add to your happiness and wealth and that during your stay in China you may have peace and prosper with the passing years.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1511.

The Gracious Remarks of H. I. M. the Empress Dowager.

.....

The fortunate sentiments expressed by Your Excellencies have given me very deep pleasure.

I only wish for the Emperors, Empresses, Princes and Presidents of your honorable countries that the New Year upon whose threshold we stand may bring them abundant joy and bless them by prolonging their happiness; that China and the foreign Powers may enjoy peace and lasting friendship, and that Your Excellencies may have a felicitous new year that shall add to your happiness and wealth and that during your stay in China you may have peace and prosper with the passing years.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

February 23, 1904.

Received 2:35 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

February 23rd. When will Annual Meeting Association of Military Surgeons be held and will Chinese be invited to send delegates? See enclosure to my despatch 1292.

C O N G E R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 9 52 AM 1904
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

INDEX BUREAU
APR 26 1906
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

February 25, 1904.

Received 2:30 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

February 25rd. When will Annual Meeting Association of
Military Surgeons be held and will Chinese be invited to send
delegates? See enclosure to my despatch 1292.

C O X DX R

Entered by the Chief Clerk's Office.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE
APR
6
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Secy for information
To Secy Lodge.
Ack.

No. 1512

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU

February 23, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Subject:

Professor Jenks received in Private audience by the Emperor of China February 22, 1904. Addresses enclosed.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 15 1904
FILED

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1612

February 23, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on February 22nd at 10 o'clock Professor Jenks of the Commission on International Exchange was received in private Audience by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

After having been presented, Professor Jenks made an address, a copy of which I enclose, as well as the reply from the throne, which was delivered by Prince Ching.

The Empress Dowager was not present.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Address of Prof. Jenks to the Throne.
2. Reply of the Throne.

No. 1512

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1512

Address of Jeremiah W. Jenks, Commissioner on International Exchange at the Audience granted by His Imperial Majesty, February 22, 1904.

*****

Your Imperial Majesty:-

The President of the United States has given me personal instructions to come to Peking in response to the friendly invitation extended by Your Government last year asking the cooperation of the Government of the United States in the reorganization of Your monetary system. In His name I bring to You from Him greetings and good wishes.

The President expressed great pleasure at the resolution of Your Imperial Majesty's Government to undertake this monetary change. In His judgment no other action can be taken by any government which will have so strong an influence toward increasing the economic welfare primarily of China, but also of the whole world. Its success will mean much added wealth to China, and in consequence added comfort for her people, with the happiness and culture which come with prosperity.

On receipt of the request of Your Government the President promptly laid it before Congress, which acts coordinately with Him in governmental work; and Congress, at His suggestion, passed formal laws to assist Him to carry out Your wishes. In sending me to You in accordance with these laws, the President has instructed me to keep in mind in my work here solely the welfare of the Chinese Government and people, believing that in helping China to secure the best possible monetary system He will not only be meeting best Your wish for His Government's cooperation in Your task, but that He will also thus be contributing best to the interests of His own country and of the world. It will be my earnest endeavor to the best of my ability to meet the wishes of Your Imperial Majesty by carrying out in letter and spirit His instructions.

Enclosure No. 1, In Despatch No. 152

Address of Jeremiah W. Jenks, Commissioner on International Exchange at the Audience granted by His Imperial Majesty, February 22, 1904.

*****

Your Imperial Majesty:-

The President of the United States has given me personal instructions to come to Peking in response to the friendly invitation extended by Your Government last year asking the cooperation of the Government of the United States in the reorganization of Your monetary system. In His name I bring to You from Him greetings and good wishes.

The President expressed great pleasure at the resolution of Your Imperial Majesty's Government to undertake this monetary change. In His judgment no other action can be taken by any government which will have so strong an influence toward increasing the economic welfare primarily of China, but also of the whole world. Its success will mean much added wealth to China, and in consequence added comfort for her people, with the happiness and culture which come with prosperity.

On receipt of the request of Your Government the President promptly laid it before Congress, which acts coordinately with Him in governmental work; and Congress, at His suggestion, passed formal laws to assist Him to carry out Your wishes. In sending me to You in accordance with these laws, the President has instructed me to keep in mind in my work here solely the welfare of the Chinese Government and people, believing that in helping China to secure the best possible monetary system He will not only be meeting best Your wish for His Government's cooperation in Your task, but that He will also thus be contributing best to the interests of His own country and of the world. It will be my earnest endeavor to the best of my ability to meet the wishes of Your Imperial Majesty by carrying out in letter and spirit His instructions.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1512.

Reply of H. I. M. the Emperor at the Audience.

****

The address which Your Excellency has submitted evidences sincere good will and has given US very great pleasure. China has ever enjoyed cordial relations with your honorable country.

At this time when all sorts of enterprises are being encouraged, it is most necessary to investigate financial methods in the hope of mutual advantage. Your Excellency's fame has been spread abroad and your present commission to China is additional proof of your friendly disposition. WE only desire that both our countries may daily increase in prosperity and become more intimate in their relations, and WE also wish for Your Excellency that you may ever enjoy great happiness and be blessed with peace and prosperity. This is OUR earnest hope.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 15 12

Reply of H. I. M. the Emperor at the Audience.

****

The address which Your Excellency has submitted evidence sincere good will and has given US very great pleasure. China has ever enjoyed cordial relations with your honorable country.

At this time when all sorts of enterprises are being encouraged, it is most necessary to investigate financial methods in the hope of mutual advantage. Your Excellency's fame has been spread abroad and your present commission to China is additional proof of your friendly disposition. WE only desire that both our countries may daily increase in prosperity and become more intimate in their relations, and WE also wish for Your Excellency that you may ever enjoy great happiness and be blessed with peace and prosperity. This is OUR earnest hope.

DEP'T OF STATE
APR
6
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU

No. 1513.

February 24, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State

ackd. Apl. 9

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

Subject:

Annual Call of Diplomatic Corps at the Wai-wu-pu, February 23, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 13 1904
FILED

No. 1515.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State

February 24, 1904.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1513.

February 24, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report thatyesterday February 23 the Diplomatic Corps made the annual call at the Wai Wu Pu on the occasion of the Chinese New Year.

They were received by the assembled boards. A slight collation was served at which, in the absence of the doyen, I proposed the health of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China, and the Belgian Minister proposed that of the members of the Government. The responses were by Prince Ch'ing.

Russia and Spain were not represented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1514.

February 24, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Congress of Military Surgeons at St. Louis. Invitation to China; delegates likely to be sent.

Legation telegram of Feb. 23rd and the reply of the Department confirmed.

No. 1514

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 24th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my cipher telegram of yesterday and Department's reply as follows:

Secstate, Washington.
Twentythird. When will annual meeting Association of Military Surgeons be held, and will Chinese Government be invited to send delegates? See enclosure my despatch twelve hundred ninety-two.
(Signed) Conger.

Conger, Peking.
Military Surgeons Congress meetings October ten to fifteen next at St. Louis. Invitation to China goes in next pouch.
(Signed) Hay.

I had a call from Dr. Tong, a foreign-educated doctor connected with the Chinese army, who informed me that the Chinese Government was ready to send delegates to the next annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, if an invitation could be received by them in time; hence my telegram. Ihave now communicated to him the substance of your reply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1814

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 3 1904
BUREAU.
DEPARTMENT O. STATE
10 40 AM 1904
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

From PEKING,

Feb. 24, 1904.

Received, Feb. 24,1904,7:46 a.m.

Secretary of State,
MAR 3 1904

FOR RELS. 1904.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Feb. 24th. Miller telegraphs that Russian authorities refuse him information concerning Japanese subjects or permission for representatives to interview them.

C O N G E R.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 7 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

PEKING.

Feb. 24, 1904.

Received, Feb. 24,1904,7:45 a.m.

Secretary of State,
MAR 3 1904

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Feb. 24th. Miller telegraphs that Russian authorities refuse him information concerning Japanese subjects or permission for representatives to interview them.

COOLEY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1515.

February 24, 1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of state.

Ans April 9

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK.
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

Subject:

Complying with Dep't Instruction No. 747 of January 9, 1904 Resolution accompanying letter of the Anglican Bishops of October 1899, and reply thereto of October 24, 1903 forwarded.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 13 1904
FILED

1 bar.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1615.

February 24, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 747 of January 9, 1904, and in reply to forward herewith the documents called for, viz. the Resolution accompanying the letter of the Anglican Bishops of October, ~~1899~~ 1903, and my reply to their letter of October 24, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Resolution.
2. Mr. Conger to the Bishops, November 5, 1903.

No. 1515.

February 14, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your pursuant Instruction No. 747 of January 9, 1904, and in reply to forward herewith the documents called for, viz. the Resolution accompanying the letter of the Anglican Bishops of October, 1903, and my reply to their letter of October 24, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Resolution.

2. Mr. Conger to the Bishops, November 6, 1903.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1515.

R e s o l u t i o n.

This Conference having heard from some of its members statements of the extreme hardships endured by converts and catechumens at the hands of Roman Catholics abetted by their foreign priests, and, with a view to preventing the recurrence of such outrages, having considered the desirableness of acquiring for themselves and their Clergy the privileges recently conceded to the Roman Catholic hierarchy by the Chinese Government, do not think it advisable to take such a step.

They resolve, however, to address a letter to the representatives of Great Britain and the United States in Peking, setting forth the danger both to the legitimate interests of the Anglican and other non-Roman Missions in China and to the public peace arising from the disregard of first principles of justice and charity exhibited by some native Roman Catholics unchecked or even abetted by certain European priests, apparently with the support of the French Legation, and to deal with which the Chinese Mandarins have professed themselves helpless.

Enclosure No.1. In Despatch No.1515.

R e s o l u t i o n.

This Conference having heard from some of its members statements of the extreme hardships endured by converts and catechumens at the hands of Roman Catholics abetted by their foreign priests, and, with a view to preventing the recurrence of such outrages, having considered the desirableness of acquiring for themselves and their Clergy the privileges recently conceded to the Roman Catholic hierarchy by the Chinese Government, do not think it advisable to take such a step.

They resolve, however, to address a letter to the representatives of Great Britain and the United States in Peking, setting forth the danger both to the legitimate interests of the American and other non-Roman Missions in China and to the public peace arising from the disregard of first principles of justice and charity exhibited by some native Roman Catholics unchecked or even abetted by certain European priests, apparently with the support of the French Legation, and to deal with which the Chinese Mandarins have professed themselves helpless.

Enclosure

Mis. No. 2008.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1515.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Graves.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, November 5th, 1905.

Rev. F. R. Graves,

Bishop of Shanghai,

Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have received your esteemed favor of the 24th ultimo enclosing letter of the Conference of Bishops lately held in China, setting forth the serious inconveniences arising from the political influences wielded by the Missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and requesting that such representations be made to the Ministers of the Roman Catholic Powers as may, if possible, lead to the regulation and repression of the dangerous policy.

I believe I thoroughly appreciate the situation, and would be glad if some remedy could be devised to alleviate it; but in my judgment it would be a dangerous thing, and neither wise nor politic, to make complaint to the Ministers suggested. It occurs to me that a more hopeful plan would be for the religious heads of the several denominations to consult together in a frank, friendly and Christian spirit, and try to arrive at some common modus vivendi which would be fair to all, and best for the general Christian development of the people in whom you all are interested.

If you reply to this suggestion, that the Catholic priests will not listen to your arguments, but maintain the justice and right of their proceedings, then I must say that the Ministers are sure to agree with and uphold the priests, and no good could be accomplished by intercession with them.

Regretting my inability to help you, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

No. 2008.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 1515.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Graves.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, November 5th, 1903.

Rev. F. R. Graves,

Bishop of Shanghai,

Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have received your esteemed favor of the 24th ultimo enclosing letter of the Conference of Bishops lately held in China, setting forth the serious inconveniences arising from the political influences wielded by the Missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and requesting that such representations be made to the Minister of the Roman Catholic Powers as may, if possible, lead to the regulation and repression of the dangerous policy.

I believe I thoroughly appreciate the situation, and would be glad if some remedy could be devised to alleviate it; but in my judgment it would be a dangerous thing, and neither wise nor politic, to make complaint to the Minister suggested. It occurs to me that a more hopeful plan would be for the religious heads of the several denominations to consult together in a frank, friendly and Christian spirit, and try to arrive at some common modus vivendi which would be fair to all, and best for the general Christian development of the people in whom you all are interested.

If you reply to this suggestion, that the Catholic priests will not listen to your arguments, but maintain the justice and right of their proceedings, then I must say that the Ministers are sure to agree with and uphold the priests, and no good could be accomplished by intercession with them.

Regretting my inability to help you, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

DEP'T OF STATE
APR
6
1904
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

CONSULAR BUREAU
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack. Gratifying

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1516,

CONSULAR BUREAU
APR
6
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

February 24, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU.

Ans April 7/04

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
APR 8 1904
FILED

Subject:

Student Interpreters, last quarterly examination of. Their excellent progress etc.

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

No. 1918.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 24th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the report of the last quarterly examination of the Student Interpreters, by which you will observe that they are making excellent progress in their studies.

I am glad to add that their personal conduct and life here are most commendable, and if, as I hope, the law under which they were appointed shall be so amended as to give them permanent entry into the Consular service, I am sure they will prove a credit thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Report as stated.

No. 1774.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA

February 21st, 1914.

To the Honorable

The Secretary,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the report of the last quarterly examination of the Student Interpreters, by which you will observe that they are making excellent progress in their studies.

I am glad to add that their personal conduct and life here are most commendable, and if, as I hope, the law under which they were appointed shall be so amended as to give them permanent entry into the Consular service, I am sure they will prove a credit thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Report as stated.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1516.

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger.

Peking, February 9th, 1904.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the last quarterly examination of the Student Interpreters.

The three senior students, Messrs. Haskins, Arnold and Cloud, have given most of their time during the past three months to documentary Chinese, having completed Lay's text book upon that subject. They have also completed the "Guide to Mandarin." Their examination consisted in translations of conversations from this latter (orally)and in translating certain technical phrases, used in despatch writing, from Chinese to English and others from English to Chinese, as well as in explaining the construction and use of certain forms. Besides this they were required to translate one despatch from English into Chinese and one from Chinese into English. These were despatches which they had never seen before, but they were allowed the use of their teachers and dictionaries. The teachers do not, however, understand English.

The result was very satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that they have been in Peking but a little more than a year. Mr. Haskins' marks averaged 93.9; Mr. Cloud's 85.5, and Mr. Arnold's 74.

The second class, consisting of Messrs. Clowe, Heintzleman and Hull had their first annual examination, and in accordance with the Regulations of the Department I invited two Americans to assist me, Revds. Dr. Wherry of the Presbyterian Mission and Dr. Ament of the American Board Mission. The oral examination was pretty severe,

lasting

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 154

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger.

Peking, February 9th, 1904.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the last quarterly examination of the Student Interpreters.

The three senior students, Messrs. Haskins, Arnold and Cloud, have given most of their time during the past three months to documentary Chinese, having completed Lay's text book upon that subject. They have also completed the "Guide to Mandarin." Their examination consisted in translations of conversations from this latter (orally)and in translating certain technical phrases, used in despatch writing, from Chinese to English and others from English to Chinese, as well as in explaining the construction and use of certain forms. Besides this they were required to translate one despatch from English into Chinese and one from Chinese into English. These were despatches which they had never seen before, but they were allowed the use of their teachers and dictionaries. The teachers do not, however, understand English.

The result was very satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that they have been in Peking but a little more than a year. Mr. Haskins' marks averaged 93.9; Mr. Cloud's 85.5, and Mr. Arnold's 74.

The second class, consisting of Messrs. Clowe, Heintzleman and Hull had their first annual examination, and in accordance with the Regulations of the Department I invited two Americans to assist me, Revds. Dr. Wherry of the Presbyterian Mission and Dr. Ament of the American Board Mission. The oral examination was pretty severe, lasting

lasting nearly an hour for each one, and consisted in reading and translating Chinese at sight, giving oral translations of Chinese and English sentences read to them and indicating tones of characters. Their written examination included writing 500 characters, a test in the use of classifiers and translating Chinese into English and vice versa.

Each of the examiners marked separately; their marks are as follows:

Mr. Clowe:

as marked by Dr.	Wherry;	95.
as marked by Dr.	Ament,	93.
as marked by Mr.	Williams,	97.
	Average,	95.

Mr. Heintzleman:

as marked by Dr.	Wherry,	85.
as marked by Dr.	Ament,	63.75.
as marked by Mr.	Williams,	83.5.
	Average,	77.4.

Mr. Hull:

as marked by Dr.	Wherry,	89.
as marked by Dr.	Ament,	75.
as marked by Mr.	Williams,	93.5.
	Average,	85.8.

The third class, consisting of Messrs. Pontius and Williams passed a very satisfactory examination in Mateer's Mandarin Lessons and the Guide to Kuan Hua (Mandarin), and were required to write 100 characters.

Their marks were as follows:

Pontius;	81.3.
Williams,	96.3.

With regard to the marks of Messrs. Heintzleman and Hull, it ought to be said in justice to them that since the report was made Dr. Ament has said to me that he misunderstood the requirements, and where the students had transliterated Chinese words in answering certain questions he had marked them down for not writing the Chinese characters. But it was distinctly stated in these questions that the

student

lasting nearly an hour for each one, and consisted in reading and translating Chinese at sight, giving oral translations of Chinese and English sentences read to them and indicating tones of characters. Their written examination included writing 500 characters, a test in the use of classifiers and translating Chinese into English and vice versa.

Each of the examiners marked separately; their marks are as follows:

Mr. Clowe:

as marked by Dr. Wherry;	95.
as marked by Dr. Ament,	93.
as marked by Mr. Williams,	97.
Average,	95.

Mr. Heintzleman:

as marked by Dr. Wherry,	85.
as marked by Dr. Ament,	83.75.
as marked by Mr. Williams,	83.5.
Average,	77.4.

Mr. Hull:

as marked by Dr. Wherry,	89.
as marked by Dr. Ament,	75.
as marked by Mr. Williams,	93.5.
Average,	85.8.

The third class, consisting of Messrs. Pontius and Williams passed a very satisfactory examination in Matteer's Mandarin Lessons and the Guide to Kuan Hua (Mandarin), and were required to write 100 characters.

Their marks were as follows:

Pontius;	81.3.
Williams,	96.3.

With regard to the marks of Messrs. Heintzleman and Hull, it ought to be said in justice to them that since the report was made Dr. Ament has said to me that he misunderstood the requirements, and where the students had translated Chinese words in answering certain questions he had marked them down for not writing the Chinese characters. But it was distinctly stated in these questions that the student

student might transliterate, if he should be unable to write the character. Messrs. Hull and Heintzleman, therefore, had not attempted in these particular places to write the character. Where required to write the Chinese they did very well.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. T. Williams,

Chinese Secretary.

student might transliterate, if he should be unable to write the character. Messrs. Hull and Heintzleman, therefore, had not attempted in these particular places to write the character. Where required to write the Chinese they did very well.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. T. Williams,

Chinese Secretary.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1517.

February 24, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Chinese Government has been informed that New Zealand, Natal and Cape of Good Hope Governments have ratified Universal Postal Convention as per Department circular of December 29, 1903.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 6 1904
FILED

No. 1517.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 24th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on receipt of Department Circular of December 29th, 1903, I notified the Chinese Government that, on December 24th, 1903, the British Ambassador at Washington deposited in the Department of State the instruments of ratification by the Governments of New Zealand, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope of the Universal Postal Convention signed at Washington on June 15th, 1897, and that this notification has been duly acknowledged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1712.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

February 24th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on receipt of Department Circular of December 28th, 1903, I notified the Chinese Government that, on December 24th, 1903, the British Ambassador at Washington deposited in the Department of State the instruments of ratification by the Governments of New Zealand, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope of the Universal Postal Convention signed at Washington on June 26th, 1897, and that this notification has been duly acknowledged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1518.

February 24, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Invitation of Management of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition delivered to the Foreign Office.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1518.

February 24, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction of January 8th, enclosing a communication addressed by the Management of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to the Department of Foreign Affairs of China

In accordance with these instructions Mr. Williams, the Chinese Secretary, called at the Foreign Office and had a conference with His Excellency, Lien Fang, in which he explained to him the nature and scope of the exposition and the attitude of our Government towards it. At the same time he transmitted to him the invitation of the Management, and unofficially expressed the hope that China might be able to participate in the exposition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1513.

February 21, 1902.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction of January 7th, inclosing a communication addressed by the Management of the Yerkes and Dixon Construction Syndicate to the Department of Foreign Affairs of China.

In accordance with these instructions Mr. Williams, the Chinese Secretary, called at the Foreign Office and had a conference with His Excellency, Lien Fang, to whom he explained to him the nature and scope of the application and the attitude of our Government towards it. As the same time he translated to him the invitation of the Management, and unofficially expressed the hope that China might be disposed to participate in the exposition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 21 1904

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 26 1904
BUREAU

No. 1519.

February 25, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Subject:

Increase of salaries of Chinese writers at this Legation requested.

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 6 1904
FILED

February 25, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Increase of salaries of Chinese writers at this Legation requested.

No. 1519.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 25th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a communication from Mr. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, representing the importance, and recommending the increase of the salaries of our Chinese Writers.

I fully endorse all that Mr. Williams says, and, for the reasons he gives, request that the increase of salaries be granted, and that the contingent allowance be increased by the same amount.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger, February 24th, 1904.

February 25th, 1904.

The Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a communication dated Mr. William, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, requesting some information and recommending the increase of the salaries of our Chinese Writers.

I fully endorse all that Mr. William says, and for the reasons given, request that the increase of salaries be granted, and that the appointment allowance be increased by the same amount.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Mr. William to Mr. Conger, February 24th, 1904.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1519.

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger.

****

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

February 24th, 1904.

HON. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

Sir:- I have the honor to report a request from the First Chinese Writer of this Legation, Mr. Lin, that he be allowed an increase of pay. In a Chinese note received from him he states that the work in the office is now very heavy, that there is more than twice the amount of labor required of him a few years ago; that he received but $18.00 (Gold) a month; that the chief writers in other Legations receives as much as Mex. $50.00, while their assistants get Mex.$20.00; that in addition to their salaries the writers of other Legations receive one month's extra pay at New Year's as a cumshaw; and that he "can not but feel that he is left out in the cold". He asks me to call your attention to the matter and request that his pay be increased. He also suggests that a definite sum in Mexicans be decided upon so that he may know upon how much he can count and adjust his expenditure accordingly.

The request for an increase of pay seems to me a reasonable one. Mr. Lin has served the Government faithfully for more than thirty years, and is thoroughly familiar with all the Chinese records of this Legation. His work has been greatly increased during the past five years. I find upon inquiry that the British Legation pays its chief writer Mex.$70.00 a month and provides a pension for all its Chinese employes when they retire after a certain term of service. It seems to me therefore that Mr. Lin's pay ought to be increased. Our assistant writer is merely a copyist, and, as Mr. Lin is advanced in years and may suddenly die and leave us with no one familiar with the work of the

Legation.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1519

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger.

****

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

February 24th, 1904.

HON. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

Sir:- I have the honor to report a request from the First Chinese Writer of this Legation, Mr. Lin, that he be allowed an increase of pay. In a Chinese note received from him he states that the work in the office is now very heavy, that there is more than twice the amount of labor required of him a few years ago; that he received but $18.00 (Gold) a month; that the chief writers in other Legations receives as much as Mex. $50.00, while their assistants get Mex.$20.00; that in addition to their salaries the writers of other Legations receive one month's extra pay at New Year's as a cumshaw; and that he "can not but feel that he is left out in the cold". He asks me to call your attention to the matter and request that his pay be increased. He also suggests that a definite sum in Mexicans be deposited upon so that he may know upon how much he can count and adjust his expenditure accordingly.

The request for an increase of pay seems to me a reasonable one. Mr. Lin has served the Government faithfully for more than thirty years, and is thoroughly familiar with all the Chinese records of this Legation. His work has been greatly increased during the past five years. I find upon inquiry that the British Legation pays its chief writer Mex.$70.00 a month and provides a pension for all its Chinese employes when they retire after a certain term of service. It seems to me therefore that Mr. Lin's pay ought to be increased. Our assistant writer is merely a copyist, and, as Mr. Lin is advanced in years and may suddenly die and leave us with no one familiar with the work of the

Legation.

Legation, we ought also to secure as an Assistant some one who will be able to take the first place, should occasion arise. To do so, larger salary must be paid such assistant.

I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that our First Writer be allowed $25.00 (Gold) a month instead of $18.00 as at present, and that a new Assistant, competent to succeed Mr. Lin whenever that may become necessary, be engaged at a salary of $15.00 (Gold) a month.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. T. Williams,

Chinese Secretary.

Legation, we ought also to secure as an Assistant some one who will be able to take the first place, should occasion arise. To do so, larger salary must be paid such assistant.

I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that our First Writer be allowed $25.00 (Gold) a month instead of $18.00 as at present, and that a new Assistant, competent to succeed Mr. Lin whenever that may become necessary, be engaged at a salary of $15.00 (Gold) a month.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. T. Williams,

Chinese Secretary.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE APR 6 1904 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack + file.

Secretary of State, APR 6 1904

No. 1520.

February 26, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. APR 6 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

Ack. April 8/04

DIPLOMATIC APR 7 1904 BUREAU

Subject:

Japanese interests in Manchuria. Confirming telegraphic correspondence in regard to.

CHIEF CLERK, APR 6 1904 Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU APR 8 1904 RECEIVED

February 26, 1904.

Re: Courtesy to the

Secretary of State,

Enclosed:

Telegram Instructions in Manchuria, Confirm-

ing telegraphic correspondence in regard to,

No. 1520.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 26th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm our recent telegraphic correspondence upon the question of protection of Japanese subjects and their interests by our Consul at Newchwang, as follows:

Peking, February 14th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Fourteenth. Miller telegraphs that all Japanese people reaching Newchwang from the interior and trying to leave Manchuria are arrested and taken to Port Arthur. Japanese Minister is informing his Government in order that the matter may be in some way presented at St. Petersburg.

(Signed) Conger.

Washington, ----------

Conger, Minister,
Peking.

Referring to former instructions as to protection of Japanese in the territory under Russian control, you will please extend good offices through our Consul at Newchwang, or otherwise, on such requests from Japanese Minister at Peking as may seem to you reasonable.

(Signed) Hay.

Peking, February 24th, 1904.

Secstate, Washington.

Twentyfourth. Miller telegraphs that Russian Authorities refuse him information concerning Japanese subjects or permission for representatives to interview them.

(Signed) Conger.

The Japanese Minister now informs me that nearly all of their subjects are at present safely out of Manchuria.

With reference to the refusal of the Russian Authorities to give Mr. Miller all the information he asked regarding the Japanese taken out of Manchuria, as well as those still remaining therein, or to permit him to send representatives to interview them in prison or elsewhere,

I

No. 1512.

February 20th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm our recent telegraphic correspondence upon the question of protection of Japanese subjects and their interests by our Consul at Newchwang, as follows:

Peking, February 14th, 1904.

Secretate, Washington.

Fourteenth. Miller telegraphs that all Japanese people reaching Newchwang from the interior and trying to leave Manchuria are arrested and taken to Port Arthur. Japanese Minister is informing his Government in order that the matter may be in some way presented at St. Petersburg.

(Signed) Conger.

Washington,

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Referring to former instructions as to protection of Japanese in the territory under Russian control, you will please extend good offices through our Consul at Newchwang, or otherwise, on such requests from Japanese Minister at Peking as may seem to you reasonable.

(Signed) HAY.

Peking, February 20th, 1904.

Secretate, Washington.

Twenty-fourth. Miller telegraphs that Russian Authorities refuse him information concerning Japanese subjects or permission for representatives to interview them.

(Signed) Conger.

The Japanese Minister now informs me that nearly all of their subjects are at present safely out of Manchuria.

With reference to the request of the Russian Authorities to give Mr. Miller all the information he asked regarding the Japanese taken out of Manchuria, as well as those still remaining therein, or to permit him to send representatives to interview them in prison or elsewhere,

I

I apprehend that through his sympathy for the poor, ill-treated persons, and his zeal to aid them, he has probably made demands hardly justified by his instructions to "use good offices only and not exercise any Consular functions," etc.

I have informed Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, of my instructions to extend good offices upon his reasonable requests.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

I apprehend that through his sympathy for the poor, ill-treated persons, and his zeal to aid them, he has probably made demands partly justified by his instructions to "une good offices only and not exercise any Consular functions," etc.

I have informed Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, of my instructions to extend good offices upon his reasonable requests.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
APR
6
1904
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

No. 1521.

February 27, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
APR 8 1904
FILED

Subject:

Returning four Indemnity Vouchers signed, one voucher outstanding to complete payment.

No. 1521.

February 27, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Returning for Indemnity Vouchers signed, one voucher outstanding to complete payment.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1521.

February 27, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1481 of January 22nd, I have the honor to return herewith the signed vouchers for the third installment of 25% of the indemnities awarded to Charles D. Jameson, Jacob F. Peat, Charles R. Bennett, and Jennie Conner.

This payment is now completed, with the exception of the sum due to Rev. H. Clin Cady, the warrant and voucher for which were sent to Consul General Wilcox at Hankow on October 30, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Signed vouchers as above.

Above vouchers detached and filed in Bureau of Accts. April 6-1904.

No. 1721.

February 27, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1671 of January 22nd, I have the honor to inform you that the signed vouchers for the third instalment of 20% of the indemnities awarded to Charles D. Jameson, Jacob F. Peat, Charles R. Bennett, and Jennie Conner.

This payment is now completed, with the exception of the sum due to Rev. R. Olin Cady, the warrant and voucher for which were sent to Consul General Wilcox at Hankow on October 21, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

Signed vouchers as above.

DEPT OF STATE
APR 6 1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Act & file with appreciation of the explicit declaration of the Chinese Gov't as to the maintenance of strict neutrality

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1522.

Secretary of State,
APR 6 1904

February 27, 1904

Mr. Conger

, To the Secretary of State.

Answ April 9

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR 6 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

FOR RELS. 1904.

FOR RELS. 1904.

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

Subject:

Reply of Foreign office to Legation Note informing them of reply of the Russian Government to the United States concerning neutrality of China and limitation of zone of hostilities transmitted.

(In continuation of No. 1509 of 23rd inst.)

INDEX BUREAU
APR 13 1904
FILED

No. 1522

February 27, 1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Reply of Foreign Office to Legation Note informing them of reply of the Russian government to the United States concerning neutrality of China and limitation of zone of hostilities transmitted.

(In continuation of No. 1509 of 23rd inst.)

No. 1522.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

February 27th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1509 of February 23rd, in regard to the reply of the Russian Government to the United States concerning the neutrality of China and the limitation of the zone of hostilities, and enclosing copy of the note communicating the information to the Chinese Government, I enclose herewith translation of the reply received this day from the Foreign Office,

and have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, February 26th, 1904.

No. 1522.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA

February 27th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1507 of February 22nd, in regard to the reply of the Spanish Government to the United States concerning the neutrality of China and the limitation of the zone of hostilities, and enclosing copy of the note communicating the information to the Chinese Government, I enclose herewith translation of the reply received this day from the Foreign Office.

and have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, February 26th, 1904.

F.O.No. 621.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1522.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 7th inst. (Feb. 22nd) of Your Excellency's note, saying that you were in receipt of a cablegram from the Department of State to the effect that the Russian Government had replied to the note of the United States, declaring that Russia was as desirous as other Powers for the preservation of peace in China, and was quite willing to enter into arrangement with other countries to secure the neutrality of China and the avoidance by the belligerents of transgressing the borders of China's neutral territory, provided that the obligations of a neutral Power should be carefully fulfilled by the Chinese Government, but that Manchuria could not but be included in the area of hostilities, and that it could not therefore be regarded as within the neutral boundaries; that the Department of State had replied to this that China had already agreed to the principles of said note, and that it would have much pleasure in announcing to the Chinese Government this reply of the Russian Government.

We, Prince and Ministers, have carefully noted the contents of your dispatch. China must of course carefully observe the laws of neutrality so as to support the admirable purpose of your honorable Government by which it has placed China under obligation.

As in duty bound we send this reply that Your Excellency may transmit it for the information your honorable Government.

We avail ourselvesof the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 11th Day.

(Feb. 26, 1904).

F.O.No. 621.

Enclosure No. in Despatch No. 1221.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 7th inst. (Feb. 22nd) of Your Excellency's note, saying that you were in receipt of a cablegram from the Department of State to the effect that the Russian Government had replied to the note of the United States, declaring that Russia was as desirous as other Powers for the preservation of peace in China, and was quite willing to enter into arrangement with other countries to secure the neutrality of China and the avoidance by the belligerents of transgressing the borders of China's neutral territory, provided that the obligations of a neutral Power should be carefully fulfilled by the Chinese Government, but that Manchuria could not but be included in the area of hostilities, and that it could not therefore be regarded as within the neutral boundaries; that the Department of State had replied to this that China had already agreed to the principles of said note, and that it would have much pleasure in announcing to the Chinese Government this reply of the Russian Government.

We, Prince and Ministers, have carefully noted the contents of your dispatch. China must of course carefully observe the laws of neutrality so as to support the admirable purpose of your honorable Government by which it has placed China under obligation.

As in duty bound we send this reply that Your Excellency may transmit it for the information your honorable Government.

We avail ourselvesof the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 11th Day.

(Feb. 26, 1904).

DEPT OF STATE
APR
6
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Give to Press ✓
Ack + file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU.

Give to Press
CC

No. 1523.

March 1, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
6
1904
DEPT OF STATE

Rec'd. April 8/04

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State

FOR RELS. 1904.

Subject:

Proclamation of Viceroy Alexieff, copy enclosed.

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 8 1904
FILED

No. 1523

March 3, 1904.

Mr. Conger,

To the Secretary of State,

Subject: Yours

Proclamation of "Governor-elect" copy enclosed.

No. 1523.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 1st, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosing translation of a proclamation issued by Viceroy Alexieff, and posted all over Manchuria in the Chinese language, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. Conger

Enclosure:

Proclamation of Viceroy Alexieff.

No. 1212.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA

March 1st, 1904.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosing translation of a proclamation issued by Viceroy Alexieff, and posted all over Manchuria in the Chinese language. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:
Proclamation of Viceroy Alexieff.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1523.

Proclamation of Viceroy Alexieff.

Alexieff, by Command of the Russian Imperial Government Viceroy of the Far East, issues this Proclamation.

Whereas Russia and Japan are at war I give notice that the following Six Regulations must be uniformly observed by the soldiers, merchants, gentry and peasantry of the "Three Eastern Provinces."

1. While the relations between Russia and Japan were still being amicably discussed to our astonishment they(the Japanese)were cherishing the evil purpose of treacherously surprising the Russian fleet by an attack, and in this high-handed way coercing us. It was impossible for us to sit still under such circumstances, and we cannot but take a firm stand and appeal to arms to protect our rights and to prevent the invasion of Chinese territory and, through that, the violation of Russian soil.

2. At present Russian and Chinese interests are intertwined, like a cart and its prop mutually dependent, and it is our duty, if the enemy should invade the borders, to join together in restricting and attacking him. But , according to a despatch from the Chinese Government, it desires to keep its hands in its sleeves and maintain an attitude of neutrality. On this account I must urge upon all the officials of Manchuria that they must not only not hinder, but ought to the utmost of their ability to assist the Russian army to purchase locally whatever supplied of grain or forage they may need upon the march, in camp or when doing garrison duty.

3. The inhabitants of the "Three Eastern Provinces," no matter whether scholars, farmers, mechanics, or merchants, must each pursue his own calling. Should Russian troops arrive in your neighborhood, you should meet with mutual sincerety and good feeling. Russian troops will not only

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1523.

Proclamation of Viceroy Alexieff.

Alexieff, by Command of the Russian Imperial Government Viceroy of the Far East, issues this Proclamation.

Whereas Russia and Japan are at war I give notice that the following Six Regulations must be uniformly observed by the soldiers, merchants, gentry and peasantry of the "Three Eastern Provinces."

1. While the relations between Russia and Japan were still being amicably discussed to our astonishment they(the Japanese)were overlooking the evil purpose of treacherously surprising the Russian fleet by an attack, and in this high-handed way covering us. It was impossible for us to sit still under such circumstances, and we cannot but take a firm stand and appeal to arms to protect our rights and to prevent the invasion of Chinese territory and, through that, the violation of Russian soil.

2. At present Russian and Chinese interests are intertwined, like a cart and its prop mutually dependent, and it is our duty, if the enemy should invade the borders, to join together in resisting and attacking him. But, according to a despatch from the Chinese Government, it desires to keep its hands in its sleeves and maintain an attitude of neutrality. On this account I must urge upon all the officials of Manchuria that they must not only not hinder, but ought to the utmost of their ability to assist the Russian army to purchase locally whatever supplied of grain or forage they may need upon the march, in camp or when doing garrison duty.

3. The inhabitants of the "Three Eastern Provinces," no matter whether scholars, farmers, mechanics, or merchants, must each pursue his own calling. Should Russian troops arrive in your neighborhood, you should meet with mutual sincerety and good feeling. Russian troops will not only

only not be allowed to oppress but on the contrary will furnish extra protection.

4. The law-abiding people are responsible for the Chinese Eastern Railway, telegraph and telephone wires in their districts, and must exert themselves to give protection. As to the local officers concerned, together with the gentry and village elders, they must all with united purpose take such measures as will secure them(railway, etc.)against injury. This will be greatly appreciated. Should anyone plan to injure them, not only will the persons who plot such crimes be severely punished, but you also, the officials and people of the vicinity, who sit by and see the injury being planned, will be held responsible.

5. The "Bearded Bandits" (Red Beards) are the greatest evil of Manchuria. The Russian troops day and night are anxious to destroy them, so as to protect the law-abiding people. You must not fear to report them; each ought in every way to give assistance, pointing out the forests where they assemble, the places at which they rendezvous, that we may earnestly hope to clear out their haunts and dens, and exterminate their bands. Should anyone harbor these gangs of bandits, or knowing their trail conspire with them not to reveal it, his guilt shall be regarded as identical with that of the bandits.

6. It is my earnest desire that you, the people of Manchuria, and the Russian troops associate together with mutual good feeling. Should any of the Chinese officials or people look upon the Russian troops with enmity, the Russian Government will surely take measures to exterminate such persons; on no account will any leniency be shown them. Should such a time come, the Russian Government will adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect its interests.

A General Notification. To be posted on all Thoroughfares.
Russian Calendar, February 3rd, 1904.

only not be allowed to oppress but on the contrary will furnish extra protection.

4. The law-abiding people are responsible for the Chinese Eastern Railway, telegraph and telephone wires in their districts, and must exert themselves to give protection. As to the local officers concerned, together with the gentry and village elders, they must all with united purpose take such measures as will secure them(railway, etc.)against injury. This will be greatly appreciated. Should anyone plan to injure them, not only will the persons who plot such crimes be severely punished, but you also, the officials and people of the vicinity, who sit by and see the injury being planned, will be held responsible.

5. The "Bearded Bandits" (Red Beards) are the greatest evil of Manchuria. The Russian troops day and night are anxious to destroy them, so as to protect the law-abiding people. You must not fear to report them; each ought in every way to give assistance, pointing out the forests where they assemble, the places at which they rendezvous, that we may earnestly hope to clear out their haunts and dens, and exterminate their bands. Should anyone harbor these gangs of bandits, or knowing their trail conspire with them not to reveal it, his guilt shall be regarded as identical with that of the bandits.

6. It is my earnest desire that you, the people of Manchuria, and the Russian troops associate together with mutual good feeling. Should any of the Chinese officials or people look upon the Russian troops with enmity, the Russian Government will surely take measures to exterminate such persons; on no account will any leniency be shown them. Should such a time come, the Russian Government will adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect its interests.

A General Notification. To be posted on all Thoroughfares.

Russian Calendar, February 3rd, 1904.

DEPT OF STATE
APR
6
1904
2ND ASSISTSECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack. confirming telegram sent to-day, 6th. aag

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State,
APR 6 1904

No. 1524.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU.

March 1, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Answd by tel. to Conger, Apl. 6

INDEX BUREAU
APR 11 1904
FILED

Acted by cable of April 6
Telegram confirmed April 7
C.

Subject:

Immigration Treaty. Efforts to have Chinese Government withdraw notice of termination, their objections.

(Confirming telegram received Feb. 11, 1904.)

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

No. 1574.

March 1, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Immigration Treaty. Efforts to have Chinese Government withdraw notice of termination, their objections.

(Confirming telegram received Feb. 11, 1904.)

No. 1524.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 1st, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of February 11th, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

Telegrams 2nd. Impossible to extend immigration Treaty one year as succession periods of ten years provided for. Urge that Treaty be not denounced. Impossible to secure ratification here of another even as favorable present. Seems most unfortunate to renew agitation of question. Chinese Government might withdraw by cable notice of termination sent here by you.

(Signed) Hay.

Yesterday I had a conference with Prince Ch'ing and urged upon him the importance and advisability of continuing the present Immigration Treaty for another term of ten years. I informed him that in view of certain economical and political conditions existing in our country at present, it would be impossible to secure ratification of a new Treaty even as favorable as the present one, and that if agitation of the question were renewed at present it could not but result most unfavorably to the Chinese.

I also said that we were now undertaking new problems in our Island possessions in the Pacific by which the Chinese might become greatly advantaged, if only time enough could be given to settle them aright, but that if a discussion were precipitated at once and an immediate solution required, I feared that it would not be at all favorable to China.

I also informed him that the President and Secretary of State had the interest of China at heart in this matter, as well as in others in which their interest had been recently so fully demonstrated, and that it was their opinion

that

No. 1574.

Peking, Feb. 14, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of February 11th, as follows:

"Conger, Peking.

Treaty one year as successive periods of ten years provided for. Urge that Treaty be not denounced. Impossible to secure ratification here of another even as favorable presents. Seems most unfortunate to renew agitation of question. Chinese Government might withdraw by polite notice of termination sent here by you."

(Signed) Hay.

Yesterday I had a conference with Prince Ching and urged upon him the importance and advisability of continuing the present Immigration Treaty for another term of ten years. I informed him that in view of certain economical and political conditions existing in our country at present, it would be impossible to secure ratification of a new Treaty even as favorable as the present one, and that if agitation of the question were renewed at present it could not but result unfavorably to the Chinese.

I also said that in our Island possessions in the Pacific by which the Chinese might become greatly advantaged, if only time enough could be given to settle them aright, but that if a discussion were precipitated at once and an immediate solution required, I feared that it would not be at all favorable to China.

I also informed him that the President and Secretary of State had the interest of China at heart in this matter, as well as in others in which their interest had been recently so fully demonstrated, and that it was their opinion

that it would be best for China to continue the present Treaty for another term of ten years; and that it is to be hoped a more stable and settled condition may prevail in the Chinese Empire, and that both countries may arrive at a stage when a solution more satisfactory to each can be secured.

He replied that it was a very serious and important matter, and in view of the innumerable complaints made by Chinese going and desiring to go to the United States, and of those living there, in Honolulu and in the Philippines, the extension of the Treaty for so long a term as ten years was a responsibility he could hardly assume; but that he would take the matter under careful consideration, consult with his Colleagues and confer with me again.

It is not the plain terms of prohibition in the Treaty to which the Chinese Government objects, but to the construction given by the Attorney General to the 3rd Article, and to the severe regulations prescribed by the Treasury for carrying it out.

Prince Ch'ing said, also, that if only actual laborers were kept out he would not object, but he said under the present construction and regulations even a Chinese banker cannot go to the United States.

I am satisfied that the real opposition to the present Treaty comes from Mr. Wu T'ing-fang, and that Prince Ch'ing's arguments were furnished by him.

Confidential

I shall take occasion to further urge the withdrawal of China's notice of termination before June 7th next, but am not confident of success.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
CONSULAR BUREAU

To all dept. & persons originally notified. Ack.

DEPT OF STATE APR 6 1904 2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU APR 7 1904 BUREAU

No. 1525.

March 1, 1904

To Com. of Labor
" Navy
" Treas
" Interior
" April 14

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

MAIL BUREAU RECD. APR 6 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

To Navy 1/22
Treas 1/15
Interior 1/14
C & L 1/14

Subject:

Change in design of Chinese mercantile flag.

(Referring to Despatches No. 1413 of Oct. 23, and 1464 of Dec. 28, 1903)

INDEX BUREAU APR 15 1904 FILED

CHIEF CLERK, APR 6 1904 Department of State.

No. 1272.

March 1, 1904

Mr. Cooper

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Change in design of Chinese mercantile flag.

(Referring to Despatches No. 1413 of Oct. 29, and 1422 of Dec. 29, 1903)

No. 1525.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 1st, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am to-day informed by a note from Prince Ch'ing, translation of which I enclose, that the designs adopted for a mercantile flag for Chinese companies and merchants, reported in my despatches Nos. 1413 and 1464, of October 23rd and December 28th, 1903, respectively, have now been changed.

Hereafter the flag having one dragon rampant in a yellow moon will be reserved for the common use of individuals engaged in mercantile enterprises; and that having two dragons rampant in the yellow moon has been agreed upon for the special use of mercantile joint stock companies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, February 29th, 1904.

No. 1724.

Department of State,
Washington, March 1st, 1904.

To His Excellency
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am informed by a note from Prince Ch'ing, translation of which I enclose, that the Peking Hoppoa for a merantile flag for Chinese cargoboats and merchants, referred in my despatches Nos. 1413 and 1464, of October 22nd and December 28th, 1903, respectively, have now been changed.

Hereafter the flag having one dragon rampant in a yellow moon will be reserved for the common use of Imperial ships engaged in mercantile enterprises; and that having two dragons rampant in the yellow moon has been agreed upon for the special use of merchantile joint stock companies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, February 29th, 1904.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1525.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 622.

Last year in the Eighth Moon (Sept - Oct.) I sent Your Excellency a despatch inclosing a copy of the design adopted for a mercantile flag for Chinese companies and merchants, consisting of a yellow moon in a red field with one dragon rampant in the moon, all of which is a matter of record.

I have now received a communication from the Superintendent of Trade for the South saying that he has received a petition from the Shanghai Taot'ai to the effect that at present commerce is being encouraged and that people are subscribing shares and organizing companies, enterprises which are only in their beginning and destined to multiply without end, and that it is necessary to adopt separate flags for individual enterprises and joint stock companies, to avoid confusion, that he had consulted carefully with reliable gentlemen and with those who were experts in mercantile affairs, and had to request that the flag agreed upon some time ago, having one dragon in a yellow moon, be reserved for the common use of individuals engaged in mercantile enterprises, and that another flag having two dragons rampant in the yellow moon be agreed upon for the special use of mercantile joint stock companies. His Excellency requests me to send a despatch to each of the foreign Ministers resident in Peking that they may notify the naval and military forces of their countries that they may have some evidence upon which to rely in any recognition which they may give.

Having received the above, as in duty bound, I send this despatch for Your Excellency's information, and that you may notify the naval and military forces of your honorable country.

A Necessary Despatch.
Kuanghsü XXX Year, First Moon, 14th Day. (SEAL)
(February 29th, 1904).

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1525.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

T.O.No. 622.

Last year in the Eighth Moon (Sept - Oct.) I sent Your Excellency a despatch inclosing a copy of the design adopted for a mercantile flag for Chinese companies and merchants, consisting of a yellow moon in a red field with one dragon rampant in the moon, all of which is a matter of record.

I have now received a communication from the Superintendent of Trade for the South saying that he has received a petition from the Shanghai Taot'ai to the effect that at present commerce is being encouraged and that people are subscribing shares and organizing companies, enterprises which are only in their beginning and destined to multiply without end, and that it is necessary to adopt separate flags for individual enterprises and joint stock companies, to avoid confusion, that he had consulted carefully with reliable gentlemen and with those who were experts in mercantile affairs, and had to request that the flag agreed upon some time ago, having one dragon in a yellow moon, be reserved for the common use of individuals engaged in mercantile enterprises, and that another flag having two dragons rampant in the yellow moon be agreed upon for the special use of mercantile joint stock companies. His Excellency requests me to send a despatch to each of the foreign Ministers resident in Peking that they may notify the naval and military forces of their countries that they may have some evidence upon which to rely in any recognition which they may give.

Having received the above, as in duty bound, I send this despatch for Your Excellency's information, and that you may notify the naval and military forces of your honorable country.

A Necessary Despatch.

Kuangsu XXX Year, First Moon, 14th Day. (SEAL)
(February 29th, 1904).

DEP'T OF STATE
APR
6
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Inform Panaman Legation
Ack.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU

No. 1526.

March 2, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
8
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

China consents that good offices of U. S. Consuls may be employed in interests of Panama; not permitted to act as Consuls of Panama until treaty relations established. Consuls so instructed.

(Compliance with unnumbered instruction of January 16th last.)

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 8 1904
FILED

(Compliance with unnumbered instruction of January 12th last.)

No. 1526.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 2nd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your unnumbered Instruction of January 18th last, directing me to advise the Government of China that the Consular Officers of the United States in China had been instructed to discharge the duties ordinarily devolving upon Consular Officers, so far as may be permitted by the Chinese Government, in representation of Panaman interests, until Consulars Officers are appointed by that Government, was duly received.

I have the honor to report that these instructions were formally complied with by the note, copy of which I enclose, and I have received a reply, translation of which is also enclosed.

You will observe from this reply that China consents that the good offices of our Consuls may be employed in taking charge of Panaman interests, but that they cannot be permitted to act as Consuls for the Republic of Panama until treaty relations shall have been established between that country and China.

I have instructed our Consuls accordingly, by a circular letter, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, Feb. 27th, 1904.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 1st, 1904.
3. Mr. Conger to U.S.Consuls in China, March 2nd, 1904.

Enclosure No./ In Despatch No. 1526.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

F.O.No.613.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, February 27th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of instructions from the Department of State at Washington, directing me to advise Your Imperial Highness' Government, that circular instructions have been sent to all the United States Consular officers in China to the effect that they are to represent the interests of Panama in China, and discharge for the Government of Panama the duties ordinarily develving upon Consular officers, so far as permitted to do so by the Government of China, until Consular officers shall be appointed by Panama.

In compliance with my instructions I communicate this information to Your Imperial Highness and trust that the Government of China will consent to the arrangement which has been made.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No.\ In Despatch No. 1526.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

F.O.No.613.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, February 27th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of instructions from the Department of State at Washington, directing me to advise Your Imperial Highness' Government, that circular instructions have been sent to all the United States Consular officers in China to the effect that they are to represent the interests of Panama in China, and discharge for the Government of Panama the duties ordinarily devolving upon Consular officers, so far as permitted to do so by the Government of China, until Consular officers shall be appointed by Panama.

In compliance with my instructions I communicate this information to Your Imperial Highness and trust that the Government of China will consent to the arrangement which has been made.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1526.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 623.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that instructions had been sent to the Consuls of the United States in China, directing them to perform for the Government of Panama, with the consent of the Chinese Government, such duties as devolve upon Consular officers, and that you hoped that we would consent to this arrangement.

Since Panama is now independent, the commercial relations between it and China may of course be placed in charge of the Consuls of your honorable country, but so far as acting as Consuls for it is concerned, that must wait until China and that country shall have established treaty relations, when only may it be permitted.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's information and that you may communicate its contents to your honorable Government.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 15th Day (March 1st, 1904).

Enclosure No. 2, In Despatch No. 1776.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 823.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that instructions had been sent to the Consuls of the United States in China, directing them to perform for the Government of Panama, with the consent of the Chinese Government, such duties as devolve upon Consular officers, and that you hoped that we would consent to this arrangement.

Since Panama is now independent, the commercial relations between it and China may of course be placed in charge of the Consuls of your honorable country, but so far as acting as Consuls for it is concerned, that must wait until China and that country shall have established treaty relations, when only may it be permitted.

As in duty bound we send this reply for Your Excellency's information and that you may communicate its contents to your honorable Government.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 18th Day (March 1st, 1904).

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1526.

Mr. Conger to the U.S. Consuls in China.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, March 2nd, 1904.

To the U. S. Consuls in China.

Sirs:

Referring to Department Circular of January 12th, 1904, concerning the interests of Panama in China, you are instructed that the Government of China has given its permission for you to take charge, in your respective jurisdictions, of the commercial relations between Panama and China, but cannot consent to your acting as Consuls for the Republic of Panama until after Treaty relations shall have been established between the two Countries.

I am,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1576.

Mr. Conger to the U.S. Consuls in China.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, March 2nd, 1904.

To the U. S. Consuls in China.

Sirs:

Referring to Department Circular of January 12th, 1904, concerning the interests of Panama in China, you are instructed that the Government of China has given its permission for you to take charge, in your respective jurisdictions, of the commercial relations between Panama and China, but cannot consent to your acting as Consuls for the Republic of Panama until after Treaty relations shall have been established between the two Countries.

I am,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAR 4 1904

CHIEF CLERK, MAR 4 1904 Department of State.

DEP'T OF STATE MAR 4 1904 2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Confirm. aaa

From Peking,

March 4, 1904.

Received 11 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Fourth.

In order to preserve order according to Chinese neutrality proclamation, eighteen thousand Chinese troops have been sent to the border of Manchuria. It was originally intended to send some of them into that part of Manchuria already surrendered to China, but because of the opposition of Russia they will be kept on this side of the Manchurian border.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU MAR 7 1904 FILED

Note: In confirming please instruct Mr. Conger to send Manchuria as MANCHOO hereafter.

4826 Cipher Clerk.

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 11.30 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Peking,

March 4, 1904.

Received 11 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

FOR REIS. 1904.

Fourth.

In order to preserve silence according to Chinese neutrality proclamation, eighteen thousand Chinese troops have been sent to the border of Manchuria. It was originally intended to send some of them into that part of Manchuria already surrendered to China, but because of the opposition of Russia they will be kept on this side of the Manchurian border.

COUDERT.

Note: In confirming please instruct Mr. Conger to send Manchuria as MANCHOO hereafter.

Cipher Clerk.

Entered by the Chief Clerk's Office. 11.30 A. M.

DEP'T OF STATE
APR
6
1904
2ND SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file
need not be given
to the Press.

ahk

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State,
APR 6 1904
DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU

No. 1527.

March 4, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

acknd.
apl. 11

INDEX BUREAU
APR 13 1904
FILED

Subject:

Foreign War Correspondents accompanying Russian Army in the field; terms on which permission will be granted. Translation of letter of Russian Administrator enclosed.

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

No. 1527.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 4th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and a translation of a letter from the Russian Administrator at Newchwang to the Senior Consul, stating upon what terms foreign war Correspondents will be allowed to accompany the army in the field.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Russian Administrator to the Senior Consul.
2. Translation as above.

Enclosure No./ In Despatch No.1527

The Russian Administrator to the Senion Consul at Newchwang.

Consulat Imperial Russiea,

NewChwang, 16/29, Fev. 1904.

Monsieur et Cher Collègue:

Par suite des demandes, addressées à l'Etat Major du
ieutenant de Sa Majesté l'Empereur par des correspondants de la
esse étrangère désireux d'Obtenir l'autorisation d'accompagner
armée active, et pour exécuter l'ordre de son Excellence de
/28 Février a. C. Sub No. 281, J'ai l'honneur de Vous informer
e, exclusivement les personnes munies de recommandations de la
rt de leurs Gouvernements au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
St. Pètersburg, seront admises, ultérieurement, en qualité de
rrespondants étrangers.

Je vous prie de bien vouloir porter ce que précède
la connaissance de nos Collégues.

Veuillez, etc.,

(Signed) V. Grosse.

nsieur H. E. Fulford,

Consul de Sa M. B., [illegible].

Doyen du Corps Consulaire.

Enclosure No./ In Despatch No./527

The Russian Administrator to the Senior Consul at Newchwang.

Consulat Impérial Russe,

Newchwang, 16/29, Fev. 1904.

Monsieur et Cher Collègue:

Par suite des demandes, adressées à l'Etat Major du
lieutenant de Sa Majesté l'Empereur par des correspondants de la
presse étrangère désireux d'obtenir l'autorisation d'accompagner
l'armée active, et pour exécuter l'ordre de son Excellence de
5/28 Février s. c. Sub No. 281, j'ai l'honneur de Vous informer
ne, exclusivement les personnes munies de recommandations de la
rt de leurs Gouvernements au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
St. Pétersburg, seront admises, ultérieurement, en qualité de
rrespondants étranger.

Je vous prie de bien vouloir porter ce que précède
la connaissance de nos Collègues.

Veuillez, etc.,

(Signed) V. Grosse.

Monsieur H. E. Fulford,

Consul de Sa M.[illegible].,

Doyen du Corps Consulaire.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1527.

The Russian Authorities to the Dean of the Consular Corps at Newchwang.

Imperial Russian Consulate,

Newchwang, 16/29 February, 1904.

Sir and Dear Colleague:

In consequence of the requests addressed to the Staff of the Lieutenant of His Majesty the Emperor by correspondents of foreign papers anxious to obtain permission to accompany the Army in the field, and in accordance with the order of His Excellency of the 15/28 February a. C. Sub No. 281, I have the honor to inform you that only such persons as are provided with recommendations from their own Governments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg will be ~~finally~~ subsequently admitted as foreign correspondents.

I beg of you to bring the preceding to the attention of our Colleagues.

Please accept, etc.,

(Signed) V. Grosse.

Mr. H. E. Fulford,

Consul of His Britannic Majesty,

Dean of the Consular Corps.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No./527.

The Russian Authorities to the Dean of the Consular Corps at Newchwang.

Imperial Russian Consulate,

Newchwang, 16/29 February, 1904.

Sir and Dear Colleague:

In consequence of the requests addressed to the Staff of the Lieutenant of His Majesty the Emperor by correspondents of foreign papers anxious to obtain permission to accompany the Army in the field, and in accordance with the order of His Excellency of the 15/28 February s. C. Sub No. 281, I have the honor to inform you that only such persons as are provided with recommendations from their own Governments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg will be ~~finally~~ admitted as foreign correspondents.

I beg of you to bring the preceding to the attention of our Colleagues.

Please accept, etc.,

(Signed) V. Grosse.

Mr. H. E. Fulford,

Consul of His Britannic Majesty,

Dean of the Consular Corps.

DEP'T OF STATE
APR
6
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 7 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1528.

March 4, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR
6
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

acked. apl. 11

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 13 1904
FILED

Subject:

Chinese troops sent to Manchurian border to preserve order according to neutrality decree; progress of the war; The case of the "Mandjur", probable settlement of.

(Telegram sent March 4, confirmed)

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 6 1904
Department of State.

No. 1528.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 4th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of to-day as follows:

Secstate, Washington.
Fourth. In order to preserve order according to Chinese neutrality proclamation eighteen thousand Chinese troops have been sent to the border of Manchuria. It was originally intended to send some of them into that part of Manchuria already surrendered to China, but because of the opposition of Russia they will be kept on this side of the Manchurian border.
(Signed) Conger.

The Russian Minister here says the whole of Manchuria must be excepted from the neutrality zone, as even that portion South and West of the Liao River, already turned back to China, may of necessity become a field of hostile operations; hence the Russian objections to sending Chinese troops into this zone. Prince Ch'ing informs me that the Chinese will heed these objections and will keep their troops this side of the Manchurian border.

The eighteen thousand troops mentioned in the telegram have been sent from Paotingfu and Tungchow, in this Province, and are China's best foreign-drilled troops. They are being replaced by smaller numbers of less effective troops from Shantung; others stationed at various places along the Yangtze, have been ordered to be ready to come North if necessary.

Although much nearer the field of operations, our opportunity for reliable information is not as good as yours, because of your connection with St. Petersburg and Tokio, where official accounts of all movements are sent.

Up to the present the operations of the Japanese Navy have been signally successful, and for the time being

Japan

Japan is completely mistress of the situation on sea. No engagements have yet taken place on land, but from the best information to be obtained the forces of both belligerents are being massed somewhere between Seoul and the Yalu River.

Recently a reconnaissance in force by the Russian cavalry was made as far South as Pyeng-yang, but they were turned back by the Japanese infantry.

The Chinese so far seem to be doing their best to preserve their promised neutrality.

The case of the Russian warship "Mandjur," found in the Shanghai harbor, is in a fair way to be settled by negotiations between the Russian and Japanese Ministers, and she will probably be disarmed and left there during the war.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

DRC

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED APR 23 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

Copy sent to President at 2:15 pm

DIPLOMATIC APR 26 1904 BUREAU

No. 1529.

March 5, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Rec'd apl. 27.

Subject:

Departure of Prince P'u-lun, Chinese commissioner in chief to St. Louis Exposition.

INDEX BUREAU APR 29 1904 FILED

CHIEF CLERK, APR 23 1904 Department of State.

No. 1579.

March 5, 1904.

Mr. Hay to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Departure of Prince P'u-lun, Chinese Commissioner to enlf to St. Louis Exposition.

No. 1529.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 5th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that His Highness, Prince P'u-lun, Chinese Commissioner-in-Chief to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, left here for the United States on yesterday.

He is the bearer of a special message from the Emperor of China to the President of the United States, which he informs me he will deliver before the opening of the Exposition. He will spend a little time in Japan en route, but expects to arrive in the United States about April 20th.

I appreciate the difficulty of the Government of the United States in paying any great special attention to him at a time when so many important representatives of other countries will also be visiting the United States, but since China is just now beginning to send her young Princes abroad, I apprehend that public or official courtesies extended to no one will be more gratefully appreciated than by Prince P'u-lun and his Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 8 1904
BUREAU

From Peking,

DEP'T OF STATE
MAR
7
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU March 7, 1904.

Confirm. Received 7.18 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Seventh.

Chinese Government says that because of short crop and rising price it cannot consent to exportation of rice to Manila.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 15 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 9.44 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Peking,

March 7, 1904.

Received 7.12 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Seventh.

Chinese Government says that because of short crop and rising price it cannot consent to exportation of rice to Manila.

CONGER.

Delivered by the Chief Clerk's Office. 9.44 A. M.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 23 1904
BUREAU

No. 1530.

March 7, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR
23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

From Conger to the
Secretary of State.

asked Apl. 25
To Smithsonian Apr
Instn
25, 1904
D. C.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 27 1904
FILED

Subject:

Exchange of publications between U. S. and China; reply of Foreign Office.

(Referring to Instruction No. 746 of January 9, 1904)

No. 1830.

March 7, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Exchange of publications between U. S. and

China; reply of Foreign Office.

(Referring to Instruction No. 748
of January 9, 1904)

No. 1530.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 7th, 1904.

To, the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your No. 746, of January 9th last, regarding the exchange of publications between the United States and China, I enclose herewith copy of my note to the Foreign Office, and translation of their reply upon this question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, February 20th, 1904.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 6th, 1904.

No. 1530.

March 7th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your No. 748, of January 9th last, regarding the exchange of publications between the United States and China, I enclose herewith copy of my note to the Foreign Office, and translation of their reply upon this question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, February 20th, 1904.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 4th, 1904.

Enclosure No. 1, in Despatch No. 1530.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

F.O.No. 609.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, February 20th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to state that I am in receipt of instructions from the Department of State at Washington, directing me to bring to the attention of the Chinese Government a request from the Smithsonian Institution that the Department would use its good offices in arranging for the exchange between the Governments of China and the United States of official documents and for the distribution of publications that may be sent from time to time to individuals or institutions of learning in the Empire.

A communication from the Smithsonian Institution to the Department says:

"A limited number of copies of every document published by order of Congress is placed with the Smithsonian Institution to be transmitted to the national libraries of other countries, and it desired that a set of these documents be forwarded to the Chinese Government, and that, in exchange, the official publications of the Empire may be sent to the library of Congress through the Smithsonian Institution. In addition to the set of official publications which this Government desires to exchange with the Chinese Empire, there are frequent contributions of scientific publications from institutions of learning in the United States which the Smithsonian Institution in Washington is asked to deliver to the addresses in China which they bear. The Institution is prepared to bear the expense of forwarding these exchanges by freight to one of Chinese ports, but has no means of distributing them. The

Enclosure No. 1, in Despatch No. 1580.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

P.O.No. 809.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, February 20th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to state that I am in receipt of instructions from the Department of State at Washington, directing me to bring to the attention of the Chinese Government a request from the Smithsonian Institution that the Department would use its good offices in arranging for the exchange between the Governments of China and the United States of official documents and for the distribution of publications that may be sent from time to time to individuals or institutions of learning in the Empire.

A communication from the Smithsonian Institution to the Department says:

"A limited number of copies of every document published by order of Congress is placed with the Smithsonian Institution to be transmitted to the national libraries of other countries, and it desired that a set of these documents be forwarded to the Chinese Government, and that, in exchange, the official publications of the Empire may be sent to the library of Congress through the Smithsonian Institution. In addition to the set of official publications which this Government desires to exchange with the Chinese Empire, there are frequent contributions of scientific publications from institutions of learning in the United States which the Smithsonian Institution in Washington is asked to deliver to the addresses in China which they bear. The Institution is prepared to bear the expense of forwarding these exchanges by freight to one of Chinese ports, but has no means of distributing them. The

The Institution begs to ask if the Chinese Government will not be pleased to designate some office to assume the labor and expense of delivering these parcels to their respective addresses, and also to receive and transmit to the Smithsonian Institution such packages as these recipients may wish to send to their correspondents in this country in exchange. The annual outlay would be but little, and the system thus established between the two countries would afford a means of centralizing the mutual exchange of publications and would develop more intimate relations between the educational institutions of China and this country. The United States Exchange Service, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, is constantly employed in the exchange of Government, literary and scientific publications with every part of the civilized world, through bureaus in each country similar to that which the Institution suggests should be established in China. The custom of establishing, under official authority, a central office in each country through which voluntary gifts of scientific, statistical and other works may be delivered to the people of other countries has already become so general, that those familiar with the advantages derived therefrom consider the service indispensable. Should the Government of China enter into similar exchange relations with the United States it would soon become strongly convinced of the value of such mutual exchange."

I have the honor to strongly commend this request to the favorable consideration of Your Imperial Highness and trust that your Government will consent to direct that copies of all publications issued by order of the Imperial Government be sent to the Library of Congress in exchange for the official documents published by order of Congress, and that some Government Bureau in Shanghai or elsewhere

The Institution begs to ask if the Chinese Government will not be pleased to designate some office to assume the labor and expense of delivering these parcels to their respective addresses, and also to receive and transmit to the Smithsonian Institution such packages as these re-cipients may wish to send to their correspondents in this country in exchange. The annual outlay would be but little, and the system thus established between the two countries would afford a means of centralizing the mutual exchange of publications and would develop more intimate relations between the educational institutions of China and this country. The United States Exchange Service, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, is constantly employed in the exchange of Government, literary and scientific publications with every part of the civilized world, through bureaus in each country similar to that which the Institution suggests should be established in China. The custom of establishing, under official authority, a central office in each country through which voluntary gifts of scientific, statistical and other works may be delivered to the people of other countries has already become so general, that those familiar with the advantages derived therefrom consider the service indispensable. Should the Government of China enter into a similar exchange relations with the United States it would soon become strongly convinced of the value of such mutual exchange."

I have the honor to strongly commend this request to the favorable consideration of Your Imperial Highness and trust that your Government will consent to direct that copies of all publications issued by order of the Imperial Government be sent to the Library of Congress in exchange for theoffical documents published by order of Congress, and that some Government Bureau in Shanghai or elsewhere

be authorized to receive and forward such Government, literary and scientific works as the institutions of learning in China and the United States may desire to exchange with one another.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

be authorized to receive and forward such Government, lit-
erary and scientific works as the Institutions of learning
in China and the United States may desire to exchange with
one another.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your
Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consider-
ation.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
U. S. Minister.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.1530.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 624.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, requesting China to establish a Bureau for the exchange of publications with the United States.

Our Board has sent a communication concerning the proposal to the Superintendent of Trade for the South (Nanking Viceroy) directing him to take the matter into consideration and deal with it. When we shall have received his reply, we shall write again to inform you; in the meantime we send this note of reply as in duty bound, for Your Excellency's consideration.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 20th Day.

)March 6th, 1904).

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.1530

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 524.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's nd e, requesting China to establish a Bureau for the exchange of publications with the United States.

Our Board has sent a communication concerning the proposal to the Superintendent of Trade for the South (Nanking Viceroy) directing him to take the matter into consideration and deal with it. When we shall have received his reply, we shall write again to inform you; in the meantime we send this note of reply as in duty bound, for Your Excellency's consideration.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the season.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 20th Day.

(March 6th, 1904).

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR
23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
APR 25 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1531.

March 7th, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Copy to War Dept. April 25

Copy to War Dept.

acked. 4/4.26

Subject:

Exportation of rice to Manila, Chinese Government refuses to consent to.

(Confirming Dep't telegram of Feb. 29, and legation reply of Mar. 7, 1904)

INDEX BUREAU
APR 27 1904
FILED

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

No. 1571.

March 7th, 1904.

Mr. Cooper to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Exportation of rice to Manila, Chinese
Government refuses to consent to.

(Confirming Dep't telegram of Feb. 29,
and legation reply of Mar. 7, 1904)

No. 1531.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 7th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 29th ultimo, and my reply of to-day as follows:

Conger, Minister,
Peking.

Twentyninth. War Department asks you obtain cable authorization from Chinese Government for Keylock & Pratt, Shanghai, to export one hundred thousand piculs rice from Yangtse Valley to Manila, in connection with shipment of caraboos to Philippines, and to afford relief in food market, owing temporary failure Philippine crops last year. Report by cable.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

Secstate, Washington.

Seventh. Chinese Government says that because of short crop and rising price, it cannot consent to exportation of rice to Manila.

(Signed) Conger.

When your telegram was received, Mr. Lien-fang, Senior Secretary of the Wai Wu Pu was in my office. I informed him of the request of the War Department, and told him I would send a despatch on the subject the next morning.

He said he was to have a conference with Prince Ch'ing early the next day, when he would present the matter to him and his Colleagues, and send an early reply. The reply was only received to-day. I enclose a translation thereof, as well as a copy of my despatch to which it was an answer.

The Chinese Government always watches with great care the supply of rice and the price thereof, and tries usually to avoid everything that will raise the price ,

and

March 7th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 29th ultimo, and my reply of to-day as follows:

Conger, Minister,
Peking.

Department. War Department asks you obtain cable authorization from Chinese Government for Kayluck & Pratt, Shanghai, to export one Hundred thousand piculs rice from Yangtze Valley to Manila, in connection with shipment of cerebos to Philippines, and to afford relief in food markets, owing temporary failure Philippine crops last year. Report by cable.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

Secretary, Washington.

Seventh. Chinese Government says that because of short crop and rising prices, it cannot consent to exportation of rice to Manila.

(Signed) Conger.

When your telegram was received, Mr. Lien-fang, Senior Secretary of the Wai Wu Pu was in my office. I informed him of the request of the War Department, and told him I would send a despatch on the subject the next morning.

He said he was to have a conference with Prince Ch'ing early the next day, when he would present the matter to him and his Colleagues, and send an early reply. The reply was only received to-day. I enclose a translation thereof, as well as a copy of my despatch to which it was an answer.

The Chinese Government always watches with great care the supply of rice and the price thereof, and tries usually to avoid everything that will raise the price,

and

and thus make it more difficult for their poor people to purchase. They fear that any considerable shipment from Shanghai might raise the price generally.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, March 2nd, 1904.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 7th, 1904.

and thus make it more difficult for their poor people to purchase. They fear that any considerable shipment from Shanghai might raise the price generally.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ching, March 2nd, 1901.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 7th, 1904.

Enclosure No. / In Despatch No. 153.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.
F.O.No. 614.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, March 2nd, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of instructions from the Department of State by cable to the effect that the War Department had asked that I request from the Chinese Government permission for Messrs. Keylock and Pratt of Shanghai to export one hundred thousand piculs of rice from the Yangtze Valley to the Philippines to relieve the distress occassioned there by the partial failure of last year's crops.

Some months ago I had the honor to address Your Imperial Highness in regard to the suffering in the Philippines and to request permission to purchase in China a number of buffaloes, and Your Highness' Government very kindly granted permission to purchase a limited number already contracted for. The War Department of the United States in providing for the shipment of these animals desires to take advantage of the opportunity to ship the rice needed at the same time, and I am directed to ask that Your Highness' Government will grant the permit required if possible, without delay, and that you will telegraph to the proper authorities that Messrs. Keylock and Pratt have permission to send 100,000 piculs of rice in connection with their shipment of the buffaloes.

Your Highness' Government has already expressed its sympathy with the destitution prevailing in the Philippines resulting from the plague which carried off the cattle in the Islands, and I feel sure will not withhold the relief which will be given by permission to ship the amount of rice mentioned.

Hoping for an immediate and a favorable answer, I

avail

Enclosure No. / In Despatch No. 1521.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

F.O.No.614.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, March 2nd, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am in receipt of instructions from the Department of State by cable to the effect that the War Department had asked that I request from the Chinese Government permission for Messrs. Keylock and Pratt of Shanghai to export one hundred thousand piculs of rice from the Yangtze Valley to the Philippines to relieve the distress occasioned there by the partial failure of last year's crops.

Some months ago I had the honor to address Your Imperial Highness in regard to the suffering in the Philippines and to request permission to purchase in China a number of buffaloes, and Your Highness' Government very kindly granted permission to purchase a limited number already contracted for. The War Department of the United States in providing for the shipment of these animals desires to take advantage of the opportunity to ship the rice needed at the same time, and I am directed to ask that Your Highness' Government will grant the permit required if possible, without delay, and that you will telegraph to the proper authorities that Messrs. Keylock and Pratt have permission to send 100,000 piculs of rice in connection with their shipment of the buffaloes.

Your Highness' Government has already expressed its sympathy with the destitution prevailing in the Philippines resulting from the plague which carried off the cattle in the Islands, and I feel sure will not withhold the relief which will be given by permission to ship the amount of rice mentioned.

Hoping for an immediate and a favorable answer, I avail

avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.153.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F/O/No. 625.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had just received a cablegram from the Department of State to the effect that the War Department had requested that the Chinese Government be asked to allow Messrs. Keylock and Pratt of Shanghai to export from Shanghai and Yangtze ports 100,000 piculs of rice to be shipped to the Philippines to relieve the scarcity there due to a short crop last year.

Your Excellency requests our Government to give consent without delay and also asks that instructions be sent by telegraph to the officials concerned informing them that permission has been given to export 100,000 piculs of rice in connection with the buffaloes bought to relieve the distress in the Philippines, and that you trust you may have a speedy reply.

We find that our Board last year gave expression to its sympathy with the suffering in the Philippines by consenting to the export of cattle to that place, and returned the duty paid as a contribution to the relief fund, but that as to the export of rice it is forbidden in the treaties, and that moreover the crops last year in the southern provinces were not large, and that the price of rice is rising, so that our Board is really unable to consent to the request. In sending this reply we trust that Your Excellency will pardon us, and we have to request that you will inform the honorable Secretary of State.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 21st Day.

(March 7th, 1904.)

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.\73\.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F\O\No. 629.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had just received a cablegram from the Department of State to the effect that the War Department had requested that the Chinese Government be asked to allow Messrs. Keylock and Pratt of Shanghai to export from Shanghai and Yangtze ports 100,000 piculs of rice to be shipped to the Philippines to relieve the scarcity there due to a short crop last year.

Your Excellency requests our Government to give consent without delay and also asks that instructions be sent by telegraph to the officials concerned informing them that permission has been given to export 100,000 piculs of rice in connection with the buffaloes bought to relieve the distress in the Philippines, and that you trust you may have a speedy reply.

We find that our Board last year gave expression to its sympathy with the suffering in the Philippines by consenting to the export of cattle to that place, and returned the duty paid as a contribution to the relief fund, but that as to the export of rice it is forbidden in the treaties, and that moreover the crops last year in the southern provinces were not large, and that the price of rice is rising, so that our Board is really unable to consent to the request. In sending this reply we trust that Your Excellency will pardon us, and we have to request that you will inform the honorable Secretary of State.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 21st Day.

(March 7th, 1904.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
APR 25 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1532.

March 8, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Appointment by Viceroy of Szechuan of another delegate to Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

(Referring to despatch No. 1495 of February 6, 1904)

INDEX BUREAU
APR 27 1904
FILED

CHIEF CLERK
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

No. 1571.

March 8, 1904.

Mr. Cowper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Appointment by Viceroy of Seechuen of another

delegate to Lantatung Tureenas Exposition.

(Referring to despatch No. 1495 of
February 6, 1904)

No. 1532.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 8th, 1904.

Dec 3/30 to C. D.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1495, of February 6th last, I have to report that I am informed by the Wai Wu Pu that the Viceroy of Szechuen has appointed another delegate to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Mr. Wu Hsu-pin, and requests that the information be transmitted to our Department of Commerce.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1593.

March 8th, 1904.

The Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1490, of February 6th last, I have to report that I am informed by the Wai Wu Pu that the Viceroy of Szechuan has appointed another delegate to the Jountaine Turchase Exposition, Mr. Wu Hsien, and requests that the information be transmitted to our Department of Commerce.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1533.

March 8, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Voucher received April 23-1904 and filed in Bureau of Accounts, Dept. of State.

Subject:

Voucher of indemnity award of Henry Olin Cady transmitted. Payment completed.

No. 1533.

March 8, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Voucher of indemnity award of Henry Olin

Duly transmitted. Payment completed.

No. 1533.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 8th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1521, of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith the signed voucher for the third installment of the indemnity awarded to Henry Olin Cady.

The vouchers for this payment, which were sent to this office, have now all been accounted for.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Voucher as stated.

Enclosure (1 Voucher) filed in Bureau of Accounts April 23-1904.

No. 1533.

March 8th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1521, of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith the signed voucher for the third instalment of the indemnity awarded to Henry Olin Cady.

The vouchers for this payment, which were sent to this office, have now all been accounted for.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure;

Voucher as stated.

Form No. 282.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 10 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From PEKING,

March 10, 1904.

Received 5:35 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

10th. Chinese Government complains that for unknown reasons its passports of Chinese going to St. Louis are declared defective and asks that technicalities be waived. In view of Chinese sacrifices and efforts for a creditable exhibition responsive to our urgency, cannot the rigorous rules for admission of bona fide exhibitors and visitors be more liberally construed?

C O N G E R.

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 10 1904
FILED

Deciphered by C.C's Office, March 10, 1904. 9:30

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

PEKING,

March 10, 1904.

Received 9:30 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1094. Chinese Government complains that for unknown reasons its passports of Chinese going to St. Louis are detained excessively and asks what steps, if any, can be taken to remedy this. In view of Chinese sacrifices and efforts for a creditable exhibition reasonable in our vicinity, cannot the rigorous rules for admission of bona fide exhibitors and visitors be more liberally construed?

COCKRAN.

Received by C.C.'s Office, March 10, 1904. 9:30

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 25 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1534.

March 10, 1904.

Claim withdrawn
See Letter from
A. E. Frank, Esq.
May 7-1904

Copy to A. E. Frank.
May 5-1904.
Acks - May 21/04.
Bur. accts.

INDEXED
RECORD
APR
23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Claim of C. P. Lundquist for losses during "Boxer" uprising; not filed in Legation, request for proofs etc.,

(Replying to Dep't Instruction No. 751 of January 19, 1904.)

25.

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 24 1904
FILED

No. 1534.

March 10, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Claim of C. P. Lundquist for losses during "Boxer" uprising; not filed in legation, request for proofs etc.

(Replying to Dep't Instruction No. 751 of January 19, 1904.)

No. 1534.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 10th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Jan. 19, 1903 from Ch. Miss
Jan. 20, 1903 to Ch. Miss
Ltr.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Instruction No. 751, [dated Jan. 23, 1904] enclosing copy of a letter dated January 19th, 1903, from A. E. Funk, Secretary and Foreign Superintendent of the Christian Missionary Alliance of New York, concerning the claim of C. P. Lundquist for losses sustained during the "Boxer" uprising in 1900, and directing me to investigate the matter and report to the Department.

On February 24th, 1903, I received from Mr. Funk a letter similar to the one you enclose, to which I, on the next day, replied as follows:

"Replying to your communication of the 19th instant just received, I suggest that your best course to pursue now would be to present Mr. Lundquist's claim directly to the State Department. You are no doubt in possession of the proof to sustain it, and in my judgment much time would be saved in this course of action."

Having heard nothing from Mr. Funk since that time, and there being no claim filed here, there seemed nothing more for me to do. I suggest, therefore, that Mr. Funk be asked to make out a claim, substantiating it with such information and proofs as he may have, and forward it to me through the Department or otherwise, and I shall at once make the investigation and report, which you direct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1534.

March 10th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Instruction No. 781, enclosing copy of a letter dated January 19th, 1903, from A. K. Tuck, Secretary and Foreign Superintendent of the Christian Missionary Alliance of New York, concerning the claim of C. P. Lundquist for losses sustained during the "Boxer" uprising in 1900, and directing me to investigate the matter and report to the Department.

On February 24th, 1903, I received from Mr. Tuck a letter similar to the one you enclose, to which I, on the next day, replied as follows:

"Replying to your communication of the 19th instant just received, I suggest that your best course to pursue now would be to present Mr. Lundquist's claim directly to the State Department. You are no doubt in possession of the proof to sustain it, and in my judgment much time would be saved in this course of action."

Having heard nothing from Mr. Tuck since that time, and there being no claim filed here, there seemed nothing more for me to do. I suggest, therefore, that Mr. Tuck be asked to make out a claim, substantiating it with such information and proofs as he may have, and forward it to me through the Department or otherwise, and I shall be once make the investigation and report, which you direct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 26 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1535.

March 11, 1904.

Secretary of State,
APR 25 1904

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Acted and
To Asst Com'rs
May 2, 04

To Dept. of Com & Labor, April 29
E.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Subject:

Additional Chinese neutrality regulations and list of articles declared contraband by Russia and Japan.

(Referring to Despatch No. 1507 of February 17, 1904.)

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 5 1904
FILED

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

No. 1830.

March 11, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Additional Chinese neutrality regulations and list of articles declared contraband by Russia and Japan.

(Referring to Despatch No. 1807 of February 17, 1904.)

No. 1535

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 11th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1507, of February 17th last, transmitting China's published regulations to enforce neutrality, I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of a note from Prince Ch'ing, embodying some additional regulations, and also lists of articles declared contraband by Russia and by Japan.

The statement of Japan regarding flour mentioned in Prince Ch'ing's note was a complaint sent to the Foreign Office by the Japanese Minister, against certain large shipments of that article reported as being shipped, or about to be shipped into Manchuria.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, March 9th, 1904.
2 Japanese list of Contraband Articles.
3. Russian list of Contraband Articles.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1535

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

E.O.No.628.

On the 18th Day of the First Moon, Kuanghsü XXX Year, (March 4th, 1904), I received a report from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, concerning the matter of observing neutrality, saying that on the 13th Day of the First Moon, (Feb. 28th, 1904), he had received the Thirty-five Regulations adopted by China, whose observance he had been instructed to enjoin; that on the 15th Day, (March 1st), he had received the statement of Japan regarding flour, against the violation of which he was to issue strict orders, and that on the 17th, (March 3rd), he had received the list of contraband articles as prepared by Russia, which he had been instructed to transmit to his subordinates with instructions to make requisite examinations and prohibitions; that he had transmitted these various instructions to all the Ports, with orders for their observance, but that, although China was observing neutrality, she still maintained friendly relations both with the belligerents and the various neutral Powers, and that he noted that in the Russian list of contraband goods there was included, not only articles of military equipment, but also food supplies which the Chinese and foreigners had been accustomed to importing and exporting, and that a distinction ought to be made in dealing with these two classes of goods; that aside from the action to be taken in accordance with the 18th, 22nd, and 24th Regulations adopted by China, there were three matters concerning which a declaration ought to be made:

1. In all commercial dealings between China and neutral Powers only such articles should be regarded as prohibited, whether imports or exports, as are so prohibited in the treaties; that aside from such prohibited goods China and foreign neutral Powers would as usual import and

export

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 1535

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I.G.No.628.

On the 18th Day of the First Moon, Kuangsü XXX Year, (March 4th, 1904), I received a report from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, concerning the matter of observing neutrality, saying that on the 13th Day of the First Moon, (Feb. 28th, 1904), he had received the Thirty-five Regulations adopted by China, whose observance he had been instructed to enjoin; that on the 15th Day, (March 1st), he had received the statement of Japan regarding flour, against the violation of which he was to issue strict orders, and that on the 17th, (March 3rd), he had received the list of contraband articles as prepared by Russia, which he had been instructed to transmit to his subordinates with instructions to make requisite examinations and prohibitions; that he had transmitted these various instructions to all the Ports, with orders for their observance, but that, although China was observing neutrality, she still maintained friendly relations both with the belligerents and the various neutral Powers, and that he noted that in the Russian list of contraband goods there was included, not only articles of military equipment, but also food supplies which the Chinese and foreigners had been accustomed to importing and exporting, and that a distinction ought to be made in dealing with these two classes of goods; that aside from the action to be taken in accordance with the 18th, 22nd, and 24th Regulations adopted by China, there were three matters concerning which a declaration ought to be made:

1. In all commercial dealings between China and neutral Powers only such articles should be regarded as prohibited, whether imports or exports, as are so prohibited in the treaties; that aside from such prohibited goods China and foreign neutral Powers would as usual import and

export

export all manner of goods, and that such action should not be considered a violation of law.

2. That when Chinese or foreign vessels were about to sail for a Port in a belligerent country, and when an application should be made at the Customs for a permit to load such vessels, the Customs should make careful examination and if goods are found to be such as are included in the Russian contraband list they should refuse to issue the permit to load and should institute a careful search and prohibit (such export); that if a vessel should be seized at sea by one of the belligerents, (it may be asked) what should be done about the cargo? The courts of the said country must try, and decide the case in accordance with the regulations of neutrality; but that no matter whether the place in which they were seized be within the sphere of military operations or not, the case would not be one affecting China's maintenance of strict neutrality.

3. As to the transport of rice and other grains between the various open Ports, this should be carried on in strict compliance with the provisions of the treaties, but that for the present they should not be allowed to be shipped to the Ports of Manchuria, and that flour should be treated in the same way.

I find that the proposals of the Inspector General of Customs with regard to the three important matters mentioned are, upon the whole, in harmony with the intent of the regulations adopted by China. Besides instructing the Inspector General of Customs to transmit orders to the various Customs authorities to act as he has suggested, I, as in duty bound, send this despatch to Your Excellency for your consideration.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXX Year, First Moon, 23rd Day.

(March 9th, 1904). (SEAL)

2. That when Chinese or foreign vessels were about to sail for a Port in a belligerent country, and when application should be made at the Customs for a permit to load such vessels, the Customs should make enquiries and if goods are found to be such as are included in the Russian contraband list they should refuse to issue the permit to load and should institute a careful search and prohibit (such export); that if a vessel should be seized at sea by one of the belligerents, (the neutral country) what should be done about the cargo? The courts of the said country must try, and decide the case in accordance with the regulations of neutrality; but it does not matter whether the place in which they were seized is within the sphere of military operations or not, the case will be one affecting China's maintenance of neutrality.

3. As to the transport of rice between the various open Ports, this is in strict compliance with the provisions of the Treaty, but that for the present should not be extended to the Ports of Manchuria, and must be treated in the same way.

I find that the proposals of the Inspector General of Customs with regard to the [illegible] mentioned are, when the whole, in harmony with the spirit of the regulations adopted by China. Wishing the Inspector General of Customs to transmit orders to the various Customs authorities to act as he has suggested, I am in duty bound, send this despatch to your Excellency for your consideration.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuangsu XXX Year, First Moon, 23rd Day.

(March 9th, 1904).

(SEAL)

Enclosure No. 2 in Des. # 1535.

Contraband of War.

An Order of the Japanese Navy Department has been issued specifying what shall be regarded as contraband of war during the present hostilities. The Order is as follows:

1.—The following articles shall be treated as contraband of war when intended to pass through the country of the enemy or destined therefor or when destined for the Army or Navy of the enemy.

Arms, ammunition, explosives, and other war materials (including those of lead, saltpetre, and sulphur), machines for their manufacture, cement, uniforms of the Army and Navy, war equipment, armour plates, materials for building warships and other vessels and equipping vessels, and any other articles which are used for war purposes.

2.—The following articles shall be treated as contraband of war only in case they are destined for the enemy's Army or Navy or being consigned to the country of the enemy can be considered as intended for the use of the enemy's Army or Navy:

Provisions, liquors, horses, horse equipments, saddlery, clothing, gold and silver bullion, fodder, wagons (sharyo) coal, and material for the construction of telegraph and telephone lines and railways.

3.—Of the articles referred to in the preceding two clauses, those which can be judged from their quantity and nature to be for the service of the ship carrying them; shall not necessarily be treated as contraband of war.

Enclosure No. 2 in Des. #1575.

export all manner of goods, and that such action should not be construed a violation of law.

2. That when Chinese or foreign vessels were about to sail for a Port in a belligerent country, and when an application [illegible] for a permit to load such [illegible] make careful examination and [illegible] as are included in the Munster [illegible] the permit [illegible] and prohibited [illegible] noted on the [illegible] what about [illegible] said goods [illegible] with the [illegible] whether [illegible] sphere of [illegible] be one affected [illegible] between [illegible] in which [illegible] but that [illegible] shipped to [illegible] be treated [illegible]

I find that the proposals of the Inspector General of Customs with regard to the three important matters mentioned are, upon the whole, in harmony with the intent of the regulations adopted by China. Besides instructing the Inspector General of Customs to transmit orders to the various Customs authorities to act as he has suggested, I am in duty bound, send this despatch to Your Excellency for your consideration.

A necessary Despatch.

Inclosure XXX Year, First Moon, 32rd Day.

(March 9th, 1904).

Enclosure 3 in Des. #1535.

CONTRABAND OF WAR

(Russian)

Fire-arms of every description, (guns, pistols, cannons, etc.,) armor-plate (cuirasses) accessories of fire-arms, ammunitions and material used in the manufacture of explosives; accessories of artillery trains, of engineers and of troops in campaign; barbed wire, pontoons, military equipments and uniforms, ships, even under neutral flag, bound for an enemy port for military purposes, marine engines, boilers, coal, petroleum, spirits of wine, railway, telegraph and telephone material; provisions, rice, horses and other animals and generally all things destined for warlike purposes on land or sea.

Enclosure 3 to Des. #1535.

CONTRABAND OF WAR

(Russian)

Fire-arms of every description, (guns, pistols, cannons, etc.,) [illegible] (cuirasses) accessories of fire-arms, ammunitions and material used in the manufacture of explosives, accoutrements of artillery trains, of engineers and of troops in campaign, barbed wire, pontoons, military equipments [illegible], even under neutral flag, bound for an enemy port for military purposes, marine engines, boilers, coal, petroleum, spirits of wine, railway, telegraph and telephone material, provisions, rice, horses and other animals, generally all things destined for warlike purposes during war.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 25 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
APR
23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 1536.

March 12, 1904.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 25 1904
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Acad
To Com'r
Law
Ans 26
File

CONSULAR BUREAU
APR
27
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject:

Port Regulations of Canton, referred to in Despatch No. ~~1732~~ 1491 of Feb. 4, 1904 adopted as amended and now in force.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 29 1904
FILED

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

No. 1734.

March 12, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Port Regulations of Canton, referred to in Despatch No. 1732 of Feb. 4, 1904 adopted as amended and now in force.

No. 1536.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 12th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my despatch No. ~~1732~~ 1491, of the 4th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the changes in the proposed Port Regulations of Canton mentioned in said despatch, as suggested by the Diplomatic Corps in giving its approval thereto, have been accepted by the Consular Corps and the Commissioner of Customs at Canton.

The Regulations, therefore, as amended, should now be in force.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 15 1904
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
MAR
15
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Confirm.

Dated 3/14/04

Filed

From Peking,

March 15, 1904.

Received 1.53 A. M.

✓ Personal notes to Russian Ambassador and Japanese minister

✓ Telegrams to Ambassador McCormick and Minister Conger - 15th -

FOR TELS. 1904.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Fifteenth.

Your cipher telegram of the 12th. Minister for Foreign Affairs, grateful for friendly interest of the United States, says China is determined to maintain neutrality and that provocation will not be furnished either belligerent.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
MAR 17 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 9.20 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Peking,

March 15, 1904.

Received 1.55 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Fifteen.

Your cipher telegram of the 12th. Minister for Foreign Affairs, grateful for friendly interest of the United States, says China is determined to maintain neutrality and that provocation will not be furnished either belligerent.

COPIED 9.20 A. M.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 25 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1537.

March 15, 1904

RECEIVED
APR
23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Rs Mrs. Manning
To Mrs. Manning
apl. 25

INDEX BUREAU
APR 24 1904
FILED

Subject:

Invitation of Lady Managers of St. Louis Exposition to Women of China; reply of Foreign Office forwarded.

(Unnumbered instruction of January 25, 1904)

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

No. 1531.

March 15, 1904

Mr. Cooper

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Invitation of Lady Managers of St. Louis

Exportation to Korea of Opium; reply of

Foreign Office forwarded.

(Unnumbered Instruction of January 25, 1904)

No. 1537.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your unnumbered Instructions of January 25th last, directing me to forward to the Chinese Government, a letter which was an invitation from the Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition to the women of China.

This letter was transmitted as directed, and I have received a reply, copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 12th, 1904.

No. 1231

March 18th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your numbered Instructions of January 28th last, directing me to forward to the Chinese Government, a letter which was an invitation from the Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition to the women of China.

This letter was transmitted as directed, and I have received a reply, copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 18th, 1904.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 153.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No.631.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note saying that you were in receipt of instructions from the Department of State of your country, directing you to forward an inclosed letter which was an invitation from the Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition to the women of China, the general purpose of which was to promote the advancement of women's interests throughout the world, and that you were directed to request us to make the invitation public so that it might come to the knowledge of the women of China, and that you forwarded the original letter inclosed in your own note.

We have communicated the contents of Your Excellency's note to the Board of Commerce, asking that it be taken into consideration and dealt with, and we have also informed the Chief Commissioner for China to the Exposition, and now have the honor to send this reply for your information.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 26th Day. (March 12th, 1904)

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 153.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No.631.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note saying that you were in receipt of instructions from the Department of State of your country, directing you to forward an inclosed letter which was an invitation from the Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition to the women of China, the general purpose of which was to promote the advancement of women's interests throughout the world, and that you were directed to request us to make the invitation public so that it might come to the knowledge of the women of China, and that you forwarded the original letter inclosed in your own note.

We have communicated the contents of Your Excellency's note to the Board of Commerce, asking that it be taken into consideration and dealt with, and we have also informed the Chief Commissioner for China to the Exposition, and now have the honor to send this reply for your information.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

First Moon, 26th Day. (March 12th, 1904)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1538.

March 15, 1904

RECEIVED APR 23 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Application for recognition of Fleming D. Cheshire, U. S. Consul General at Mukden.

(Dep't Instruction No. 755, Feb. 1, 1904)

INDEX BUREAU APR 25 1904 FILED

No.

March 15, 1904

Mr. Cooper to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Application for Recognition of Plaentz D.
Chamlre, U. S. Consul General at Yudden.
(Dept't Instruction No. 758, Feb. 1, 1904)

No. 1538.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instruction No. 755, of February 1st, enclosing the commission of Fleming D. Cheshire of New York, as Consul General of the United States at Mukden.

I have applied to the Foreign Office for his recognition in that capacity, and will advise him of the result at his post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1073.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instruction No. 786, of February 1st, appointing the commission of Fleming D. Chamberlin of New York, as Consul General of the United States at Dresden.

I have applied to the Foreign Office for his recognition in that capacity, and will advise him of the result at this post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CONSULAR BUREAU
APR
25
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1539.

March 15, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

INDEXING BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR
23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Subject:

Application for recognition of James W. Davidson, U. S. Consul at Antung.

(Dep't Instruction No. 756 of Feb. 1, 1904)

INDEXING BUREAU
APR 25 1904
FILED

No. 1054.

March 15, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Application for recognition of James W.
Davidson, U. S. Consul at Antung.
(Dep't Instruction No. 756 of Feb.1, 1904)

No. 1539.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instruction No. 756, of February 1st, enclosing the commission of James W. Davidson of Minnesota, as Consul of the United States at Antung.

I have applied to the Foreign Office for his recognition in that capacity, and will advise him of the result at his post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 152.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Berne, [illegible]

March 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instruction No. 756, of February 1st, enclosing the commission of James W. Davidson of Minnesota, as Consul of the United States at Aintorg.

I have applied to the Foreign Office for his recognition in that capacity, and will advise him of the result at his post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[signature]

DIPLOMATIC
APR 25 1904
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1540.

March 15, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Ans and copy & enclosure sent to the Chinese Minister for May 21, 1904. To Dept. of Commerce & Labor, April 26

To Com. & Labor for information. Thru courtesy of Mr. Conger. By J.

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

Subject:

Passports of Chinese going to St. Louis Exposition, bona fide, if technically defective, Chinese Government asks that defect be waived. Transmitting F. O. Note on the subject.

(Confirming legation telegram of Mar. 10th)

INDEX BUREAU
APR 27 1904
FILED

No. 1676.

March 15, 1904.

Mr. Cooper to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Passports of Chinese going to St. Louis Exposition, bona fide, if technically defective. Chinese Government asks that defect be waived. Transmitting P. O. Note on the subject.

(Confirming Imperial telegram of Mar.10th)

No. 1540.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of March 10th, as follows:

Secstate, Washington.
Tenth. Chinese Government complains that for unknown reasons its passports of Chinese going to St. Louis are declared defective, and asks that technicalities be waived(period). In view of Chinese sacrifices and efforts for a creditable exhibition responsive to our urgency cannot the rigorous rules for admission of bona fide exhibitors and visitors be more liberally construed?
(Signed) Conger.

The claim of the Chinese is that it has not been clearly understood just what is required, and that a number of merchants have probably already sailed for the United States with defective certificates, but they believe that henceforth all will be provided with proper papers.

It is a fact, so far as the Chinese Government is concerned, that their efforts toward a good exhibit and a large attendance at the Exposition have been made because we have so persistently urged them to do so, and because they wish to please our Government, and hence they cannot understand why it should be made so difficult for them to enter the United States.

I think it could safely be taken for granted, that every certificate issued for this purpose is bona fide, and that every holder of such certificate, bearing a Consular signature and seal, is bona fide. If this could be done it would greatly influence the feeling of the Chinese

Government

No. 1670.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China,

March 10th, 1906.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of March 10th, as follows:

Secretary, Washington.

Tenth. Chinese Government complains that for unknown reasons its passports of Chinese going to St. Louis are declared defective, and asks that technicalities be waived(period). In view of Chinese sacrifices and efforts for a creditable exhibition responsive to our urgency cannot the rigorous rules for admission of bona fide exhibitors and visitors be more liberally construed?

(Signed) Conger.

The claim of the Chinese is that it has not been clearly understood just what is required, and that a number of merchants have probably already sailed for the United States with defective certificates, but they believe that henceforth all will be provided with proper papers.

It is a fact, so far as the Chinese Government is concerned, that their efforts toward a good exhibit and a large attendance at the Exposition have been made because we have so persistently urged them to do so, and because they wish to please our Government, and hence they cannot understand why it should be made so difficult for them to enter the United States.

I think it could safely be taken for granted, that every certificate issued for this purpose is bona fide, and that every holder of such certificate, bearing a Consular signature and seal, is bona fide. If this could be done it would greatly influence the feeling of the Chinese

Government

Government officials in our favor.

I enclose translation of a despatch from Prince Ch'ing on this subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

1. Prince of Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, March 12th, 1904

Enclosure No.- In Despatch No. 1540.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No.630

On the 19th of the First Moon, XXX Year of Kuanghsu (March 5th, 1904) I received the following telegram from His Excellency Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister to your honorable country:

> "Passports of Chinese merchants coming to the United States to attend the St. Louis Exposition do not comply with requirement as to form; please send urgent telegrams to Chief Commissioner, the Viceroys and Governors and the Commissioners of Customs, giving them strict orders that passports taken must comply with the new regulations of the Exposition, communicated to you some time ago; otherwise it will be difficult for said persons to land."

My Board at once transmitted the telegram to the Chief Commissioner to the Exposition, Prince P'u-lun, and sent a communication concerning it to the Board of Commerce and a letter to the Inspector General of Customs, directing him to transmit orders to the Commissioners to comply with the requirements. I have now received a telegram in reply from the Chief Commissioner to the Exposition and a communication in reply from the Board of Commerce, each of which says that the telegram of His Excellency, Sir Liang, has been received and that telegrams have already been sent to the Viceroys and Governors strictly commanding them to comply with the requirements.

My Board is of opinion that the original intention of your honorable Government in issuing invitations upon this occasion was to promote commerce and strengthen international friendship. Chinese officials and merchants have not spared themselves expense in undertaking the long journey by land and water. The form of passport is now being corrected, and none who go from this time on will violate the Regulations. But there is a stream of merchants on the road who have already begun the journey, and how is it possible to recall them one by one to re-issue

passports

Enclosure No.- In Despatch No. 1540.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No.630

On the 19th of the First Moon, XXX Year of Kuang Hsu (March 5th, 1904) I received the following telegram from His Excellency Sir Liang Ch'en, the Chinese Minister to your honorable country:

"Passports of Chinese merchants coming to the United States to attend the St. Louis Exposition do not comply with requirement as to form; please send urgent telegrams to Chief Commissioner, the Viceroys and Governors and the Commissioners of Customs, giving them strict orders that passports taken must comply with the new regulations of the Exposition, communicated to you some time ago; otherwise it will be difficult for said persons to land."

My Board at once transmitted the telegram to the Chief Commissioner to the Exposition, Prince P'u-Lun, and sent a communication concerning it to the Board of Commerce and a letter to the Inspector General of Customs, directing him to transmit orders to the Commissioners to comply with the requirements. I have now received a telegram in reply from the Chief Commissioner to the Exposition and a communication in reply from the Board of Commerce, each of which says that the telegram of His Excellency, Sir Liang, has been received and that telegrams have already been sent to the Viceroys and Governors strictly commanding them to comply with the requirements.

My Board is of opinion that the original intention of your honorable Government in issuing invitations upon this occasion was to promote commerce and strengthen international friendship. Chinese officials and merchants have not spared themselves expense in undertaking the long journey by land and water. The form of passport is now being corrected, and none who go from this time on will violate the Regulations. But there is a stream of merchants on the road who have already begun the journey, and now is it possible to recall them one by one to re-issue

passports

passports to them? All Chinese merchants who have not yet started must of course be directed to go, having passports, in strict compliance with the form prescribed in the new Regulations. As to the merchants who are already on the way or who have reached the United States, although their passports may not be in proper form, they have not been guilty of the least intentional wrong, and it is certainly very difficult to recall them and correct the passports. It becomes my duty, therefore, to send this despatch to Your Excellency for your consideration and to request you to telegraph the State Department of your honorable Country asking that leniency may be shown in the cases referred to and that no opposition may be made. I trust too that I may have a reply.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsu XXX Year, First Moon, 26th Day. (SEAL)

(March 12th, 1904)

passports to them? All Chinese merchants who have not yet started must of course be directed to go, having passports in strict compliance with the form prescribed in the new Regulations. As to the merchants who are already on the way or who have reached the United States, although their passports may not be in proper form, they have not been guilty of the least international wrong, and it is certainly very difficult to recall them and correct the passports. It becomes my duty, therefore, to send this despatch to Your Excellency for your consideration and to request you to telegraph the State Department of your honorable Country asking that Leniency may be shown in the cases referred to and that no opposition may be made. I trust too that I may have a reply.

A necessary Despatch.

Kuangsu XXX Year, First Moon, 26th Day. (SEAL)

(March 12th, 1904)

RECEIVED
APR 23
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 25 1904
BUREAU.

Asia and To Japan and London, April 26
J. Russia April 26

No. 1541.

March 15, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

FOR REL[illegible]

Subject:

Neutrality of China to be strictly maintained.

(Confirming telegram received March 12 and my reply of fifteenth.)

INDEX BUREAU
APR 27 1904
FILED

CHIEF CLERK,
APR 23 1904
Department of State.

No. 1541.

March 19, 1941.

Mr. Cox at to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Neutrality of China to be strictly maintained.

(Confirming telegram received March 18
and by reply of 11:00a.m.)

No. 1541

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your cipher telegram of the 12th instant, and my reply of the 15th instant, as follows [paraphrase]:

Conger, Peking.
See Minister for Foreign Affairs and express the earnest hope of this Government that China maintain strict neutrality, exercising due care that no provocation of any sort be furnished to either belligerent.
(Signed) Hay.

Secstate, Washington.
Fifteenth. Your cipher telegram of the 12th. Minister for Foreign Affairs grateful for friendly interest of the United States, says China is determined to maintain neutrality, and that provocation will not be furnished either belligerent.
(Signed) Conger.

On yesterday I called on Prince Ch'ing and complied with your instructions, and endeavored to impress upon him the danger, at all times, of the oppressed Chinese subjects in the hostile zone, doing something to provoke either belligerent to retaliation against the Chinese Government for which it would not be, in fact, responsible, etc.

Prince Ch'ing replied that he accepted this action as additional proof of the friendly interest in the welfare of China, taken by the United States Government, and that such interest was highly appreciated by his Government, and for which they were very grateful.

He said, also, that the Government of China was firmly resolved to maintain absolute neutrality, and he requested me to telegraph that you need have no doubt whatever of the sincere determination of China to keep from being involved in the war, and that there was no danger of offence being

being given by her to either belligerent.

He said further, that the Viceroys and Governors of provinces had all been ordered by Imperial Edict, and definitely instructed by the Wai Wu Pu, to exert themselves to the utmost to secure the strictest observance of neutrality, and to preserve perfect order and peace.

Notwithstanding all this, there is constant danger that a surprising victory on the part of the Japanese, coupled with the harsh and brutal treatment continually visited upon the residents of Manchuria by the Russians, might inspire a local uprising and joining with the Japanese which would provoke Russia to consider China an enemy and act accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
APR 27 1904
BUR. ACCOUNTS DEPT. OF STATE.

No. 1542.

March 18, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR 27 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

File

Subject:

Transmitting Account for purchase of Fire Pump for Legation.

Authority:

Department telegram received February 1st, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 29 1904
FILED

No. 1644

March 16, 1904.

Mr. Cowper to the
Secretary of State.

Subject: Consul Frank...

W. M. [illegible]

Transmitting Account for purchase of Tire
Pump for Legation.

Authority:
Department telegram received
February 1st, 1904.

No. 1542.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 18th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that acting in accordance with telegraphic instruction of February 1st, confirmed below, I have purchased a fire pump for this Legation as shewn by the account transmitted herewith.

Conger, American Minister,

Peking.

Purchase suitable pump. Draw on Secstate.

(Signed) Loomis.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Record Bu. Accts.

No. 1542.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA

March 18th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that acting in accordance with telegraphic instruction of February 1st, confirmed below, I have purchased a fire pump for this Legation as shown by the account transmitted herewith.

Conger, American Minister,

Peking.

Purchase suitable pump. Draw on Secretate.

(Signed) Loomis.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Ack. and file.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 29 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 29 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1543.

March 21, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR 27
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Ack. Instruction to Mr. Rogers (all Ltrs.)

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 5 1904
FILED

acknd.
to Institute
to Mr. J. Rogers
to Army & Navy

Subject:

Delegates to Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists to be held at St. Louis. Names of those appointed by China. List of American delegates received and will be forwarded to Foreign Office.

No. 1543.

March 21, 1904.

No. 1543.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 21st, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1461, of December 23rd last, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Cou Tzu-ch'i, Second Secretary, and Mr. Sun Shi-i, Third Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington have been appointed delegates to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists to be held at St. Louis.

The lists of delegates appointed by the President of the United States to this Congress have been received today and will be delivered to the Foreign Office at once.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1543.

March 21st, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1481, of December 23rd last, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Cou Tan-ch'i, Second Secretary, and Mr. Sun Shi-i, Third Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington have been appointed delegates to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists to be held at St. Louis.

The lists of delegates appointed by the President of the United States to this Congress have been received today and will be delivered to the Foreign Office at once.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 29 1904

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR 27 1904
DEPT. OF STATE

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 4 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1544.

March 22, 1904

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

FOR RELS. 1904.

Subject:

Mining Regulations of Province of Hunan.
Protested against as violation of Treaty.
Enclosing copy of regulations and Note to
the Foreign Office.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 9 1904
FILED

Dft Bureau

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1544 of
March 22, 1904.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The regulations enclosed in this despatch are undoubtedly in very evident contradiction with the provisions of Article VII of our new treaty. So opposed are they to them that I feel sure that Mr. Conger is right in assuming, as he does in his note to Prince Ch'ing, that the approval could only have been the result of inadvertence. I think Mr. Conger's protest should be approved of, and he should be told that he should secure a satisfactory reply thereto.

W.W. Rockhill

May 3, 1904.

Approved John Hay

No. 1644

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 22nd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose translation of a set of Mining Regulations issued for the Province of Hunan, and which have received Imperial approval.

These appear to me so flagrant a violation of the provisions of our Treaty that I have filed with the Foreign Office a formal protest against them, copy of which I also enclose. The English and German Ministers here inform me that they have taken like action.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mining Regulations as above.
2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, March 15th, 1904.

No. 1544

March 22nd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose translation of a set of Mining Regulations issued for the Provinces of Hunan, and which have received Imperial approval.

These appear to me to flagrant a violation of the provisions of our Treaty that I have filed with the Foreign Office a formal protest against them, copy of which I also enclose. The English and German Ministers here inform me that they have taken like action.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mining Regulations as above.
2. Mr. Cooper to Prince Ch'ing, March 18th, 1904.

Enclosure No. / In Despatch No. 154.

REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL MINING SYNDICATE OF THE PROVINCE OF HUNAN.

1.

Petition from the Syndicate to the Governor of Hunan requesting him to memorialise the Throne and ask for the Imperial Sanction for the grant of a monopoly of all the mines in Hunan to the Syndicate.

2.

Formation of a syndicate by the fusion of two former mining mining companies, Fou Hsiang and Yuan Feng. ( )

3.

The Syndicate to have exclusive management and control over all mines in Hunan, with the exception of those already under Government control, and all mining operations for which concessions have already been granted, or may be granted hereafter, to be under the control of the Syndicate, which is to be the only mining company. The Syndicate to correspond direct with the Governor, and the Governor's instructions to be conveyed to the Head Mining Bureau.

4.

All mining operations, including going concerns, whether they be undertaken by private individuals or by companies with a subscribed capital, to be registered by the Mining Syndicate and to conform with its regulations.

5.

The Province of Hunan to be divided into three mining districts, Changsha, Yochou and Chang-te and Fu-li-chou being the central district; Pao-ch'ing-fu, Heng-chou-fu, Yung-chou-fu Ch'en-chou, Kwei-yang-chou to form the southern district; Ch'en-chou-fu, Yuan-chou-fu, Yung-shun-fu, Ching-chou and the four

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 154.

REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL MINING SYNDICATE OF THE PROVINCE OF HUNAN.

1.

Petition from the Syndicate to the Governor of Hunan requesting him to memorialise the Throne and ask for the Imperial Sanction for the grant of a monopoly of all the mines in Hunan to the Syndicate.

2.

Formation of a syndicate by the fusion of two former mining companies, Tou Hsiang and Yuan Feng. ( )

3.

The Syndicate to have exclusive management and control over all mines in Hunan, with the exception of those already under Government control, and all mining operations for which concessions have already been granted, or may be granted hereafter, to be under the control of the Syndicate, which is to be the only mining company. The Syndicate to correspond direct with the Governor, and the Governor's instructions to be conveyed to the Head Mining Bureau.

4.

All mining operations, including going concerns, whether they be undertaken by private individuals or by companies with a subscribed capital, to be registered by the Mining Syndicate and to conform with its regulations.

5.

The Province of Hunan to be divided into three mining districts, Changsha, Yochow and Chang-te and Pu-li-chou being the central district; Pao-ch'ing-fu, Heng-chow-fu, Yung-chow-fu Ch'en-chou, Kwei-yang-chou to form the southern district; Ch'en-chou-fu, Yuan-chou-fu, Yung-shun-fu, Ching-chou and the four

sub-prefectures, Feng-huang, Yung-sui, Kuang-chou and Kan-chou being the western district.

6.

The concession to be granted by the Government to the Syndicate to be in perpetuity.

7.

The Monopoly to be granted to the Syndicate for mines of every description.

8.

The syndicate to act on commercial lines, and not on official principles.

9.

The object of the syndicate is to benefit all. No special privileges to be granted, equal treatment to be meted out to all comers.

10.

The former companies, Fu Hsiang and Yuan Feng, had capitals of Tls. 2,000,000 and Tls. 200,000 respectively. The capital they agree to put up together, after the fusion into one company, is to be Tls. 3,000,000 at first, divided into 60,000 shares. Chinese of all provinces are entitled to be shareholders, but not foreigners.

Section II.

11.

The Syndicate to engage Chinese Mining engineers educated abroad or well-known foreign engineers, to prospect and enquire into the mineral resources of the whole province. Deputies or members of the gentry to be sent into all the districts to effect purchases of mining land.

12.

The Syndicate's head office to be situated in Changsha and branch offices at Yochou, Hankow and Shanghai.

sub-prefectures, Yeng-huang, Yung-ami, Kuang-chow and Kan-chow being the western district.

6.

The concession to be granted by the Government to the Syndicate to be in perpetuity.

7.

The Monopoly to be granted to the Syndicate for mines of every description.

8.

The syndicate to act on commercial lines, and not on official principles.

9.

The object of the syndicate is to benefit all. No special privileges to be granted, equal treatment to be meted out to all comers.

10.

The former companies, Tu Haiang and Yuan Feng, had capitals of Tls. 2,000,000 and Tls. 200,000 respectively. The capital they agree to put up together, after the fusion into one company, is to be Tls. 3,000,000 at first, divided into 60,000 shares. Chinese of all provinces are entitled to be shareholders, but not foreigners.

Section II.

11.

The Syndicate to engage Chinese mining engineers educated abroad or well-known foreign engineers, to prospect and acquire into the mineral resources of the whole province. Deputies or members of the gentry to be sent into all the districts to effect purchases of mining land.

12.

The Syndicate's head office to be situated in Changsha and branch offices at Yochow, Hankow and Shanghai.

13.

The smelting of ore to be carried on by both foreign and by Chinese methods. Native smelting furnaces may be established wherever required; foreign smelting works to be established at places selected with a view to convenience of transport. The existing produce of smelting works to be disposed under the management of the syndicate at Changsha, to avoid confusion of prices.

14.

The directors of the three districts to have joint control of the Syndicate.

15.

Persons of one district wishing to start mining operations in another district, must come to an understanding with the Syndicate previous to doing so.

16.

Appointments to assistant directorships to be made by the Head Office of the Syndicate with the approval of the Governor.

17.

Directors and sub-directors to be selected in accordance with the general desire of the share-holders. Should they disagree, the candidates to be nominated by ballot at the next general meeting of shareholders. The candidates selected to receive their appointments from the Governor.

18.

The Governor to be requested to appoint an officer to supervise the handling of Government grants and dividends, and to control the finances of the Syndicate generally.

19.

The Syndicate to have a seal for its three districts, the old seals of the original companies to be destroyed.

20.

13.

The smelting of ore to be carried on by both foreign and by Chinese methods. Native smelting furnaces may be established wherever required; foreign smelting works to be established at places selected with a view to convenience of transport. The existing produce of smelting works to be disposed under the management of the syndicate at Changsha, to avoid competition of prices.

14.

The directors of the three districts to have joint control of the Syndicate.

15.

Persons of one district wishing to start mining operations in another district, must come to an understanding with the Syndicate previous to doing so.

16.

Appointments to assistant directorship to be made by the Head Office of the Syndicate with the approval of the Governor.

17.

Directors and sub-directors to be selected in accordance with the general desire of the share-holders. Should they disagree, the candidates to be nominated by ballot at the next general meeting of shareholders. The candidates selected to receive their appointments from the Governor.

18.

The Governor to be requested to appoint an officer to supervise the handling of Government grants and dividends, and to control the finances of the Syndicate generally.

19.

The Syndicate to have a seal for its three districts, the old seals of the original companies to be destroyed.

20.

20.

The Syndicate will create a mining bank, the cheques of which shall be current among the various mining companies affiliated by the Syndicate. (This paragraph is open to further discussion and amplification)

21.

A school of mines is to be founded, the cost of which shall be refunded from the net profits in a manner to be hereafter defined, whether the outlay be provided out of special funds or out of the capital of the Syndicate. Any overplus may be used for extending the business of the Syndicate.

22.

It is hoped that the capital of the Syndicate may hereafter be increased, and such increase shall be sanctioned.

Section III.

23-28

Details of the management of the shares, with a restriction against their being transferred to foreigners.

Section IV.

29-37

General meetings of shareholders.

Section V.

38

All the owners of mining property to be notified by the provincial authorities that they must forward to the Syndicate samples of their ores for assaying purposes; in case of the distance being very great, those samples to be sent to the nearest local official for transmission.

39.

A competent member of the gentry shall be sent to the various local authorities to select and examine mining estates

20.

The Syndicate will create a mining bank, the cheques of which shall be current among the various mining companies affiliated by the Syndicate. (This paragraph is open to further discussion and amplification)

21.

A school of mines is to be founded, the cost of which shall be refunded from the net profits in a manner to be hereafter defined, whether the outlay be provided out of special funds or out of the capital of the Syndicate. Any overplus may be used for extending the business of the Syndicate.

22.

It is hoped that the capital of the Syndicate may hereafter be increased, and such increase shall be sanctioned.

Section III.

23-28

Details of the management of the shares, with a restriction against their being transferred to foreigners.

Section IV.

29-37.

General meetings of shareholders.

Section V.

38.

All the owners of mining property to be notified by the provincial authorities that they must forward to the Syndicate samples of their ores for assaying purposes; in case of the distance being very great, those samples to be sent to the nearest local official for transmission.

39.

A competent member of the entry shall be sent to the various local authorities to select and examine mining estates

with a view to ascertaining whether they are worth working; he shall draw up plans and registers thereof, and request the local officials to confer with him and act accordingly.

40.

When a mining estate has been registered the Syndicate shall inform the local authorities. Such estates thereafter not to be sold to non-members of the syndicate.

41.

With the exception of the mining estates already in the possession of the Syndicate, all other estates that have been registered shall be surveyed afresh by a mining expert specially appointed by the Syndicate, and shall then be bought up by the Syndicate at a price agreed upon.

42.

In case the owner of a mining estate is unwilling to sell, his property may be held as his share in the syndicate. The property shall be worked by the syndicate, and a suitable dividend shall be paid to the owner.

43.

All mines that have been previously opened up, but where owners have had to suspend operations owing to want of capital may also be assimilated as a share in the capital of the syndicate. If the owners wish to continue to operate their mines themselves, then the provisions of section VII shall apply.

44.

Should any capitalists in the three districts wish to purchase or lease a mining estate they must first obtain a written permission from the Mining Bureau, who will have had surveys made, or a despatch from the Syndicate to the local officials, authorizing them to seal the contract and receive the taxes payable thereon. Failing these documents, and if only the usual threefold land deed with the words "mining property" ad-

with a view to ascertaining whether they are worth working; he shall draw up plans and registers thereof, and request the local officials to confer with him and act accordingly.

40.

When a mining estate has been registered the Syndicate shall inform the local authorities. Such estates thereafter not to be sold to non-members of the syndicate.

41.

With the exception of the mining estates already in the possession of the Syndicate, all other estates that have been registered shall be surveyed afresh by a mining expert specially appointed by the Syndicate, and shall then be bought up by the Syndicate at a price agreed upon.

42.

In case the owner of a mining estate is unwilling to sell, his property may be held as his share in the syndicate. The property shall be worked by the syndicate, and a suitable dividend shall be paid to the owner.

43.

All mines that have been previously opened up, but where owners have had to suspend operations owing to want of capital may also be assimilated as a share in the capital of the syndicate. If the owners wish to continue to operate their mines themselves, then the provisions of section VII shall apply.

44.

Should any capitalists in the three districts wish to purchase or lease a mining estate they must first obtain a written permission from the Mining Bureau, who will have had surveys made, or a despatch from the Syndicate to the local officials, authorizing them to seal the contract and receive the taxes payable thereon. Failing these documents, and if only the usual threefold land deed with the words "mining property" ad-

ded thereto is produced in order to obtain tax receipts by fraud, the local authorities, on detection thereof, shall cancel the said deeds. This measure has been submitted to and approved by the Wai Wu Pu.

45.

Should owners of mining estates not be willing to sell or to take part in the operations of the syndicate, they must request the provincial authorites to issue a proclamation. In such cases, the said owners shall send their title deeds to the authorities of their district to be sealed and entered in the registers to avoid other complications. In case of disobedience to this rule offenders will be punished. Thereafter, unless the owners agree to let the Syndicate manage their property, any private rules or other arrangements will not be permitted.

Section VI.

46.

Mining operations that have been authorized formerly and and that have been carried on without stopping up to the present time, shall continue to be worked as heretofore, but must be registered by the Syndicate.

47.

The expenditure and receipts connected with work done at the mines and the method of mining remain under the control of the mine owner, and he may decide whether the ore produced shall be smelted by himself or sold to the Syndicate smelting works. If he wishes to sell to outsiders the produce of ore smelted by himself, he must enter into an agreement with the Syndicate and obtain a permit.

48.

Whenever mine owners refuse to register their property or to take a share in the syndicate or secretly sell their produce to non-members and refuse to abide by the rules of the Syndicate,

ded thereto is produced in order to obtain tax receipts by fraud, the local authorities, on detection thereof, shall cancel the said deeds. This measure has been submitted to and approved by the Wat Wn Pn.

45.

Should owners of mining estates not be willing to sell or to take part in the operations of the syndicate, they must request the provincial authorities to issue a proclamation. In such cases, the said owners shall send their title deeds to the authorities of their district to be sealed and entered in the registers to avoid other complications. In case of disobedience to this rule offenders will be punished. Thereafter, unless the owners agree to let the Syndicate manage their property, any private rules or other arrangements will not be permitted.

Section VI.

46.

Mining operations that have been authorized formerly and and that have been carried on without stopping up to the present time, shall continue to be worked as heretofore, but must be registered by the Syndicate.

47.

The expenditure and receipts connected with work done at the mines and the method of mining remain under the control of the mine owner, and he may decide whether the ore produced shall be smelted by himself or sold to the Syndicate smelting works. If he wishes to sell to outsiders the produce of ore smelted by himself, he must enter into an agreement with the Syndicate and obtain a permit.

48.

Whenever mine owners refuse to register their property or to take a share in the syndicate or secretly sell their produce to non-members and refuse to abide by the rules of the Syndicate,

it is to be feared that disturbances may occur and frauds be perpetrated. The Syndicate shall in such cases apply to the Governor to prevent such abuses.

49.

Whenever mining concerns actually working wish to change their rules, or to increase their share capital, they must report the circumstances to the Syndicate. The syndicate will then send an inspector to make investigations, and in case of non-compliance with the regulations of the Syndicate or of disturbances and fraud, the Syndicate shall, if necessary, petition the Governor to put a stop to their operations.

50.

The above regulations apply to mines actually in operation. Such mines as have not yet been started, or that have ceased work, or that may be started hereafter, must be carried on as per Section V and VLL.

Section VII.

51.

Merchants or gentry of our own or other provinces wishing to lease any particular mining property from the syndicate, with a view to mining in accordance with the Syndicate's regulations, must enter into an agreement with the Syndicate and have the company registered as a branch of the syndicate.

52.

The name of such company to be registered in accordance with Section I, 4.

53.

The rent charged by the Syndicate to such a company to be estimated according to the output.

54.

In such cases the Syndicate may depute a person to manage branch company, and he is to have control over the output, and to enforce discipline, etc. The costs to be borne by the

it is to be feared that disturbances may occur and frauds be perpetrated. The Syndicate shall in such cases apply to the Governor to prevent such abuses.

49.

Whenever mining concerns actually working wish to change their rules, or to increase their share capital, they must report the circumstances to the Syndicate. The syndicate will then send an inspector to make investigations, and in case of non-compliance with the regulations of the Syndicate or of disturbances and fraud, the Syndicate shall, if necessary, petition the Governor to put a stop to their operations.

50.

The above regulations apply to mines actually in operation. Such mines as have not yet been started, or that have ceased work, or that may be started hereafter, must be carried on as per Section V and VIX.

Section VIII.

51.

Merchants or gentry of our own or other provinces wishing to lease any particular mining property from the syndicate, with a view to mining in accordance with the Syndicate's regulations, must enter into an agreement with the Syndicate and have the company registered as a branch of the syndicate.

52.

The name of such company to be registered in accordance with Section I, 4.

53.

The rent charged by the Syndicate to such a company to be estimated according to the output.

54.

In such cases the Syndicate may depute a person to manage branch company, and he is to have control over the output, and to enforce discipline, etc. The costs to be borne by the

branch company.

55-57

Methods for the financing of branch companies. Any admission of a foreigner to the finances to invalidate the agreement.

Section VIII.

58-59

The year to be divided into two halves, and accounts to be audited every year.

60.

The syndicate and its branches to pay to the Government the royalties provided for by the regulations.

61-62.

Distribution of profits etc.,

63.

The above regulations may be altered in case they prove unsatisfactory by a general meeting of the stockholders.

branch company.

56-57

Methods for the financing of branch companies. Any admission of a foreigner to the finances to invalidate the agreement.

Section VIII.

58-59

The year to be divided into two halves, and accounts to be audited every year.

60.

The syndicate and its branches to pay to the Government the royalties provided for by the regulations.

61-62.

Distribution of profits etc.,

63.

The above regulations may be altered in case they prove unsatisfactory by a general meeting of the stockholders.

Enclosure No. 2 Despatch No. 1544.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PEKING, CHINA.

March 15, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to address Your Imperial Highness on the matter of the new Mining Regulations of Hunan.

A copy of the regulations has been placed in my hands and I am informed much to my surprise that they have already received the Imperial sanction.

I feel sure that this could only have been done by inadvertence or by some misunderstanding on the part of Their Imperial Majesties and Your Highness of the present situation, because even a cursory reading of the regulations will show that they are unquestionably in violation of both the spirit and the letter of Article VIII of the new commercial treaty, recently entered into with the United States, wherein China concedes that in the matter of developing her mineral resources it is desirable to attact foreign as well as Chinese capital for investment in mining enterprises. In the article mentioned China has agreed that she will offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital, nor place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations, and that she will permit citizens of the United States to carry on in Chinese

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ching,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

territory

Enclosure No. 2 Despatch No. 1542.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PEKING, CHINA.

March 14, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to address Your Imperial Highness on the matter of the new Mining Regulations of Honan.

A copy of the regulations has been placed in my hands and I am informed much to my surprise that they have already received the Imperial sanction.

I feel sure that this could only have been done by inadvertence or by some misunderstanding on the part of Their Imperial Majesties and Your Highness of the present situation, because even a cursory reading of the regulations will show that they are unquestionably in violation of both the spirit and the letter of Article VIII of the new commercial treaty, recently entered into with the United States, wherein China concedes that in the matter of developing her mineral resources it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital for investment in mining enterprises. In the article mentioned China has agreed that she will offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital, nor place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations, and that she will permit citizens of the United States to carry on in Chinese

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ching,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

territory

territory mining operations and other necessary business relating thereto, provided they comply with the new regulations and conditions which will be imposed by China on its subjects and foreigners alike.etc., "

These Hunan Mining Regulations, however, if allowed to go into operation, would really withdraw the entire Province of Hunan from the application of the Treaty provisions just quoted inas much as all foreigners and foreign capital are by the said regulations definitely and permanently excluded from any and all mining opportunities therein.

It is my duty therefore in the name of my Government and in the interest of its citizens to make respectful protest against the enforcement of such regulations. But confiding in the honest intentions of the Chinese Government to at all times observe its treaty obligations, I trust that it may be necessary only to call the attention of Your Imperial Highness to the plain, but I believe, unintentional violation of the Treaty with the United States recently ratified, to have these Hunan Mining Regulations promptly disavowed and annulled.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

territory mining operations and other necessary business relating thereto, provided they comply with the new regulations and conditions which will be imposed by China on its subjects and foreigners alike.etc., "

These Human Mining Regulations, however, if allowed to go into operation, would really withdraw the entire Province of Hunan from the application of the Treaty Provisions just quoted inasmuch as all foreigners and foreign capital are by the said regulations definitely and permanently excluded from any and all mining opportunities therein.

It is my duty therefore in the name of my Government and in the interest of its citizens to make respectful protest against the enforcement of such regulations. But confiding in the honest intentions of the Chinese Government to at all times observe its treaty obligations, I trust that it may be necessary only to call the attention of Your Imperial Highness to the plain, but I believe, unintentional violation of the Treaty with the United States recently ratified, to have these Human Mining Regulations promptly disavowed and annulled.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 29 1904

CONSULAR BUREAU
APR
29
1904
DEPARTMENT of STATE

No. 1545.

March 22, 1904.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 8 1904

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

U.S. INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
APR
27
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 5 1904
FILED

Subject:

Recognition of T. W. Haskins as Vice and Deputy Consul General at Mukden and of F. D. Cloud as Vice and Deputy Consul at Antung.

(Compliance with Dep't Instruction No. 758 of February 4, 1904)

No. 1542.

No. 1545.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 22nd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 758, of February 4th, and to report that acting thereon I have notified the Chinese Government of the appointment of Mr. T. W. Haskins as Vice & Deputy Consul General at Mukden, and Mr. F. D. Cloud as Vice & Deputy Consul at Antung, requesting their recognition.

This request has been complied with, and these gentlemen, together with Mr. Arnold, appointed to Dalny, have been told to hold themselves in readiness to start for their posts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1545.

March 22nd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Instruction No. 750, of February 4th, and to report that acting thereon I have notified the Chinese Government of the appointment of Mr. T. W. Hawkins as Vice & Deputy Consul General at Mukden, and Mr. P. D. Cloud as Vice & Deputy Consul at Antung, requesting their recognition.

This request has been complied with, and these gentlemen, together with Mr. Arnold, appointed to Dalny, have been told to hold themselves in readiness to start for their posts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 28 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1646.

March 22, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
27
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Ackd Apr 30. 04

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 5 1904
FILED

Subject:

Transmitting duplicate copies of Chinese Customs Gazette, No's 139 and 140, Statistical series.

(Referring to Despatch No. 1392 of Sept. 21)

No. 1646.

March 28, 1904.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

atoms.
to be, Sir,
Your obedient

Subject:

Transmitting duplicate copies of Chinese
Customs Gazette, Nos 139 and 140, Statistical series.

(Referring to Despatch No. 1392 of Sept. 21)

No. 1546.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 22nd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1392, of September 21st, 1903, I have the honor to transmit under separate cover duplicate copies of Customs Gazette No. CXXXIX, July-Sept. 1903, and No. CXL, Oct-Dec. 1903, 1.- Statistical Series, No. 2, published by order of the Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure under separate cover.

One copy to Com & Labor Apr. 28, 04.
the other filed in
Bureau of Trade Relations

No. 1546.

March 22nd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1392, of September 21st, 1903, I have the honor to transmit under separate cover duplicate copies of Customs Gazette No. CXXXIX, July-Sept. 1903, and No. CXL, Oct-Dec. 1903, I.- Statistical Series, No. 2, published by order of the Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E.A.Berger.

Enclosure under separate cover.

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 1904
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
APR 29 1904

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1547.

March 23, 1904

Arc. File
MR

INDEX BUREAU
REGISTRY
APR
27
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

acknd.
May 4

Subject:

Currency reform in China. Transmitting copies of memorials providing for sale of office to provide funds for gold reserve and for establishment of National Bank, approved by Imperial Government.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 7 1904
FILED

No. 1542.

No. 1547.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 23rd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose translations of two memorials published in the Peking Gazette, bearing upon the question of currency reform, etc., and which have received Imperial approval; the one providing for the sale of office to raise funds for a gold reserve, and the other for the establishment of a national bank.

The sale of office in China is not an experiment, but an immemorial custom, and if the money raised in this way should all find its way into the public coffers, the gold reserve would be materially increased; but I apprehend some more certain method must be relied upon to furnish a sufficient supply for a gold basis.

There is no doubt that the Chinese Government intends to start a national bank, and I believe it will, sooner or later, accomplish it; but I am privately, yet creditably, informed that the regulations at present proposed are by no means satisfactory, so that its immediate establishment is not probable.

I have not as yet been able to secure a copy of the suggestions of the Minister to Russia on the reform of the currency, mentioned in the memorial, concerning the sale of office.

I have furnished Professor Jenks with copies of both memorials.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

Enclosures;
1. Concerning sale of office to raise funds.
2. Concerning establishment of national bank.

No. 1571.

March 23rd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose translations of two memorials published in the Peking Gazette, bearing upon the question of currency reform, etc., and which have received Imperial approval; the one providing for the sale of office to raise funds for a gold reserve, and the other for the establishment of a national bank.

The sale of office in China is not an experiment, but an immemorial custom, and if the money raised in this way should all find its way into the public coffers, the gold reserve would be materially increased; but I apprehend some more certain method must be relied upon to furnish a sufficient supply for a gold basis.

There is no doubt that the Chinese Government intends to start a national bank, and I believe it will, sooner or later, accomplish it; but I am privately, yet creditably, informed that the regulations at present proposed are by no means satisfactory, so that its immediate establishment is not probable.

I have not as yet been able to secure a copy of the suggestions of the Minister to Russia on the reform of the currency, mentioned in the memorial, concerning the sale of office.

I have furnished Professor Jenks with copies of both memorials.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Denby.

Enclosures;
1. Concerning sale of office to raise funds.
2. Concerning establishment of national bank.

Inclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 154.

Memorial of Board of Revenue in re. Sale of Office to Raise Funds for a Gold Reserve.

We have made further investigation of the suggestions submitted by Hu Wei-tê, the Minister to Russia, in his Memorial on the Reform of the Currency, in which he asks that gold coins may be issued in addition(to silver). His report as to the advantages and disadvantages is very thorough. Recently there have been numerous discussions of the financial administration which have suggested that China ought to coin gold to relieve the situation caused by the depreciation of silver. We, Your Ministers, have taken pains to investigate the subject very carefully, and find that at present all the nations on the globe except China have a gold coinage; that gold is dear and silver cheap, and that on this account trade suffers much injury, and that without the coinage of gold it will be impossible to prevent it. But a supply of gold must first be obtained before there can be a gold coinage. When Japan was about to adopt a gold coinage, she first collected gold for ten years before proceeding to mint it. A great deal of gold is hoarded by the Chinese people, and simply because the Government does not use it, it is unnecessarily wasted in the manufacture of gold vessels and ornaments. Besides not a little in recent years has been exported to other countries. It becames very necessary, therefore, to adopt some method to secure a reserve of gold which may meet the demand for minting purposes.

As to this matter we find that the Memorial of the Bureau of National Administration has already received the sanction of the Throne and is to the effect that they propose that persons who wish to purchase restoration to lost rank, and those who desire to purchase promotion, as well as those who want to be advanced on the list of expectants by making subscriptions and thus secure the right

to

Inclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1574)

Memorial of Board of Revenue in re Sale of Office
to Raise Funds for a Gold Reserve.

We have made further investigation of the suggestions submitted by Hu Wei-te, the Minister to Russia, in his Memorial on the Reform of the Currency, in which he asks that gold coins may be issued in addition(to silver). His report as to the advantages and disadvantages is very thorough. Recently there have been numerous discussions of the financial administration which have suggested that China ought to coin gold to relieve the situation caused by the depreciation of silver. We, Your Ministers, have taken pains to investigate the subject very carefully, and find that at present all the nations on the globe except China have a gold coinage; that gold is dear and silver cheap, and that on this account trade suffers much injury, and that without the coinage of gold it will be impossible to prevent it. But a supply of gold must first be obtained before there can be a gold coinage. When Japan was about to adopt a gold coinage, she first collected gold for ten years before proceeding to mint it. A great deal of gold is hoarded by the Chinese people, and simply because the Government does not use it, it is unnecessarily wasted in the manufacture of gold vessels and ornaments. Besides not a little in recent years has been exported to other countries. It becomes very necessary, therefore, to adopt some method to secure a reserve of gold which may meet the demand for minting purposes.

As to this matter we find that the Memorial of the Bureau of National Administration has already received the sanction of the Throne and is to the effect that they propose that persons who wish to purchase restoration to lost rank, and those who desire to purchase promotion, as well as those who want to be advanced on the list of expectants by making subscriptions and thus secure the right

to

to an earlier appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be required to pay one-half of the sums respectively required in gold, Treasury Standard, at the rate of one ounce of gold for thirty-two ounces of silver; that, as to the application of the rule, as those who are to purchase restoration to rank are to be permitted to purchase only the former rank and nothing above it, they still more ought not to be allowed to purchase the right to return to the particular post formerly held, and that the privileges accorded under this rule are not to be allowed ~~to~~ in cases in which removal has been for comparatively serious offences, that in the case of those who have never had official appointments, and desire to send in large sums of money, they ought first to report at the Board of Revenue, which should take the matter into consideration and fix the amount to be paid,(for the rank) all to be paid in gold, after which the Board should request an Edict, and, if the Imperial sanction should be given, the Board of Revenue should then receive the gold.

It seems to us that by agreeing to the proposal under these restrictions, it may perhaps be possible to accumulate the gold.

As in duty bound we have prepared this supplementary report and respectfully submit it, humbly praying the favor of the Imperial Glance.

Imperial Rescript received:- "Let it be as proposed."

"Respect this."

to an earlier appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be required to pay one-half of the sums respectively required in gold, Treasury Standard, at the rate of one ounce of gold for thirty-two ounces of silver; that, as to the application of the rule, as those who are to purchase restoration to rank are to be permitted to purchase only the former rank and nothing above it, they still more ought not to be allowed to purchase the right to return to the particular post formerly held, and that the privileges accorded under this rule are not to be allowed to cases in which removal has been for comparatively serious offences, that in the case of those who have never had official appointments, and desire to send in large sums of money, they ought first to report at the Board of Revenue, which should take the matter into consideration and fix the amount to be paid, (for the rank) all to be paid in gold, after which the Board should request an Edict, and, if the Imperial sanction should be given, the Board of Revenue should then receive the gold.

It seems to us that by agreeing to the proposal under these restrictions, it may perhaps be possible to accumulate the gold.

As in duty bound we have prepared this supplementary report and respectfully submit it, humbly praying the favor of the Imperial Glance.

Imperial Rescript received:- "Let it be as proposed."

"Respect this."

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No.1547

Memorial of the Financial Commission in re. establishment of a National Bank.

This memorial, proposing that the Board of Revenue should make trial of a national bank so as to facilitate the circulation of silver coins and thus aid the financial administration and increase the sources of wealth, is reverently submitted, with a prayer for the favorable consideration of Your Majesties.

Some time since we, Your ministers, presented a memorial, suggesting that a mint should be established at Tientsin for the coinage of silver. The erection of the buildings has already been begun, and as soon as the machinery which has been purchased shall arrive, minting will at once begin, and thus form the commencement of the reform of the financial administration, but the purpose in this present coinage is by a reform of the monetary system to secure the general circulation of the coins, to call in the silver sycee heretofore used and gradually coin it, as well as to issue paper money and to coin gold. The important factor in this arrangement will be the use of the money by the Treasury in receipts and payments, and it becomes more than ever necessary to establish a bank to aid in the circulation; only so can the scheme be put into operation without hindrance. Heretofore China has had no bank; although the institutions which issue notes and the cash shops established by wealthy persons in all the provinces, are of the same character as banks, yet no Imperial Bank has ever been established to form a bond of union among them, and thus it has been impossible to depend upon them in distributing the Government's surplus or making up its deficit. This condition of affairs has long been fully comprehended by Your Majesties.

Some time ago the Expectant Metropolitan Official of the

Enclosure No.2 In Despatch No. 154.

Memorial of the Financial Commission in re. establishment of a National Bank.

This memorial, proposing that the Board of Revenue should make trial of a national bank so as to facilitate the circulation of silver coins and thus aid the financial administration and increase the sources of wealth, is respectfully submitted, with a prayer for the favorable consideration of Your Majesties.

Some time since we, Your ministers, presented a memorial, suggesting that a mint should be established at Tientsin for the coinage of silver. The erection of the buildings has already been begun, and as soon as the machinery which has been purchased shall arrive, minting will at once begin, and thus form the commencement of the reform of the financial administration, but the purpose in this present coinage is by a reform of the monetary system to secure the general circulation of the coins, to call in the silver pieces heretofore used and gradually coin it, as well as to issue paper money and to coin gold. The important factor in this arrangement will be the use of the money by the Treasury in receipts and payments, and it becomes more than ever necessary to establish a bank to aid in the circulation; only so can the scheme be put into operation without hindrance. Heretofore China has had no bank; although the institutions which issue notes and the cash shops established by wealthy persons in all the provinces, are of the same character as banks, yet no Imperial Bank has ever been established to form a bond of union among them, and thus it has been impossible to depend upon them in distributing the Government's surplus or making up its deficit. This condition of affairs has long been fully comprehended by Your Majesties.

Some time ago the Expectant Metropolitan Official of the

the Fourth Rank, Mr. Chang Yü-nan of Canton, requested permission to raise shares among the Chinese merchants of the South and establish a Mercantile Bank in Peking, and requested that the Treasury might be instructed to contribute part of the capital stock. Your Ministers also memorialized recommending the approval of the scheme, as the files will show. But the aforesaid gentleman has gone to the South to raise shares to carry the plan into operation and has fixed no date for the commencement of the enterprise, and the time has now come for the reform of the monetary system, and the establishment of a Bank to promote the circulation of the coins is a matter of urgent importance. Your Ministers have consulted together frequently about the matter and now propose that the Board of Revenue shall first take steps to accumulate the necessary capital, examine the regulations of the various foreign banks and select such as are suitable, giving careful consideration to the various advantages and disadvantages, and proceed to operate a Bank experimentally, that it may furnish the necessary channels for the circulation of the coinage. The detailed regulations will be drawn up and submitted in a memorial by the Board of Revenue.

Your Ministers respectfully submit this memorial stating the reasons why the Board of Revenue should make experimental trial of a Bank, praying that Your Imperial Majesties will consider and decide whether or not the scheme should be put into operation. (This memorial was submitted on the 28th of the First Moon, XXX Year of Kuang-hsu and an Imperial Rescript issued saying:- "Let it be as proposed.")

"Respect this."

March 14th, 1904.

the Yourth Rank, Mr. Chang Yu-nan of Canton, requested permission to raise shares among the Chinese merchants of the South and establish a Mercantile Bank in Peking, and requested that the Treasury might be instructed to contribute part of the capital stock. Your Ministers also memorialized recommending the approval of the scheme, as the files will show. But the aforesaid gentleman has gone to the South to raise shares to carry the plan into operation and has fixed no date for the commencement of the enterprise, and the time has now come for the reform of the monetary system, and the establishment of a Bank to promote the circulation of the coins is a matter of urgent importance. Your Ministers have consulted together frequently about the matter and now propose that the Board of Revenue shall first take steps to accumulate the necessary capital, examine the regulations of the various foreign banks and select such as are suitable, giving careful consideration to the various advantages and disadvantages, and proceed to operate a Bank experimentally, that it may furnish the necessary channels for the circulation of the coinage. The detailed regulations will be drawn up and submitted in a memorial by the Board of Revenue.

Your Ministers respectfully submit this memorial stating the reasons why the Board of Revenue should make experimental trial of a Bank, praying that Your Imperial Majesties will consider and decide whether or not the scheme should be put into operation. (This memorial was submitted on the 28th of the First Moon, XXX Year of Kuang-hsu and an Imperial Rescript issued saying:- "Let it be as proposed.")

"Respect this."

March 14th, 1904.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
APR 28 1904
BUREAU

No. 1548.

March 23, 1904

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR
27
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd April 28.
Book deposited in Library
file

Subject:

Trasnmitting, under separate cover, copy of Directory & Chronicle for 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 29 1904
FILED

No. 1374.

March 23, 1904

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Transmitting, under separate cover, copy of
Directory & Chronicle for 1904.

No. 1548.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Rec'd April 27, 04

March 23rd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit under separate cover a copy of the Directory & Chronicle for 1904, [China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, Philippines, etc]

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Chronicle & Directory for 1904 under separate cover.

No. 1344.

March 23rd, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit under separate cover a copy of the Directory & Chronicle for 1904,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Chronicle & Directory for 1904 under separate cover.

Form No. 282.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 24 1904

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

To Navy. Wed. 24
Confirm.

From PEKING, March 24,

Received March 25, 1904.

3:29 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

24th. Miller urges that gunboat should be retained near New Chwang to take away Americans in case of battle. I have not so advised because of embarrassing position of our ship in such event, and of its inability to aid in case of river obstructions sure to be placed by Russians. I have cabled Admiral asking him to use his own judgment.

C O N G E R.

UNDER SECRETARY
MAR 30 1904
FILED

Deciphered by C.C's Office, March 24, 1904. 9:30

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Answered Mar. 26.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 26 1904
BUREAU.

From Peking,

March 25, 1904.

Received 2.50 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-fifth.

Chinese Secretary of Legation must have assistance. I earnestly recommend Haskens be detailed as assistant, and Clowe replace him in Consular service.

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
APR 1 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

March 26, 1904.

Received 2.50 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-first.

Chinese Secretary of Legation must have assistance. I urgently recommend Hawkins be detailed as assistant, and Clowe replace him in Consular service.

CONGER

Entered by the Chief Clerk's Office.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1549.

March 25, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY
7
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Retention of Gunboat at Newchwang.

Confirming telegram sent March 24, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 9 1904
FILED

No. 1549.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 25th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm my cipher telegram of yesterday as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

Twentyfourth. Miller urges that gunboat should be retained near Newchwang to take away Americans in case of battle. I have not so advised, because of embarrassing position of our ship in such event, and of its inability to aid in case of river obstructions sure to be placed by Russians. I have cabled Admiral asking him to use his own judgment.

(Signed) Conger.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

1864.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 17 1904

No. 1650.

March 26, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAY
1904
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 18 1904
BUREAU

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Assistant to Chinese Secretary of Legation.
Recommending that Mr. Haskins be detailed,
Mr. Clowe replacing him in Consular service.
(Confirming telegram sent March 25, 1904.)

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 20 1904
RECEIVED

No. 1630.

March 24, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Assistant to Chinese Secretary of Legation.

Recommending that Mr. Watkins be detailed.

Mr. Clowe replacing him in consular service.

(Confirming telegram sent March 22, 1904.)

No. 1550.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 26th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm my cipher telegram of yesterday as follows: Secstate, Washington.

Twentyfifth. Chinese Secretary of Legation must have assistance. I earnestly recommend Haskins be detailed as assistant and Clowe replace him in Consular Service.

(Signed) Conger.

The work in the office of the Chinese Secretary is continually increasing, and already is more than Mr. Williams can do. Unless help can be given him I fear he will break down.

Mr. Haskins, by reason of his study of Chinese previous to coming to China, is better equipped for the work than any of the other Students, and could, if authorized, be of great assistance in Mr. Williams' office.

I am mindful of the rule which prohibits Students from doing any work in the Legation, and this regulation has been strictly followed, but Mr. Haskins' present study is largely in translations of suppositious despatches and other papers, and it would be quite as well for him to be at work at real ones. Mr. Williams recommends him as being the most efficient and desirable for an assistant. I therefore strongly recommend his temporary detail and permanent appointment to the office, if such office be created, as I hope it will, by the present Congress.

Mr. Clowe spent some time in China several years ago, and in consequence speaks the language fully as well as Mr. Haskins, and would be of as much service in a Consul-

ate,

No. 1520.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA

March 30th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm my cipher telegram of yesterday as follows:

Secstate, Washington.

Twenty-fifth. Chinese Secretary of Legation must have assistance. I earnestly recommend Hawkins be detailed as assistant and Clowe replace him in Consular Service.

(Signed) Conger.

The work in the office of the Chinese Secretary is continually increasing, and already is more than Mr. Williams can do. Unless help can be given him I fear he will break down.

Mr. Hawkins, by reason of his study of Chinese previous to coming to China, is better equipped for the work than any of the other Students, and could, if authorized, be of great assistance in Mr. Williams' office.

I am mindful of the rule which prohibits Students from doing any work in the Legation, and this regulation has been strictly followed, but Mr. Hawkins' present study is largely in translations of supposititious despatches and other papers, and it would be quite as well for him to be at work at real ones. Mr. Williams recommends him as being the most efficient and desirable for an assistant. I therefore strongly recommend his temporary detail and permanent appointment to the office, if such office be created, as I hope it will, by the present Congress.

Mr. Clowe spent some time in China several years ago, and in consequence speaks the language fully as well as Mr. Hawkins, and would be of as much service in a Consul-

ate,

ate, but Mr. Haskins is better fitted for the Assistant Secretaryship. It would hence seem best that the change be made before Mr. Haskins starts for his Consular post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. Conger

ate, but Mr. Hastie is better fitted for the Assistant Secretaryship. It would hence seem best that the change be made before Mr. Hastie starts for his Gambier post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 28 1904
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
MAR 28 1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

From Peking,

March 28, 1904.

Received 12.22 A. M.

File D. of S. January 28

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-eighth.

Ten Americans at New Chwang, including four correspondents, have petitioned for retention of war vessel near there. What shall I reply?

CONGER

INDEX BUREAU
APR 1 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 9.25 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

From Peking.

March 25, 1904.

Received 12.22 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-eighth.

Ten Americans at New Chwang, including four correspondents, have petitioned for protection of war vessel near there. What shall I reply?

CONGER

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State.
MAY 10 1904

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 10 1904
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 9 1904

No. 1551.

March 28, 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAY 11
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 12 1904
FILED

Subject:

Americans at Newchwang petition for retention of war vessel near there. Enclosing petition and confirming telegram sent March 28, 1904.

No. 1551.

March 25, 1904.

Mr. Cooper

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Americans at Newchang petition for
retention of war vessel near there.
Relating petition and confirming
telegram sent March 25, 1904.

No. 1551,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 28th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm my cipher telegram of this date as follows: Secstate, Washington.

Twentyeighth. Ten Americans at Newchwang, including four correspondents, have petitioned for retention of war vessel near there. What shall I reply?

(Signed) Conger.

I enclose a copy of the petition mentioned.

Having already given Mr. Miller my opinion upon this subject which was reported to you in my despatch No. 1549, of the 25th instant, I have telegraphed you as above for such action with the Navy Department as you think best.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Petition as above.

No. 1521.

Enclosure:

Petition as above.

Enclosure No.— in Despatch No. 1551.

Newchwang, Manchuria, March 23,04.

H. B. Miller, Esq.,

U. S. Consul,

Newchwang.

Sir:

The undersigned American citizens now residing in the Chinese treaty port of Newchwang have the honor to request that you will forward to the United States Minister at Peking our earnest application that, during the expected hostilities, at this port, American lives, property and commercial interests may retain the protection of our own flag, in so far as the presence, or close vicinity, of an American man-of-war may afford it.

We respectfully submit that, until the status of this port has been altered by treaty, we are entitled to the same protection as is enjoyed by American citizens resident in other places open to trade in China; and that we view with grave concern the prospect of being left without direct access to our naval authorities.

We would further suggest that, if it be deemed impracticable to retain an American man-of-war in the waters of the port, such a vessel may, at least, be stationed as near the mouth of the river as possible.

It is further suggested that, if the war vessel in question is stationed below the town, it be provided with a steam pinnace in order that it may be kept in close touch until the port is definitely free from hostilities.

While anticipating no violation of international law or specified treaty rights on the part of either belligerent, we have reason to distrust the action of camp-followers and of native outlaws in the cases of possible intervals between military occupations, and we therefore suggest that the commander of an American man-of-war stationed in the port, or in the vicinity, be granted full power to

land

Enclosure No.— in Despatch No. [illegible]

Newchwang, Manchuria, March 23, 04.

H. B. Miller, Esq.,

U. S. Consul,

Newchwang.

Sir:

The undersigned American citizens now residing in the Chinese treaty port of Newchwang have the honor to request that you will forward to the United States Minister at Peking our earnest application that, during the expected hostilities, at this port, American lives, property and commercial interests may retain the protection of our own flag, in so far as the presence, or close vicinity, of an American man-of-war may afford it.

We respectfully submit that, until the status of this port has been altered by treaty, we are entitled to the same protection as is enjoyed by American citizens resident in other places open to trade in China; and that we view with grave concern the prospect of being left without direct access to our naval authorities.

We would further suggest that, if it be deemed impracticable to retain an American man-of-war in the waters of the port, such a vessel may, at least, be stationed as near the mouth of the river as possible.

It is further suggested that, if the war vessel in question is stationed below the town, it be provided with a steam pinnace in order that it may be kept in close touch until the port is definitely free from hostilities.

While anticipating no violation of international law or specified treaty rights on the part of either belligerent, we have reason to distrust the action of camp-followers and of native outlaws in the cases of possible intervals between military occupations, and we therefore suggest that the commander of an American men-of-war stationed in the port, or in the vicinity, be granted full power to land

land armed parties or take such other measures as may be necessary for the safety of American lives, property, and commercial interests on the application of the United States Consul.

In conclusion we request that you will forward this application by telegraph to the United States Minister at Peking as soon as possible.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

The American Trading Company,
H. R. Everall, Acting Agent.

Ross Thomson,

Nicolis Maribold,

H. B. Campbell,

Frederick McCormick,

Lewis G. Etzel,

G. Bronson Howard,

E. H. Clough,

H. S. Lawrence, Pilot,

The Standard Oil Company of New York,
C. McCaslin, Agent.

C. McCaslin.

land armed parties or take such other measures as may be necessary for the safety of American lives, property, and commercial interests on the application of the United States Consul.

In conclusion we request that you will forward this application by telegraph to the United States Minister at Peking as soon as possible.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

The American Trading Company,
H. R. Everall, Acting Agent.

Rose Thomson,

Nicolls Marshold,

H. B. Campbell,

Frederick McCormick,

Lewis G. Etzel,

G. Bronson Howard,

E. H. Clough,

H. S. Lawrence, Pilot,

The Standard Oil Company of New York,
C. McCaslin, Agent.

C. McCaslin.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY;
MAY 12 1904

No. 1552

March 28, 1904.

CONSULAR BUREAU
MAY
12
1904
DEPARTMENT of STATE

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 28 1904
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 14 1904
FILED

Subject:

Mr. Haskins detailed to assist Mr. Williams and Mr. Clowe to act as Vice Consul General at Moukden.

(Confirming Department telegram of March 27th and legation reply of March 28, 1904)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEP'T OF STATE
MAR
28
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
CONSULAR BUREAU

From PEKING,

March 28, 1904,

Received 5:05 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

28th. Your telegram of the 26th. Haskins has been instructed to assist Williams. Clowe to act Vice-Consul General Mukden. Have requested temporary exequatur. Please send commission.

CONGER.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
MAR 30 1904
Department of State

Ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, March 28, 1904. 9:30

INDEXED
MAY 4 1904
FILED

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
CONSULAR BUREAU

PRESTON.

March 28, 1904.

Received 8:05 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

28th. Your telegram of the 26th. Hankin has been instructed to assist Williams. Close to act Vice-Consul General Mukden. Have requested temporary exequatur. Please send commission.

COOPER.

Entered by the Chief Clerk's Office, March 28, 1904. 9:30

No. 1552.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 28th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram without date, received on the 27th instant, and my reply of to-day as follows:

Conger,

Peking.

Make such disposition of Haskins and Clowe as seems advisable.

(Signed) Hay.

Secstate, Washington.

Twentyeighth. Your telegram of the twentysixth. Haskins has been instructed to assist Williams, Clowe to act Vice Consul General Mukden. Have requested temporary exequatur. Please send commission.

(Signed) Conger.

I have, in accordance with the above, and for the reason stated in my despatch No. 1550, assigned Mr. Haskins to duty as assistant to the Chinese Secretary of the Legation, and have designated Mr. Clowe to act as Vice Consul General at Mukden, and requested him to hold himself in readiness to proceed to his post upon notification from Consul General Cheshire. I have requested from the Chinese Government the usual authorization for him to perform the functions of his office.

Awaiting his commission,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 12 1904

No. 1553.

For Rels. 1906:

March 28, 1904.

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 28 1904
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the
Secretary of State.

Ans May 19

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
MAY
1904
DEPT. OF STATE

Richards & Co;
informed
May 25

Subject:

Enclosing correspondence with Foreign Office in relation to enforcement of treaty provisions with respect to copyrights, trade marks, etc.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 20 1904
FILED

No. 1553.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 28th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office concerning the putting in force of the provisions of our Treaty in regard to copyrights, trade marks, and patents, which is self-explanatory.

After waiting a reasonable time, if I am not informed of the completion of its work by the Board of Commerce, I shall write the Foreign Office again, and at the same time if a trade mark should be presented for registration, or any work to be copyrighted, I shall ask that some temporary provisions be made to fit the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, March 12th, 1904.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 26th, 1904.

No. 1523.

March 28th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office concerning the putting in force of the provisions of our Treaty in regard to copyrights, trade marks, and patents, which is self-explanatory.

After waiting a reasonable time, if I am not informed of the completion of its work by the Board of Commerce, I shall write the Foreign Office again, and at the same time if a trade mark should be presented for registration, or any work to be copyrighted, I shall ask that some temporary provision be made to fit the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ching, March 12th, 1904.

2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, March 26th, 1904.

F.O.No.620

Enclosure No. 1. in Despatch No. 1553

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, March 12th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to remind your Imperial Highness that the new Commercial Treaty between the United States and China, signed on the 8th of October last, and ratifications of which have been duly exchanged, is now of force, and that Articles Ix, X, and XI provide that the Government of China shall fully protect any citizen, firm or corporation of the United States in the exclusive use in China of any lawful trade marks, to the exclusive use of which in the United States they are already entitled or which they have adopted and used, or intend to adopt and use as soon as registered for exclusive use within the Empire of China; and that it will establish a Patent Office and adopt special laws with regard to inventions and issue certificates of Protection, valid for a term of years, to citizens of the United States on all their patents issued by the United States in regard to articles the sale of which is lawful in China, which do not infringe on previous inventions of Chinese subjects; and that it will give full protection, in the same manner in which it agrees to protect trade marks, to all citizens of the United States who are authors, designers or proprietors of any books, map, print or engraving especially prepared for the use and education of the Chinese people, or translation into Chinese of any book, in the exclusive right to print and sell such book, map, print, engraving or translation in the Empire of China during ten years from the date of registration.

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am continually in receipt of enquiries regarding these matters

Enclosure No.1. in Despatch No. /5575

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, March 12th, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to remind your Imperial Highness that the new Commercial Treaty between the United States and China, signed on the 8th of October last, and ratifications of which have been duly exchanged, is now of force, and that Articles IX, X, and XI provide that the Government of China shall fully protect any citizen, firm or corporation of the United States in the exclusive use in China of any lawful trade marks, to the exclusive use of which in the United States they are already entitled or which they have adopted and used, or intend to adopt and use as soon as registered for exclusive use within the Empire of China; and that it will establish a Patent Office and adopt special laws with regard to inventions and issue certificates of Protection, valid for a term of years, to citizens of the United States on all their patents issued by the United States in regard to articles the sale of which is lawful in China, which do not infringe on previous inventions of Chinese subjects; and that it will give full protection, in the same manner in which it agrees to protect trade marks, to all citizens of the United States who are authors, designers or proprietors of any books, map, print or engraving especially prepared for the use and education of the Chinese people, or translation into Chinese of any book, in the exclusive right to print and sell such book, map, print, engraving or translation in the Empire of China during ten years from the date of registration.

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am continually in receipt of enquiries regarding these matters

matters from citizens of the United States, and I have to request that Your Highness will inform me what procedure it is necessary for Americans to take in order to secure the promised protection of their trade marks, patents and copyrights.

Trusting that Your Imperial Highness will give this matter your early attention and favor me with a reply, I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

matters from citizens of the United States, and I have to request that Your Highness will inform me what procedure it is necessary for Americans to take in order to secure the promised protection of their trade marks, patents and copyrights.

Trusting that Your Imperial Highness will give this matter your early attention and favor me with a reply, I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States.

To His Imperial Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

F.O.No. 638.
(H)

Enclosure No.2 in Despatch No.1553.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, re. Patent and Copy-right Laws.

On the 26th day of last month (March 12th, 1904) we had the honor to receive a note from Your Excellency, saying:

> "Whereas the Chinese-American Commercial Treaty has already been ratified and exchanged, it should be put into full operation. It is clearly stated in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Articles of said Treaty that duly registered trade-marks and all new inventions shall be protected, and it is agreed to establish a special office to deal with such matters, and to decide upon special rules for inventions and the issuance of patents. Books and maps, and printed or engraved matters as well, are all to be protected in the same manner as trade-marks. The Treaty calls for complete protection of all such rights. The U. S. Minister has received enquiries in regard to the above matters from an American merchant, and it therefore becomes his duty to write and ask how this protection is to be afforded and the benefits derived. He hopes that the matter will be given immediate consideration, so that he may expect a reply at an early date."

On the receipt of the above we at once addressed a communication to the Board of Commerce for their information. They have discussed the matter and now reply as follows:

> "The Board of Commerce, having special charge of trade affairs, and being just now in the beginning of its work, has a great many matters on hand. In regard to registering trade-marks, making rules for the protection of new inventions, books, etc., the Board is just now considering satisfactory regulations and compiling specific rules. As soon as the rules have been drawn up in order, the Board will memorialize the Throne asking for their official publication. Then the Foreign Board may communicate by despatch with the Foreign Ministers of the various countries, who may in turn instruct the foreign merchants to act accordingly."

Such is the report of the Board of Commerce, so it seems that the said Board are at present just deliberating upon satisfactory rules, and that they intend to memorialize the Throne asking for official publication of the same.

We beg to state that as soon as we have been notified

of

F.O.No. 638.
(H)

Enclosure No.2 in Despatch No.1553.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, re. Patent and Copy-right Laws.

On the 26th day of last month (March 12th, 1904) we had the honor to receive a note from Your Excellency, saying:

"Whereas the Chinese-American Commercial Treaty has already been ratified and exchanged, it should be put into full operation. It is clearly stated in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Articles of said Treaty that duly registered trade-marks and all new inventions shall be protected, and it is agreed to establish a special office to deal with such matters, and to decide upon special rules for inventions and the issuance of patents. Books and maps, and printed or engraved matters as well, are all to be protected in the same manner as trade-marks. The Treaty calls for complete protection of all such rights. The U. S. Minister has received enquiries in regard to the above matters from an American merchant, and it therefore becomes his duty to write and ask how this protection is to be afforded and the benefits derived. He hopes that the matter will be given immediate consideration, so that he may expect a reply at an early date."

On the receipt of the above we at once addressed a communication to the Board of Commerce for their information. They have discussed the matter and now reply as follows:

"The Board of Commerce, having special charge of trade affairs, and being just now the beginning of its work, has a great many matters on hand. In regard to registering trade-marks, making rules for the protection of new inventions, books, etc., the Board is just now considering satisfactory regulations and compiling specific rules. As soon as the rules have been drawn up in order, the Board will memorialize the Throne asking for their official publication. Then the Foreign Board may communicate by despatch with the Foreign Ministers of the various countries, who may in turn instruct the foreign merchants to act accordingly."

Such is the report of the Board of Commerce, so it seems that the said Board are at present just deliberating upon satisfactory rules, and that they intend to memorialize the Throne asking for official publication of the same.

We beg to state that as soon as we have been notified

of

of this memorial we will again communicate with Your Excellency giving detailed information. As in duty bound, however, we send this answer first, for Your Excellency's information.

We take the opportunity to wish you daily happiness.

Cards enclosed.

Second Moon, 10th Day. (March 26th, 1904).

of this memorial we will again communicate with Your Ex-
cellency giving detailed information. As in duty bound,
however, we send this answer first, for Your Excellency's
information.

We take the opportunity to wish you daily happiness.

Cards enclosed.

Second Moon, 10th Day. (March 26th, 1904).

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 29 1904
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
MAR
28
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Paraphrase for the Press.
Confirm by Wire to Press c.c.

From PEKING,

Received March 29, 1904,

12:51 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

29th Russians have proclaimed martial law at New Chwang formally notifying foreigners.

CONGER.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 1 1904
FILED

ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, March 29, 1904. 9:30

of this memorial we will again communicate with Your Excellency giving detailed information. As in duty bound, however, we send this answer first, for Your Excellency's information.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEPT OF STATE
MAR
29
1904
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC
MAR 30 1904
BUREAU

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU *From* PEKING,

Confirm ally

Received March 29, 1904,

4:23 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

29th. Your telegram of the 26th. A few Japanese officers for past two years have been employed with Chinese Army as instructors and translators, but I am credibly informed that the number has not been recently increased and none have been given commands.

C O N G E R.

FOR RELS. 1904.

INDEX BUREAU
APR 1 1904
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office. March 29, 1904. 9:30

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Received March 29, 1904,
4:28 P.M.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir: Your telegram of the 26th. A few Japanese officers for past two years have been employed with Chinese Army as instructors and translators, but I am credibly informed that the number has not been recently increased and none have been given commands.

C O N S U L.

Entered by the Chief Clerk's Office, March 29, 1904. 9:30

Appl. Bur. Far. Sec. WK

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 12 1904
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MAY 10 1904

No. 1554.

March 30, 1904.

INDEXED
RECD.
MAY
1904
DEPT OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK,
MAY 7 1904
Department of State.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

File

Subject:

Proposed plan of general land tax for raising Imperial Revenue prepared by Sir. Robert Hart.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 12 1904
RECD

No. 1274.

March 30, 1904.

Confidential.

To the Secretary of State.

Sir,

Subject:

Proposed plan of General Land Tax for raising Imperial Revenue prepared by Sir. Robert Barr.

No. 1554.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 30th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a plan for raising Imperial revenue by means of a general land tax, prepared by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Customs, which I am informed has already been presented to several Viceroys and Governors, and informally suggested to the Throne.

It is said to be looked upon rather favorably by them all.

It looks well upon paper, but if attempted I apprehend will meet with serious opposition, and will be found difficult to put in operation. However, if it would result in abolishing the nefarious practice of "squeezing," and the substitution of regular official salaries instead, it would accomplish incalculable good for China, even if it falls far short of realizing the large Imperial income which Sir Robert Hart predicts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Plan for increasing Chinese Revenue, as above.

No. 1571.

March 20th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a plan for raising Imperial revenue by means of a General Land Tax, prepared by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Customs, which I am informed has already been presented to several Viceroys and Governors, and informally suggested to the Throne.

It is said to be looked upon rather favorably by them all.

It looks well upon paper, but if attempted I apprehend will meet with serious opposition, and will be found difficult to put in operation. However, if it would result in abolishing the nefarious practice of "squeezing," and the substitution of regular official salaries instead, it would accomplish incalculable good for China, even if it fails far short of realizing the large Imperial income which Sir Robert Hart predicts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Plan for increasing Chinese Revenue, as above.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1554.

A plan for increasing the Revenue of the Chinese Government, Proposed by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs. (Translated from the Pei Yang Kuan Pao).

In my humble opinion the breaking out of hostilities, which has already occurred in the East, while certainly due to the unwillingness of both Japan and Russia to comply with one another's desires, is really due to the decrepit condition into which China has fallen.

How the two Powers shall hereafter settle their difficulties, whether after two or three years, or after five or six years, it is indeed hard to conjecture. But when the day of settlement shall arrive, that will be for China the day of difficulty. If it be desired at that time not to have others direct us, but on the contrary to be able to compel others to listen to our words, it cannot be brought about except by seizing the present opportunity to earnestly strive to make ourselves strong and independent. But the first thing necessary to independence is a well drilled army, and the first thing needed in order to prepare an army is the raising of funds. The annual revenue of China from the Customs, the Salt Gabelle, and the Land Tax, taken altogether, amounts to only some eighty odd millions of taels, and the greater part of this is consumed in the re-payment of loans and the payments upon the indemnity. Certainly, if other sources of revenue cannot be found, there is no hope. There are many men today with schemes for raising revenue, but, in my humble opinion, there is more to be hoped for from the readjustment of the land tax than from anything else. China may be said to be some 4,000 li both in length and breadth (Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia and Manchuria are not included). The area therefore is 16,000,000 square li. In each square li there ought to be 540 mou. Reckoning it as 500 mou, there must be in 16,000,000 square li eight thousand

million

Enclosure No.-- In Despatch No. 1852.

A plan for increasing the Revenue of the Chinese Government,
Proposed by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs.
(Translated from the Pei Yang Kuan Pao).

In my humble opinion the breaking out of hostilities, which has already occurred in the East, while certainly due to the unwillingness of both Japan and Russia to comply with one another's desires, is really due to the decrepit condition into which China has fallen.

Now the two Powers shall hereafter settle their difficulties, whether after two or three years, or after five or six years, it is indeed hard to conjecture. But when the day of settlement shall arrive, that will be for China the day of difficulty. If it be desired at that time not to have others direct us, but on the contrary to be able to compel others to listen to our words, it cannot be brought about except by seizing the present opportunity to earnestly strive to make ourselves strong and independent. But the first thing necessary to independence is a well drilled army, and the first thing needed in order to prepare an army is the raising of funds. The annual revenue of China from the Customs, the Salt Gabelle, and the Land Tax, taken altogether, amounts to only some eighty odd millions of taels, and the greater part of this is consumed in the re-payment of loans and the payments upon the indemnity. Certainly, if other sources of revenue cannot be found, there is no hope. There are many men today with schemes for raising revenue, but, in my humble opinion, there is more to be hoped for from the readjustment of the land tax than from anything else. China may be said to be some 6,000 li both in length and breadth (Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia and Manchuria are not included). The area therefore is 16,000,000 square li. In each square li there ought to be 360 mow. Reckoning it as 300 mow, there must be in 16,000,000 square li eight thousand

million

million mou. If each mou be required to pay a tax of 200 cash, then at the rate of 2,000 cash to the Tael, every ten mou will pay one Tael, and thus eight thousand million mou will pay eight hundred million Taels. But of course it cannot be expected that this amount will be received every year, for some years are plentiful and others have short crops; the soil, too, in some places is rich and in others poor, and there are also the mountains and waters in various places to be deducted. According to a statement formerly made by Li Hung-chang, about 2/3 of the land pay taxes. For the present we may assume that one-half really pays the tax; then it ought to amount to Taels 400,000,000. So long as there is this amount of land, there should be this amount of revenue. Compared with other sources of income this will really be something to be counted on. Through a long period of years the Government may depend upon this large sum for its various necessary disbursements as a supply that will be abundant and unfailing, and the people, too, need not be in the least harrassed.

Should sanction be given to the carrying out of this suggestion, it will be necessary to submit for consideration a further statement setting forth the details of the method to be employed.

II

According to the reckoning in the preceding section, the large sum of Taels 400,000,000 ought to be received. This makes it plain that we cannot afford to neglect the readjustment of the land tax. Heretofore in the management of this affair, the chief evil has been that while much was collected from the people, but little has come into the public treasury, and that the harrassing of the people has daily increased, while day by day corruption has grown. Such methods as these must not be allowed in the readjustment now so urgently needed. China's taxes, however, must

million mou. If each mou be required to pay atax of 200 cash, then at the rate of 2,000 cash to the Tael, every ten mou will pay one Tael, and thus eight thousand million mou will pay eight hundred million Taels. But of course it cannot be expected that this amount will be received every year, for some years are plentiful and others have short crops; the soil, too, in some places is rich and in others poor, and there are also the mountains and waters in various places to be deducted. According to a statement formerly made by Li-Hung-chang, about 2/3 of the land pay taxes. For the present we may assume that one-half really pays the tax; then it ought to amount to Taels 400,000,000. So long as there is this amount of land, there should be this amount of revenue. Compared with other sources of income this will really be something to be counted on. Through a long period of years the Government may depend upon this large sum for its various necessary disbursements as a supply that will be abundant and unfailing, and the people, too, need not be in the least harrassed.

Should sanction be given to the carrying out of this suggestion, it will be necessary to submit for consideration a further statement setting forth the details of the method to be employed.

II

According to the reckoning in the preceding section, the large sum of Taels 400,000,000 ought to be received. This makes it plain that we cannot afford to neglect the readjustment of the land tax. Heretofore in the management of this affair, the chief evil has been that while much was collected from the people, but little has come into the public treasury, and that the harrassing of the people has daily increased, while day by day corruption has grown. Such methods as these must not be allowed in the readjustment now so urgently needed. China's taxes, however, must come

come from China's people, and the Chinese officials thoroughly understand the conditions; and the plan which I propose would appear to be more satisfactory than some method borrowed from foreigners. According to my way of thinking, if the suggestions set forth below should be adopted, we may certainly hope for success. As to detailed regulations for the management of the undertaking, it is my opinion that the more detailed the regulations are the more delay there will be in carrying them out. On the other hand there is nothing better than to take hold and advance step by step, and, as time passes, the details of the regulations will arrange themselves. For the present I submit for consideration the following general outline of the method which should be adopted:

(1) If an Edict be requested giving general orders to all the provinces to take up the matter at the same time, it will result that each will adopt its own methods and confusion will follow, making it impossible to secure uniformity, and success will be difficult to achieve. I propose now that first one single District of one Prefecture in some province be selected for a beginning, and that when this District shall have completed the work, the matter be taken up in the adjoining Districts and thus of course it may be gradually extended abroad.

(2) If a certain district shall be selected to begin the undertaking, then the appointment of ten intelligent and capable Expectant officials should be requested, who shall take up the matter in connection with the Magistrate of the said District, so that after some time they may be sent elsewhere as qualified to manage this work.

(3) The said District Magistrate should divide his District into four large sections; the North, South, East and West, and at once issue a Proclamation informing the people plainly that, in all families possessed of land the owner must, within the period of one month, prepare a statement

owner must, within the period of one month, prepare a state-
ment
people plainly that, in all families possessed of land the
and West, and at once issue a Proclamation informing the
District into four large sections; the North, South, East
(3) The said District Magistrate should divide his
sent elsewhere as qualified to manage this work.
of the said District, so that after some time they may be
shall take up the matter in connection with the Magistrate
and capable Expectant officials should be requested, who
the undertaking, then the appointment of ten intelligent
(2) If a certain district shall be selected to begin
matter be taken up in the adjoining Districts and thus of
when this District shall have completed the work, the
are in some provinces be selected for a beginning, and that
propose now that first one single District of one Prefect-
it will result that each will adopt its own methods and
all the provinces to take up the matter at the same time,
(1) If an Edict be requested giving general orders to
the method which should be adopted:
submit for consideration the following general outline of
regulations will arrange themselves. For the present I
step by step, and, as time passes, the details of the
hand there is nothing better than to take hold and advance
delay there will be in carrying them out. On the other
opinion that the more detailed the regulations are the more
regulations for the management of the undertaking, it is my
adopted, we may certainly hope for success. As to detailed
thinking, if the suggestions set forth below should be
proposa would appear to be more satisfactory than some
method borrowed from foreigners. According to my way of
oughly understand the conditions; and the plan which I
come from China's people, and the Chinese officials thor-

ment setting forth the number of mou of land owned, in what section it is located, and the four boundaries thereof, as well as a map of the same, and must in person go to the District yamen and present the same for consideration. The said District Magistrate immediately upon receiving this statement shall make a detailed entry of the same in the new Record Book for the section concerned, under the same number as that given to the original statement.

(4)A warning clause should be inserted in the Proclamation saying: "The Magistrate at present is not sending any one to measure the land, but will allow each land-owner to make his own report, but, if it shall be discovered that any have not come to the yamen to make report, or, if hereafter, when the land is measured, it shall be discovered that any have reported less than they possess, the land-owner who does not report and he who has concealed the true extent of his holding, will be fined."

(5) The land-owners having each made his own report at the District yamen, and had it recorded satisfactorily in the Register, the District Magistrate will give him a numbered memorandum, which every year, within the first ten days of the Tenth Moon, he will take with him to the District Yamen, where he will present himself in person and pay a tax of 200 cash for every mou, according to the number of mou entered in his memorandum. A book of the memoranda of ownership to be issued shall be prepared, with stubs to be preserved to facilitate comparison.

(6) All of the above-mentioned matters--the issuing of the Proclamation, the report of the Magistrate, the entry in the records, and the giving of the Memo. Should be satisfactorily completed within three months. At the end of the three months the ten officials who were appointed, having been daily in the Magistrate's Yamen, assisting in the work, will have personally gone through the various operations

ment setting forth the number of mou of land owned, in what section it is located, and the four boundaries thereof, as well as a map of the same, and must in person go to the District Yamen and present the same for consideration. The said District Magistrate immediately upon receiving this statement shall make a detailed entry of the same in the new Record Book for the section concerned, under the same number as that given to the original statement.

(4)A warning clause should be inserted in the Proclamation saying: "The Magistrate at present is not sending any one to measure the land, but will allow each landowner to make his own report, but, if it shall be discovered that any have not come to the Yamen to make report, or, if hereafter, when the land is measured, it shall be discovered that any have reported less than they possess, the land-owner who does not report and be who has concealed the true extent of his holding, will be fined."

(5). The land-owners having each made his own report at the District Yamen, and had it recorded satisfactorily in the Register, the District Magistrate will give him a numbered memorandum, which every year, within the first ten days of the Tenth Moon, he will take with him to the District Yamen, where he will present himself in person and pay a tax of 200 cash for every mou, according to the number of mou entered in his memorandum. A book of the memoranda of ownership to be issued shall be prepared, with stubs to be preserved to facilitate comparison.

(6) All of the above-mentioned matters--the issuing of the Proclamation, the report of the Magistrate, the entry in the records, and the giving of the Memo. Should be satisfactorily completed within three months. At the end of the three months the ten officials who were appointed, having been daily in the Magistrate's Yamen, assisting in the work, will have personally gone through the various operations

operations and seen with their own eyes how they are performed, and will thus be thoroughly acquainted with the details, and ought to be distributed among the remaining Districts of the Prefecture, each one assisting the Magistrate to whom he is sent in carrying out the same plan already put into operation in the first District, and within three months should have this work completed. At the time that they are distributed among the Districts, they should each select ten other expectants to accompany them and learn the method of procedure. Thus at the end of the second period of three months, we may say that the work has been completed in one Prefecture of the Province.

(7)At the end of the second period of three months, the one hundred officials who have assisted in the work and learned the method of operation should be sent separately to the various Districts of the remaining Prefectures of the Province to undertake the work of assisting the various Magistrates of these Districts to put the plan into operation in their jurisdictions. Thus at the end of the third period of three months it may be said that the work will be finished in one Province.

(8) Every District Magistrate at the end of the three months' period, during which the work in his District shall have been completed, must report to the Prefect to whose jurisdiction he belongs the total number of mou of land in each of the four sections of his district, and the total amount of the tax due at the rate of 200 cash per mou, and the Prefect shall report the same to the high Provincial authorities and they to the Board of Revenue, where a record shall be made for future reference.

(9) Should any land-owner, whose land has already been registered, desire to sell any of the said land, he must take the original Memo. of ownership and, accompanied by the purchaser of the land report the facts to the District Magistrate, who shall correct the Memo. according to

the

(7) At the end of the second period of three months, the one hundred officials who have assisted in the work and learned the method of operation should be sent separately to the various Districts of the remaining Prefectures of the Province to undertake the work of assisting the various Magistrates of these Districts to put the plan into operation in their jurisdictions. Thus at the end of the third period of three months it may be said that the work will be finished in one Province.

(8) Every District Magistrate at the end of the three months' period, during which the work in his District shall have been completed, must report to the Prefect to whose jurisdiction he belongs the total number of mou of land in each of the four sections of his district, and the total amount of the tax due at the rate of 200 cash per mou, and the Prefect shall report the same to the high Provincial authorities and they to the Board of Revenue, where a record shall be made for future reference.

(9) Should any land-owner, whose land has already been registered, desire to sell any of the said land, he must take the original Memo. of ownership and, accompanied by the purchaser of the land report the facts to the District Magistrate, who shall correct the Memo. according to the

operations and seen with their own eyes how they are performed, and will thus be thoroughly acquainted with the details, and ought to be distributed among the remaining Districts of the Prefecture, each one assisting the Magistrate to whom he is sent in carrying out the same plan already put into operation in the first District, and within three months should have this work completed. At the time that they are distributed among the Districts, they should each select ten other expectants to accompany them and learn the method of procedure. Thus at the end of the second period of three months, we may say that the work has been completed in one Prefecture of the Province.

the facts reported, or issue a new Memo. The entry in the Land Register must also be corrected accordingly.

(10) Within the first ten days of the Tenth Moon every land-owner must take his memo. of ownership and present himself in person at the Fiscal Department of theDistrict Magistrate's Yamen or at the Bank especially designated for this purpose, and pay the land tax according to the number of mou which he owns, taking a receipt therefor. On the other hand the District Magistrate will make an entry of the taxes received in the Tax Account for the period in question, and when all taxes due shall have been collected, he shall forward the same to the Prefect who shall transmit the amount to the Provincial Treasury for deposit there, making report also to the Viceroy and Governor who will communicate the facts to the Board of Revenue for its information. If any land already registered shall fail to make payment at the proper time of the taxes due, the owner shall be liable to punishment.

(11) When a land-owner presents himself at the District Magistrate's Yamen to report the area of his land or to pay the taxes due, the clerks and runners in the said yamen shall not collect any fees or commissions, and the land-owner must not make any presents to them. The tax levied shall in no place exceed by the least amount 200 cash per mou: nor in the transmission thereof to the Provincial Treasury shall any portion be kept back.

(12) During the first year of the work the scheme will have been put into operation throughout one province, and the 100 officials specially appointed to assist and who will have become familiar with the methods employed ought to be distributed among five of the neighboring provinces to apply to them the same plan that was adopted in the first province. The Provincial authorities will also appoint Expectant officials to assist in the work in the various Districts and thus become acquainted with the details of

the facts reported, or issue a new Memo. The entry in the Land Register must also be corrected accordingly.

(10) Within the first ten days of the Tenth Moon every land-owner must take his memo. of ownership and present himself in person at the Fiscal Department of the District Magistrate's Yamen or at the Bank especially designated for this purpose, and pay the land tax according to the number of mou which he owns, taking a receipt therefor. On the other hand the District Magistrate will make an entry of the taxes received in the Tax Account for the period in question, and when all taxes due shall have been collected, he shall forward the same to the Prefect who shall transmit the amount to the Provincial Treasury for deposit there, making report also to the Viceroy and Governor who will communicate the facts to the Board of Revenue for its information. If any land already registered shall fail to make payment at the proper time of the taxes due, the owner shall be liable to punishment.

(11) When a land-owner presents himself at the District Magistrate's Yamen to report the area of his land or to pay the taxes due, the clerks and runners in the said Yamen shall not collect any fees or commissions, and the land-owner must not make any presents to them. The tax levied shall in no place exceed by the least amount 200 cash per mou: nor in the transmission thereof to the Provincial Treasury shall any portion be kept back.

(12) During the first year of the work the scheme will have been put into operation throughout one province, and the 100 officials specially appointed to assist and who will have become familiar with the methods employed ought to be distributed among five of the neighboring provinces to apply to them the same plan that was adopted in the first province. The Provincial authorities will also appoint Expectant officials to assist in the work in the various Districts and thus become acquainted with the details of

of its operation. And proceeding in this way by the end of the second year the work will have been completed in six provinces.

(13) In the third year the special officials who have become familiar with the work in the six provinces should be distributed among the remaining twelve provinces to join with the District Magistrates there in putting the same plan into uniform operation, and thus by the end of the third year the work will have been completed for all the eighteen provinces.

(14)The foregoing regulations outline in a general way the plan that should be followed in executing the work. As to more detailed regulations applicable to the varying conditions of various places, we should wait and make a rule for each case as it may arise. But, generally speaking, the more terse regulations are, the better. If there should be anything in this general outline of the plan of operation that ought to be cut out or changed the matter may be taken into consideration at the close of the third year when all the provinces shall have uniformly put the scheme into operation, and such excisions or additions may then be made as may be found necessary to make the plan as perfect as possible.

(15)The responsibility for the execution of this work must rest with the various Viceroys, Governors and Provincial Commissioners, who must conscientiously discharge their duties in the matter. It will be m even more necessary for the Board of Revenue to specially appoint officers connected with the Board to visit the provinces as occasion may require and undertake the work of selecting a number of Districts here and there for investigation of the work being done, in the hope that perfect uniformity may be secured throughout all the provinces in the method of procedure employed as well as in the Land Registers, Accounts, Receipts, etc., used. During the three years there should be daily increasing evidence that the amount

of

of its operation. And proceeding in this way by the end of the second year the work will have been completed in six provinces.

(13) In the third year the special officials who have become familiar with the work in the six provinces should be distributed among the remaining twelve provinces to join with the District Magistrates there in putting the same plan into uniform operation, and thus by the end of the third year the work will have been completed for all the eighteen provinces.

(14)The foregoing regulations outline in a general way the plan that should be followed in executing the work. As to more detailed regulations applicable to the varying conditions of various places, we should wait and make a rule for each case as it may arise. But, generally speaking the more terse regulations are, the better. If there should be anything in this general outline of the plan of operation that ought to be cut out or changed the matter may be taken into consideration at the close of the third year when all the provinces shall have uniformly put the scheme into operation, and such excisions or additions may then be made as may be found necessary to make the plan as perfect as possible.

(15)The responsibility for the execution of this work must rest with the various Viceroys, Governors and Provincial Commissioners, who must conscientiously discharge their duties in the matter. It will be m even more necessary for the Board of Revenue to specially appoint officers connected with the Board to visit the provinces as occasion may require and undertake the work of selecting a number of Districts here and there for investigation of the work being done, in the hope that perfect uniformity may be observed throughout all the provinces in the method of procedure employed as well as in the Land Registers, Accounts, Receipts, etc., used. During the three years there should be daily increasing evidence that the amount

of

of the receipts will reach the estimated Tls 400,000,000 and more.

III.

Should the Government secure this large sum of Tls. 400,000,000, it may be asked for what items of expenditure in the administrative budget it should be appropriated, and of course one must be prepared to give an opinion. And so, if I were to be put in charge of the matter, I would say that this sum ought to be used for the following purposes:

(1) If we would protect the people, seek their welfare and guard against injury, it is impossible not to consider the organization of the army. The Chinese army may be divided into four large Army Corps; that of Chihli, that of the Liang Kiang(Nanking), that of the Hu Kuang (Wuchang), and that of the Liang Kuang(Canton), which generally speaking will be sufficient for use. Each army corps should have 50,000 regular troops, and each Corps will need each year Tls. 5,000,000 as pay for the men, Tls. 500,000 as pay for 1,000 officers of the Sixth Grade, Tls. 500,000 for 500 officers of the fifth Grade, Tls. 500,000 for 250 officers of the Fourth Grade, Tls. 150,000 for 50 officers of the Third Grade, Tls. 100,000 for 25 officers of the Second Grade, Tls. 100,000 for 10 officers of the First Grade, or a total of Tls. 6,850,000. This will be the expense of one Corps; for four it would amount to Tls. 27,400,000. Four Military Colleges would require Tls. 500,000 each every year, or 2,000,000 Tls in all. For arms and ammunition there will be needed Tls. 3,000,000 each year. Thus the total will amount to Tls. 32,400,000. This would be the expense of the regular standing Army. But the regulars should have a fixed term of service, upon the expiration of which, they should become a supplementary force, and after another period as supplementaries should become a reserve force. The expense of the supplementaries and reserves should be reckoned as about one-half of

of the receipts will reach the estimated Tls 400,000,000 and more.

III.

Should the Government secure this large sum of Tls. 400,000,000, it may be asked for what items of expenditure in the administrative budget it should be appropriated, and of course one must be prepared to give an opinion. And so, if I were to be put in charge of the matter, I would say that this sum ought to be used for the following purposes:

(1) If we would protect the people, seek their welfare and guard against injury, it is impossible not to consider the organization of the army. The Chinese army may be divided into four large Army Corps; that of Chihli, that of the Liang Kiang(Nanking), that of the Hu Kuang (Wuchang), and that of the Liang Kuang(Canton), which generally speaking will be sufficient for use. Each army corps should have 50,000 regular troops, and each Corps will need each year Tls. 5,000,000 as pay for the men, Tls. 500,000 as pay for 1,000 officers of the Sixth Grade, Tls. 500,000 for 500 officers of the fifth Grade, Tls. 500,000 for 250 officers of the Fourth Grade, Tls. 150,000 for 50 officers of the Third Grade, Tls. 100,000 for 25 officers of the Second Grade, Tls. 100,000 for 10 officers of the First Grade, or a total of Tls. 6,850,000. This will be the expense of one Corps; for four it would amount to Tls. 27,400,000. Four Military Colleges would require Tls. 500,000 each every year, or 2,000,000 Tls in all. For arms and ammunition there will be needed Tls. 3,000,000 each year. Thus the total will amount to Tls. 32,400,000. This would be the expense of the regular standing Army. But the regulars should have a fixed term of service, upon the expiration of which, they should become a supplementary force, and after another period as supplementaries should become a reserve force. The expense of the supplementaries and reserves should be reckoned as about one-half

of

of that of the regular army, say about 15,000,000 Taels. If this plan should be adopted, in ten years the regulars, supplementaries and reserves would amount to about 500,000 men, the annual expense of whose support would amount to Tls. 47,400,000. (We may reckon it as Tls. 50,000,000).

(2) But while the organization of the land forces is a matter which ought not, of course, to be delayed, there is something of even more importance; that is, the sea forces, because with a well organized sea force, should war occur, the fighting will be outside the country, and, if there be no sea forces, and war should break out, the fighting must take place within the borders of the empire. The sea forces of China should consist of three fleets, the Northern, the Southern, and the Central. Each fleet should consist of ten battleships, ten cruisers, ten large torpedo boats, and 50 small torpedo boats. Each fleet should have 10,500 sailors, whose annual pay should be Tls. 1,050,000, and 400 officers of all grades, whose pay would amount to Tls. 600,000 annually, making a total of Tls. 1,650,000. This would be for one fleet; for the three fleets it would amount to Tls. 4,950,000. There would also be the cost of buying and equipping the 240 vessels, large and small, of the three fleets, for which there would be needed about Tls. 200,000,000. There should be one-tenth of this expended each year without any suspension whatever, which would require an annual expenditure of 20,000,000 Taels. There should also be three Naval Academies, which would require Taels 500,000 each annually, or a total of Taels 1,500,000. Thus the total expense of the sea forces as above would amount to Tls. 26,450,000. (We may reckon it as Tls. 30,000,000).

(3) In addition to the land and sea forces there will be required four arsenals for the preparation of arms and ammunition. Each would require annually Tls. 2,500,000, or a total of Taels 10,000,000.

of that of the regular army, say about 15,000,000 Taels.
If this plan should be adopted, in ten years the regulars, supplementaries and reserves would amount to about 800,000 men, the annual expense of whose support would amount to Tls. 45,400,000. (We may reckon it as Tls. 50,000,000).

(2) But while the organization of the land forces is a matter which ought not, of course, to be delayed, there is something of even more importance; that is, the sea forces, because with a well organized sea force, should war occur, the fighting will be outside the country, and, if there be no sea forces, and war should break out, the fighting must take place within the borders of the empire. The sea forces of China should consist of three fleets, the Northern, the Southern, and the Central. Each fleet should consist of ten battleships, ten cruisers, ten large torpedo boats, and 50 small torpedo boats. Each fleet should have 10,000 sailors, whose annual pay should be Tls. 1,050,000, and 400 officers of all grades, whose pay would amount to Tls. 600,000 annually, making a total of Tls. 1,650,000. This would be for one fleet; for the three fleets it would amount to Tls. 4,950,000. There would also be the cost of buying and equipping the 240 vessels, large and small, of the three fleets, for which there would be needed about Tls. 300,000,000. There should be one-tenth of this expended each year without any suspension whatever, which would require an annual expenditure of 30,000,000 Taels. There should also be three Naval Academies, which would require Taels 500,000 each annually, or a total of Taels 1,500,000. Thus the total expense of the sea forces as above would amount to Tls. 36,450,000. (We may reckon it as Tls. 50,000,000).

(3) In addition to the land and sea forces there will be required four arsenals for the preparation of arms and ammunition. Each would require annually Tls. 2,500,000, or a total of Taels 10,000,000.

(4) With such a large income as this we ought to seize the opportunity to readjust the salaries of the officials also. We must make the salary large enough to meet all the expenditures and more, so that there may be no necessity to exact from the people anything in addition. The Government is able to learn exactly how many civil officials there are. For the present we may estimate the number of Sub-Deputy-District Magistrates at 20,000, each one of whom should receive 3,000 Tls, or all of them Tls. 60,000,000; the District Magistrates at 2,000 each of whom should receive a salary of Tls. 10,000 per annum, a total of Tls. 20,000,000; the Prefects 200 at a salary of Tls. 20,000 each, a total of Tls. 4,000,000; the Taot'ais 100 at a salary of Tls. 30,000 or a total of Tls. 3,000,000; Salt Commissioners ten, each at a salary of Tls. 35,000 or a total of Tls. 350,000; ~~Provisional~~ Provincial Judges twenty, at salaries of Tls. 40,000 each per annum, or a total of Tls. 800,000; Provincial Treasurers, twenty, at salaries of Tls. 50,000 each per annum, a total of Tls. 1,000,000; Governors twenty at salaries of Tls. 60,000 each per annum, a total of Tls. 1,200,000; Viceroys ten at salaries of Tls. 70,000 each per annum, a total of Tls. 700,000. There are also about 2,500 large yamens whose miscellaneous expenses would amount to Tls. 10,000 each per annum, or altogether to Tls. 25,000,000. There are also 20,000 small yamens whose miscellaneous expenses would amount to Tls. 1,000 each per annum, or a total of Tls. 20,000,000. The Boards, Bureaus, and large and small yamens, of the Capital will require for the salaries of the officials connected therewith, and all the miscellaneous expenses of the same, about Tls. 12,000,000. In addition to these we must estimate that for the ten Tartar Generals and their garrisons stationed in the various provinces there will be needed Tls. 1,000,000 each, or a total of Tls. 10,000,000.

Thus

(4) With such a large income as this we ought to seize the opportunity to readjust the salaries of the officials also. We must make the salary large enough to meet all the expenditures and more, so that there may be no necessity to exact from the people anything in addition. The Government is able to learn exactly how many civil officials there are. For the present we may estimate the number of Sub-District Magistrates at 30,000, each one of whom should receive 3,000 Tls, or all of them Tls. 90,000,000; the District Magistrates at 2,000 each of whom should receive a salary of Tls. 10,000 per annum, a total of Tls. 20,000,000; the Prefects 300 at a salary of Tls. 30,000 each, a total of Tls. 9,000,000; the Tsotsais 100 at a salary of Tls. 30,000 or a total of Tls. 3,000,000; Salt Commissioners ten, each at a salary of Tls. 50,000 or a total of Tls. 500,000; Provincial Judges twenty, at salaries of Tls. 40,000 each per annum, or a total of Tls. 800,000; Provincial Treasurers, twenty, at salaries of Tls. 30,000 each per annum, a total of Tls. 1,000,000; Governors twenty at salaries of Tls. 60,000 each per annum, a total of Tls. 1,200,000; Viceroys ten at salaries of Tls. 70,000 each per annum, a total of Tls. 700,000. There are also about 2,500 large yamens whose miscellaneous expenses would amount to Tls. 10,000 each per annum, or altogether to Tls. 25,000,000. There are also 30,000 small yamens whose miscellaneous expenses would amount to Tls. 1,000 each per annum, or a total of Tls. 30,000,000. The Boards, Bureaus, large and small yamens of the Capital will require for the salaries of the officials connected therewith, and all the miscellaneous expenses of the same, about Tls. 15,000,000. In addition to these we must estimate that for the ten Tartar Generals and their garrisons stationed in the various provinces there will be needed Tls. 1,000,000 each, or a total of Tls. 10,000,000.

Thus

Thus there will be needed for the salaries of Officials in the Capital and through the Provinces, together with the miscellaneous expenses connected with their offices, an annual expenditure of Tls. 158,050,000. (We may call it Tls. 160,000,000).

(5) At present the various Provinces are establishing schools for the cultivation of talent, a very important enterprise, which must have some definite revenue upon which to depend, that they may not fail in the midst of their work. We may estimate that they will need Tls. 10,000,000 each year.

(6) All nations regard the Post Office as established for the convenience of the people; and China has already established such an institution. It, too, ought to have a fixed allowance. But although the receipts of such an institution at the beginning do not meet the expenses, yet after it has been in operation for a number of years and every place shall have grown accustomed to its use, the receipts will not only equal the expenses, but show a surplus. At present we ought to estimate Tls. 1,000,000 as needed for this purpose, annually.

(7) The telegraphs are of great importance to the Government Administration, as well as of service to the mercantile classes. Their condition at present is similar to that of the Post Office. At the beginning there must necessarily be some outlay; afterwards the receipts will meet the expenses and leave a surplus. At present we should estimate Tls. 5,000,000 as needed for this each year.

(8) Each of the various nations of the West appropriates from the revenue a certain sum for the use of its Imperial Family; if China should adopt this plan, we may perhaps estimate this at Tls. 10,000,000 per annum.

(9) To sum up according to the foregoing, we have the following:

Annual expenditure for Army, ...Tls. 50,000,000
Annual

Annual expenditure for Army, .:.....Tls. 80,000,000

(9) To sum up according to the foregoing, we have the following:

(8) Each of the various nations of the West appropriates from the revenue a certain sum for the use of its Imperial Family; if China should adopt this plan, we may perhaps estimate this at Tls. 10,000,000 per annum.

meet the expenses and leave a surplus. At present we should estimate Tls. 5,000,000 as needed for this each year.

necessarily be some outlay; afterwards the receipts will to that of the Post Office. At the beginning there must mercantile classes. Their condition at present is similar Government Administration, as well as of service to the

(7) The telegraphs are of great importance to the

needed for this purpose, annually.

plus. At present we ought to estimate Tls. 1,000,000 as receipts will not only equal the expenses, but show a surevery place shall have grown accustomed to its use, the after it has been in operation for a number of years and institution at the beginning do not meet the expenses, yet fixed allowance. But although the receipts of such an established such an institution. It, too, ought to have a for the convenience of the people; and China has already

(6) All nations regard the Post Office as established

10,000,000 each year.

of their work. We may estimate that they will need Tls. upon which to depend, that they may not fail in the midst ant enterprise, which must have some definite revenue

ing schools for the cultivation of talent, a very import-

(5) At present the various Provinces are establish-

it Tls. 150,000,000).

ce, an annual expenditure of Tls. 158,050,000. (We may call with the miscellaneous expenses connected with their offi-

Thus there will be needed for the salaries of offi-

cials in the Capital and through the Provinces, together

Annual expenditure for	Navy, ...	Tls.	30,000,000
" "	" Arsenals,...	"	10,000,000
" "	" Salaries, Civil		160,000,000
" "	" Education, ...		10,000,000
" "	" Post Office, ..		1,000,000
" "	" Telegraphs, ...		5,000,000
" "	" Imperial Family,		10,000,000
	Grand total,	Tls.	326,000,000.

Deducting this Tls. 326,000,000 from the Tls. 400,000,000 estimated as the probable revenue from the land tax, we shall have left the sum of Tls. 74,000,000, which may be either deposited for use in some emergency or appropriated as occasion may offer in some enterprise of benefit to the State and the people. But there ought not to be any appropriations for useless pleasures and selfish purposes simply because there is this large surplus on hand. Besides the Land Tax there is still the revenue from the Customs and the Salt Gabelle which amounts annually to about forty or fifty million Taels, which can very easily meet the demands for the re-payment of loans and the payment of the indemnity.

When all national obligations shall have been paid off there will be no better course to pursue than to abolish altogether these taxes(i.e. customs duties and salt gabelle. Translator.)and allow the people free trade. Moreover it ~~should~~ would be like storing up wealth for the people.

IV.

In preparing the foregoing Sections I, II, and III, for submission, I have shown, in Section I the amount that ought to be received from the Land Tax, and, as I have reckoned the number of mou from the number of li and the amount of the tax from the number of mou, the estimate is certainly reliable and there is no room for doubt; in Section II, I have set forth the methods to be employed in collecting the tax; there are very many steps in the plan of operation, but in my opinion it is perfectly practicable; Section III shows how the Government, having obtained this large sum of money, ought to expend it; all of which is a matter of

great

Annual expenditure for Navy, ...		Tls.	30,000,000
" " " Armament,...		"	10,000,000
" " " Salaries,Civil			160,000,000
" " " Education, ...			10,000,000
" " " Post Office, ..			1,000,000
" " " Telegraphs, ...			5,000,000
" " " Imperial Family,			10,000,000
Grand total,		Tls.	326,000,000.

Deducting this Tls. 326,000,000 from the Tls. 400,000,000 estimated as the probable revenue from the land tax, we shall have left the sum of Tls. 74,000,000, which may be either deposited for use in some emergency or appropriated as occasion may offer in some enterprise of benefit to the State and the people. But there ought not to be any appropriations for useless pleasure and selfish purposes simply because there is this large surplus in hand. Besides the Land Tax there is still the revenue from the Customs and the Salt Gabelle which amounts annually to about forty or fifty million Taels, which can very easily meet the demands for the payment of loans and the payment of the indemnity.

When all national obligations shall have been paid off there will be no better course to pursue than to abolish altogether these taxes(i.e. customs duties and salt gabelle. Transiator)and allow the people free trade. Moreover it would be like storing up wealth for the people.

IV.

In preparing the foregoing Sections I, II, and III, for submission, I have shown, in Section I the amount that ought to be received from the land Tax, and, as I have reckoned the number of mou from the number of li and the amount of the tax from the number of mou, the estimate is certainly reliable and there is no room for doubt; in Section II I have set forth the methods to be employed in collecting the tax; there are very many steps in the plan of operation, but in my opinion it is perfectly practicable; Section III shows how the Government, having obtained this large sum of money, ought to expend it; all of which is a matter of great

great importance and one which cannot be but attended to. The sums estimated for the various items of expenditure are all more than large enough; there is no niggardliness in the allowances. Though the proposed expenditure is large, there will year after year be a surplus. Yet the reform suggested will not only not disturb the people, a calculation will show that the amount to be paid per mou as compared with that paid at present will be a reduction. Moreover the land-owner by going himself to the Yamen to make payment will escape the annoyance of having the yamen runners visit his village to demand payment. As to the various civil officials, since they will have abundant salaries provided for them, they will have no personal anxieties, and plans for securing illicit gain will come to an end. Having their minds undisturbed by care, they will naturally give their attention to the discharge of their official duties. From the revenue to be received, the Government will be able to appropriate all that will be needed ~~to~~ for its necessary undertakings, and there will still be a surplus. At present hostilities have broken out in the East and nobody can foretell who will win ~~and~~ or who will be defeated, nor whether the war will last several months or several years. But the territory which is the sphere of military operations belongs to China, and the Chinese people of all places in the vicinity are sure to suffer; and, when the time for making peace between the two nations shall arrive, the matters concerning which they will negotiate must be of concern to the interests of China both in the east and the west. Therefore China at this time ought to use every endeavor and employ every means, improving the opportunity to devise some plan to secure a satisfactory arrangement of all matters, so as to be able, when that time shall come, to make such declaration as ~~shall~~ may be required, and compel people to comply with its demands and not oppose them. To sum up, the present serious condition of

great importance and one which cannot be but attended to. The sums estimated for the various items of expenditure are all more than large enough; there is no niggardliness in the allowances. Though the proposed expenditure is large, there will year after year be a surplus. Yet the reform suggested will not only not disturb the people, a calculation will show that the amount to be paid per mou as compared with that paid at present will be a reduction. Moreover the land-owner by going himself to the Yamen to make payment will escape the annoyance of having the yamen runners visit his village to demand payment. As to the various civil officials, since they will have abundant salaries provided for them, they will have no personal anxieties and plans for securing illicit gain will come to an end. Having their minds undisturbed by care, they will naturally give their attention to the discharge of their official duties. From the revenue to be received, the Government will be able to appropriate all that will be needed for its necessary undertakings, and there will still be a surplus. At present hostilities have broken out in the East and nobody can foretell who will win or who will be defeated, nor whether the war will last several months or several years. But the territory which is the sphere of military operations belongs to China, and the Chinese people of all places in the vicinity are sure to suffer; and, when the time for making peace between the two nations shall arrive, the matters concerning which they will negotiate must be of concern to the interests of China both in the east and the west. Therefore China at this time ought to use every endeavor and employ every means, improving the opportunity to devise some plan to secure a satisfactory arrangement of all matters, so as to be able, when that time shall come, to make such declaration as ~~might~~ be required, and compel people to comply with its demands and not oppose them. To sum up, the present serious condition of

of affairs requires us to look out for ours interests and protect ourselves from injury. It may all be expressed in one word; to enforce our right we must increase our might. If we desire to increase our might, we must seek to make ourselves self-dependent; to be self-dependent, we must have funds, but our revenues of all sorts are insufficient to leave any balance after the payment of necessary expenses. Only this one methcd of readjusting the Land Tax can meet the requirement with any success. Should any say that this is the introduction of a new method, we ought not because a method is new to oppose its being put into operation. Whether a plan should be tried or not, ought to be determined by its fitness or otherwise, without regard to whether it be new or old. If some one should say that the Imperial Ancestors admonished never to increase the tax, and that we must not now adopt wild proposals, and relax ~~their~~ this restriction, it may be replied with emphasis that this is not at all the proposal that is being made at present; that there is no addition to the tax being suggested, but only that it shall be equalized and made uniform for all places. Whether this scheme shall be carried out or not will depend upon whether or not there be any disposition to get at the facts and learn the truth. This reform simply grows out of a desire to obtain success by methods adapted to the times. Moreover the plan for the readjustment is simple and easy of execution; it only requires that it be taken up conscientiously and the people will joyfully comply with it and the officials will all exert themselves to carry it out. If amemorial be presented requesting Their Imperial Majesties to decide the matter, it ought still to be carefully considered and a course of action determined. Once it has been decided to take it up, and proclamations issued in the Capital and the Provinces, no one, no matter who he may be, must dare to oppose it; or,

should

of affairs requires us to look out for ours interests and protect ourselves from injury. It may all be expressed in one word; to enforce our right we must increase our might. If we desire to increase our might, we must seek to make ourselves self-dependent; to be self-dependent, we must have funds, but our revenues of all sorts are insufficient to leave any balance after the payment of necessary expenses. Only this one method of readjusting the Land Tax can meet the requirement with any success. Should any say that this is the introduction of a new method, we ought not because a method is new to oppose its being put into operation. Whether a plan should be tried or not ought to be determined by its fitness or otherwise without regard to whether it be new or old. If some one should say that the Imperial Ancestors admonished never to increase the tax, and that we must not now adopt wild proposals, and relax their restriction, it may be replied with emphasis that this is not at all the proposal that is being made at present; that there is no addition to the tax being suggested, but only that it shall be equalized and made uniform for all places. Whether this measure shall be carried out or not will depend upon whether or not there be any disposition to get at the facts and learn the truth. This reform simply grows out of a desire to obtain success by methods adapted to the times. Moreover the plan for the readjustment is simple and easy of execution; it only requires that it be taken up consentiously and the people will joyfully comply with it and the officials will all exert themselves to carry it out. If memorial be presented requesting Their Imperial Majesties to decide the matter, it ought still to be carefully considered and a course of action determined. Once it has been decided to take it up, and proclamations issued in the Capital and the Provinces, no one, no matter who he may be, must dare to oppose it; or, should

should any one object, no one ought to listen to him. Whenever anyone submits a proposal, it ought only to be considered whether or not the proposal be in accordance with the needs of the occasion, and not who the proposer may be. Thus in the matter of this proposed readjustment of the Land Tax, we ought first to examine whether or not the number of li reckoned and the number of mou as well as the amount of the tax be correct, and then whether or not the plan proposed be easy of execution, and one that certainly will not create disturbance, then a calculation should be made to determine whether or not the tax will amount to the sum indicated and whether or not the items of proposed expenditure are correctly stated, and thus whether the tax will be sufficient for these purposes or not. If examination shall show that the statements are correct and that it is a practicable scheme, then it may be decided to carry it into effect. It is my opinion that if the plan shall be adopted China's revenue will grow larger from year to year and that her strength too will annually increase. It is my earnest hope that nothing may prevent this.

should any one object, no one ought to listen to him. Whenever anyone submits a proposal, it ought only to be considered whether or not the proposal be in accordance with the needs of the occasion, and not who the proposer may be. Thus in the matter of this proposed readjustment of the Land Tax, we ought first to examine whether or not the number of li reckoned and the number of mou as well as the amount of the tax be correct, and then whether or not the plan proposed be easy of execution, and one that certainly will not create disturbance, then a calculation should be made to determine whether or not the tax will amount to the sum indicated and whether or not the items of proposed expenditure are correctly stated, and thus whether the tax will be sufficient for these purposes or not. If examination shall show that the statements are correct and that it is a practicable scheme, then it may be decided to carry it into effect. It is my opinion that if the plan shall be adopted China's revenue will grow larger from year to year and that her strength too will annually increase. It is my earnest hope that nothing may prevent this.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State, MAY 10 1904

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, MAY 9 1904

DIPLOMATIC MAY 10 1904 BUREAU.

No. 1665.

March 30, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

CHIEF CLERK, MAY 7 1904 Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU RECEIVED MAY 7 1904 DEPT. OF STATE

FOR RELS. 1904.

Acknd. May 10

INDEX BUREAU MAY 12 1904 FILED

Subject:

Employment of Japanese officers in Chinese Army as instructors etc., Not given command.

(Confirming department telegram of March 26th and legation reply of March 29, 1904)

No. 1652.

March 30, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Employment of Japanese officers in Chinese Army as instructors etc., Not given command.

(Confirming department telegram of March 28th and legation reply of March 29, 1904)

No. 1555.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

March 30th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 26th instant, and my reply of the 29th, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

Reported here that Chinese Army extensively officered by Japanese. Is it true?

(Signed) Hay.

Secstate, Washington.

Twentyninth. Your telegram of the 26th. A few Japanese officers for the past two years have been employed with Chinese Army as instructors and translators, but I creditably am informed that the number has not been recently increased and none have been given commands.

(Signed) Conger.

It has been generally known for the past two years that the Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has had a number of Japanese Officers employed as Military Instructors, Advisors and Translators, mostly at Paotingfu, and they have usually dressed as Chinese. The Paotingfu troops have recently all moved to the Northeast of this Province, near the Manchurian border, and these Instructors no doubt went with them; but from sources which I deem reliable, I am informed that no additional Japanese have recently been employed, and that none of those now with the army have been given any sort of command, and that altogether there are not more than half a dozen of them.

The Chinese, ever since I have been in China, have had

German

No. 1851.

March 30th, 1904.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 29th instant, and my reply of the 29th, as follows:

Conger, Peking.

Reported here that Chinese Army extensively officered by Japanese. Is it true?

(Signed) Hay.

Secretary, Washington.

Twenty-ninth. Your telegram of the 29th. A few Japanese officers for the past two years have been employed with Chinese Army as instructors and translators, but I confidently am informed that the number has not been recently increased and none have been given commands.

(Signed) Conger.

It has been generally known for the past two years that the Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has had a number of Japanese officers employed as Military Instructors, Advisors and Translators, mostly at Paotingfu, and they have usually dressed as Chinese. The Paotingfu troops have recently all moved to the Northeast of this Province, near the Manchurian border, and these Instructors no doubt went with them; but from sources which I deem reliable, I am informed that no additional Japanese have recently been employed, and that none of those now with the army have been given any sort of command, and that altogether there are not more than half a dozen of them.

The Chinese, ever since I have been in China, have had

German

German Officers at various places employed as Military Instructors, and were it not for the present war the presence of these Japanese with the Chinese army would not be remarked at all.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. Gauss

German officers at various places employed as Military In-
structors, and were it not for the present war the presence
of these Japanese with the Chinese army would not be re-
marked at all.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
MAY 14 1904
BUREAU.

No. 1556.

March 31, 1904.

Mr. Conger

To the Secretary of State.

CHIEF CLERK,
MAY 7 1904
Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU
MAY 21 1904
FILED

Subject:

Requesting instructions whether fee charged for certificate of filing certain papers in Legation be treated as official or unofficial.

No. 1552.

March 31, 1904.

Mr. Dorsey

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Requesting instructions whether fee charged for certificate of filing certain papers in regation be treated as official or unofficial.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

No. 1556.

March 31, 1904.

To the Honorable,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that this legation has received at various times during the past year communications from American citizens enclosing specifications of patents, trade marks, &c, with the request that they be filed in the legation, and a certificate to that effect under the seal of the legation be furnished. I have repeatedly informed the applicants that their patents, trade marks etc could receive no legal efficacy from the mere fact of there being filed in the legation, but have in each case furnished the certificate requested. As the furnishing of this certificate seemed to me to be a purely unofficial service I directed that a charge of $5. be made for it. Since that time there has been but one application received and accordingly but one certificate issued. As, in view of the provisions of our new treaty, it is not likely that other applications will be forwarded to this legation, I have the honor to request instructions whether the fee charged, viz: $5. shall be treated as an official or unofficial fee.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger